

*An Introduction to  
Moroccan Arabic*

*Revised Edition*

*Ernest T. Abdel-Massih*



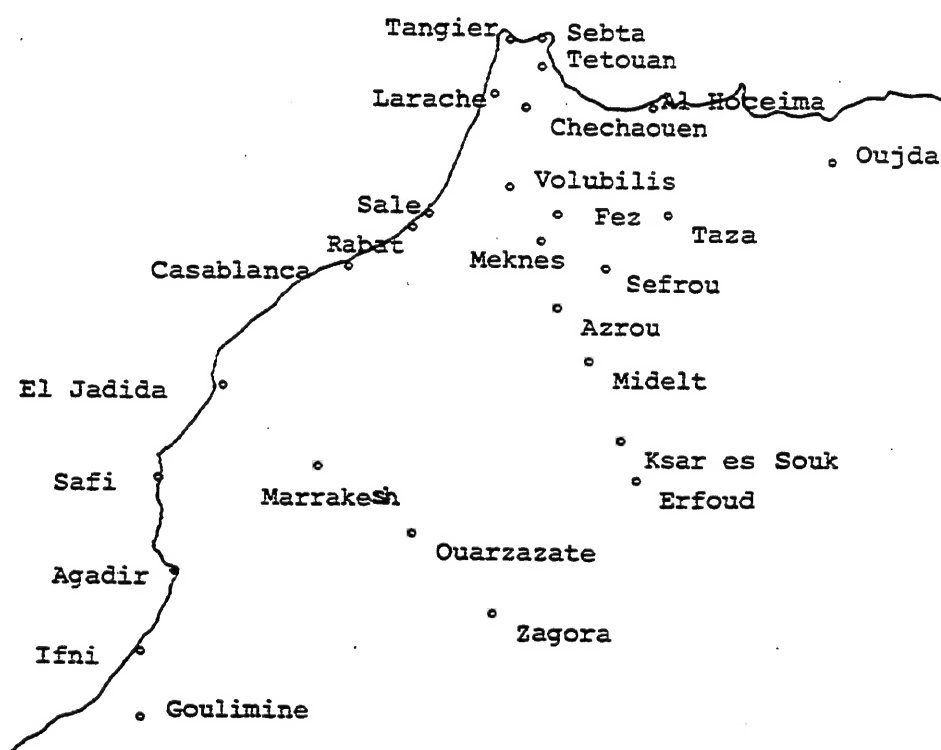
*Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies*

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*Ann Arbor*

1982

# Map of Morocco



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## FOREWORD

The preparation of this volume was initiated and supported by the University of Michigan Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies as part of its general program of research and training on the languages and cultures of North Africa. A number of studies in anthropology, history, and political science have appeared and others are in preparation, as well as a complete course in Middle Atlas Berber.

We are indebted to the Ford Foundation for the grants to the Center that have made this work possible. We are most grateful for the assistance of the people and government of Morocco to our faculty and students.

First Edition

August, 1973

W. D. Schorger

## INTRODUCTION

This book grew out of the great need for an introductory text in Moroccan Arabic for college students. Most students beginning the study of Moroccan Arabic in modern universities are prospective field researchers in the social sciences, or linguists with special interest in the field of Arabic dialectology. To assure interest among such users of this book, maintenance of a level of linguistic and cultural contact commensurate with their background and ability was felt to be of great importance. With such considerations in mind, overly repetitive sentences and sentence patterns have been avoided.

This study was originally the product of a research project sponsored by the Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies at the University of Michigan. Following preliminary research in Ann Arbor, a variety of field materials was collected during the summer of 1969, in preparation for the teaching of a course in Moroccan Arabic during the 1969-1970 school year. A large number of field tapes were checked for linguistic and cultural content by the author with the assistance of native speakers of Moroccan Arabic. During the preparation of course materials, all the data were carefully checked by the author with Mr. Ali Kanouni, a native of Fez. This work resulted in the publication of A Course in Moroccan Arabic in 1970. The contents of this present book are a revision and expansion of the units of the above-mentioned book.

The present volume consists of seven parts. Part 1-3 are available on tapes and should be studied in order.

Part One, "Phonology", consists of detailed explanations

of the phonological system of Moroccan Arabic, and twenty pronunciation drills to acquaint the student with the system of transcription employed here. This system is in striking contrast to other systems of transcription used for Moroccan Arabic, particularly with respect to tense consonants, short vowels, phonological structure of words, etc. (see pp 1-38). It is advisable that the student master this system completely before beginning the units of the book. This mastery can be achieved by repetition of the pronunciation drills with the help of the language laboratory tapes.

Part Two, "Basic Units", is composed of ten units that present the essential grammar of Moroccan Arabic. Part Three, "Conversations", is comprised of ten units that introduce dialogues varying in length and structural complexity with explanations of new grammatical points. The conversations are designed to serve as an introduction to Moroccan culture as well as reinforcing the basic patterns of the dialect.

Part Four, Appendix A, consists of twenty-four verb tables. Part Five, Appendix B, the "Glossary of Technical and Grammatical Terminology", presents, in a simple and concise manner, most of the terminology and grammatical information that a student of Moroccan Arabic will encounter in using the language. It is hoped that it serves as a brief reference grammar of the language. Part Six, "Lexica": Arabic-English and English-Arabic, include all vocabulary items used in this volume, and in the author's Advanced Moroccan Arabic, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 1973. It is worth mentioning here that the Advanced Moroccan Arabic is entirely based on this volume. It contains thirty-eight texts which are adaptations of field tapes and serve as an introduction to Moroccan ethnology, history, folklore and literature.

Part Seven, xrayf žha, or Jeha Stories, is in Arabic script and also in transcription. It consists of seven stories which all are on tape.

The preparation of this book has been made possible by the cooperation of a number of individuals. In particular, I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Mohammed Mahmoudi for his helpful comments, constructive suggestions and for his hard work with me. Many thanks are due as well to Mr. Ali Kanouni, Mr. Mohammed Guerssel, and Mr. Mohammed Mahmoudi for recording the units for use in the language laboratory. I would also like to express my gratitude to Peggy, J. Owens for her devoted and most conscientious efforts in typing the manuscript, and for her helpfulness and great dependability throughout the work on this study.

To Loraine K. Obler, I owe an especial debt. I am deeply grateful to her for her insightful observations and constructive suggestions during the preparation of the manuscript. To her goes my sincerest thanks and deepest appreciation for her interest and great assistance in the study. I would like to thank Mr. Umar Hassan and Mr. Jamil Ragep for their valuable assistance on the English-Arabic Lexicon.

I would like to express my thanks to Professor William D. Schorger who as the Director of the Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies initiated the program of research on North African languages and linguistics at the University of Michigan and has whole-heartedly supported it.

The Center defrayed the costs of research assistants, field trips, typists, tapes and tape recordings, as well as providing me with the time and opportunity to carry out the field research and analysis.

As always, I am deeply grateful to my family and, in particular, to my wife, Cecile, whose patience, constant encouragement and deep understanding have sustained my efforts during the work on this book.

To Professor Ernest N. McCarus, who introduced me to the field of Arabic dialectology, I present this study.

Ernest T. Abdel-Massih

Ann Arbor, Michigan

March 1982

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PART ONE

PHONOLOGY

PART ONE

## PHONOLOGY OF MOROCCAN ARABIC

## 1. Introduction

Since we are primarily concerned here with spoken Moroccan Arabic rather than the written form, it is only appropriate to begin this volume with some discussion of the pronunciation. To help the student pronounce the sounds of this foreign language, some details about the organs of speech and the articulation of Moroccan Arabic sounds are given here.

## 2. The Organs of Speech (See Figure 1)

The stream of air expelled by breathing passes out of the lungs and is used for speech. The larynx is a cartilaginous box at the upper end of the trachea or windpipe. The importance of the larynx in speech is that it contains the vocal cords, or vocal folds which are two horizontal folds of elastic tissue. The triangular space enclosed by the two vocal cords is referred to as the glottis. The tongue has four sections: the apex or tip, the blade or front, the dorsum or back, and the root which forms the front wall of the pharynx. The tongue is one of the most important movable articulators. The upper front teeth are important in speech formation. Both the lips are of importance in speech. The roof of the mouth could be divided into four parts: the alveolar ridge, the convex portion of the mouth just behind the front teeth; the hard palate, which is the portion behind the alveolar ridge; the velum or soft palate, which is the area behind the hard palate; and, finally, the uvula, the small appendage that hangs down from the very edge of the velum.

There are three major resonance cavities: the mouth, which is known as the oral cavity, the nose or nasal cavity and the throat or the pharynx; their main function in speech is to serve as resonators.

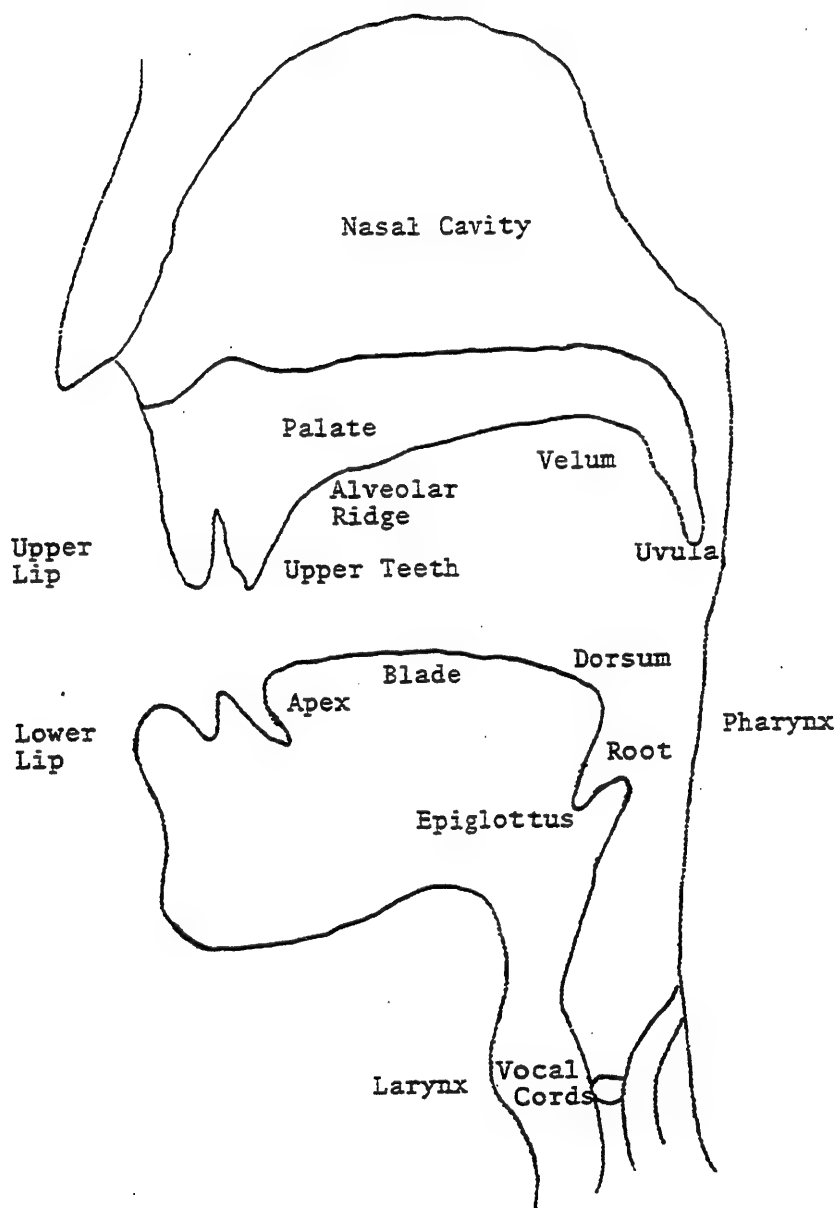


Figure 1. - Diagram of the Organs of Speech

## 3. Consonants and Semi-Vowels

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Alveo-Palatal	Palatal	Velar	Back-Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
stop	voiceless	p*		t				k		q		ʔ
	voiced	b		d				g				
fricative	voiceless		f	s		ʃ			x		ħ	h
	voiced		v*	z		ʒ			ɣ		ʕ	
nasal												
	voiced	m			n							
lateral												
	voiced			l								
flap												
	voiced				ɾ							
semi-vowel												
	voiced	w					y					

Table 1. Moroccan Arabic Consonants and Semi-Vowels

\*These phonemes occur in a few words borrowed from French, e.g. /lapist/ - /lab:ist/ 'unpaved road, trail' (French 'la piste'), /paris/ 'Paris' (French 'Paris'), /avril/ - /abrɪl/ 'April' (French 'avril').

## 3.1 Explanation of Terminology

Speech sounds are usually described in terms of:

(a) Place of articulation, i.e. position of the speech organs during the production of a sound, e.g. position of the tip of the tongue in relation to the upper teeth is referred to as Dental when we pronounce /t/ (notice that English /t/ is alveolar).

(b) Manner of articulation, i.e. the way in which the speech organs perform during the production of a certain sound, e.g. when the lower

and upper lips form a complete closure thus stopping the air flow as in the case of a /b/ which is here termed "Stop".

(c) Voiced - voiceless, this refers to whether or not the vocal cords vibrate. A voiced consonant is one which is accompanied by vibration of the vocal cords; for example /b/ in the English word "boy". A voiceless consonant is one which is produced without any accompanying vibration of the vocal cords; for example /f/ in the English word "foot".

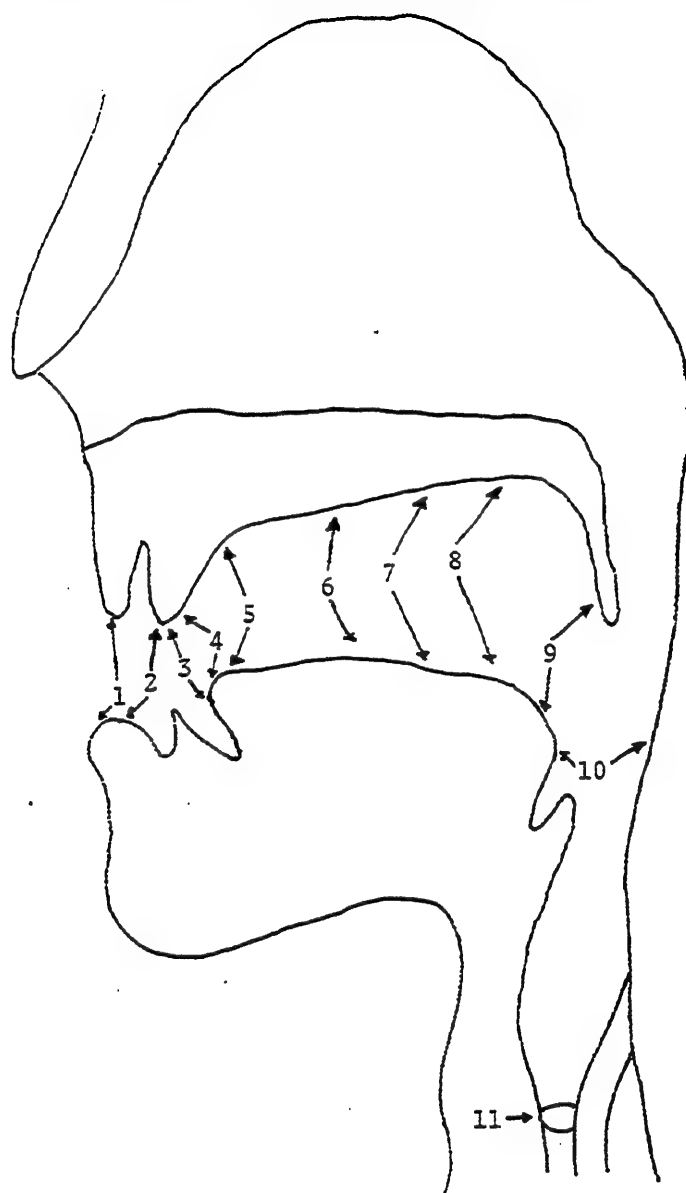
The difference between voicing and voicelessness can be felt strongly if one covers one's ears with one's hands, then pronounces the English words "pear" and "bear" paying attention to /p/ and /b/.

(d) Emphasis: In addition to the above, Moroccan Arabic is characterized by having a set of "Emphatic" consonants which are sometimes referred to as either "Velarized" or "Flat".

An Emphatic consonant is one which is produced by pressing the blade of the tongue against the palate so that the articulation is velarized or alveolarized rather than just dental (See Figures 3-6). Table 1 lists / ṭ ɖ ɟ ʒ l ʀ / as the emphatic counterparts of the PLAIN / t d s z l r / . We will refer to / ṭ ɖ ɟ ʒ l ʀ / as the "Primary Emphatics". The occurrence of a primary emphatic consonant will cause a plain consonant in the same syllable (sometimes in the preceding and/or the following syllable) to become emphatic. This set of changed consonants will be referred to as the "Secondary Emphatics". The domain of the spread of emphasis is the syllable, which means that a syllable has all or none of its sounds emphatic. This also means that in Moroccan Arabic all of the consonants occur as both emphatic and plain because of the influence of emphatic consonants on plain consonants as explained above.

The influence of emphatic consonants on vowels is very noticeable to a non-native speaker. This is particularly clear with the vowel /a/, when in the environment of an emphatic consonant. Listen to your teacher pronouncing /ṭab/ = [ṭaɸ] 'to be cooked' with the a as in English father, Bob, cot and then listen to him pronouncing /tab/ = [taɸ] 'to repent' with the a as in English cat, nap, lack.

Now try pronouncing /ṭab/ and then /tab/ and notice when pronouncing the first word how your tongue is drawn back, spread to the sides completely filling your mouth with the dorsum of your tongue raised



1. Bilabial /p b m w/    2. Labiodental /f v/    3. Dental /t ɬ d ɖ s ʃ  
 z ʒ l ʎ/    4. Alveolar /n r ɾ/    5. Alveopalatal /ʃ ʒ/    6. Palatal /ɣ/  
 7. Velar /k g/    8. Back-Velar /x ɣ/    9. Uvular /q/    10. Pharyngeal  
                   /h ʕ/    11. Glottal /ʔ h/

Figure 2. - Places of Articulation

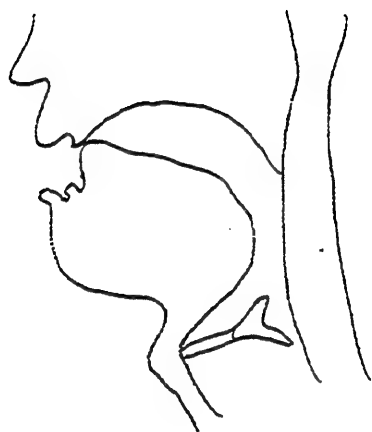


Figure 3. - Tongue Position for /t/ .

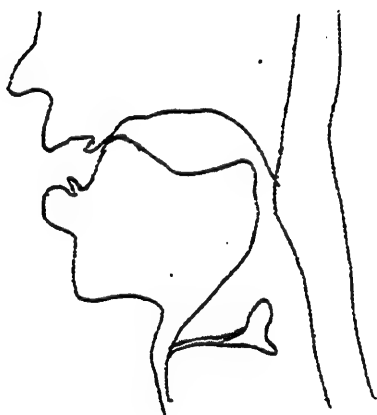


Figure 4. - Tongue Position for /ṭ/ .

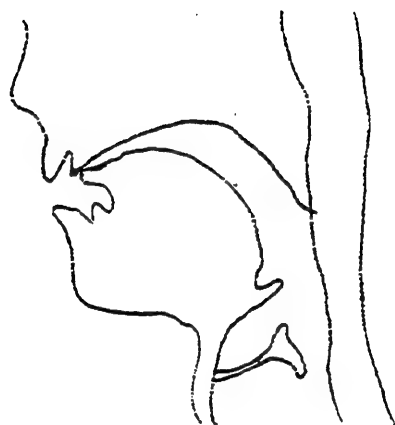


Figure 5. - Tongue Position for /s/ .

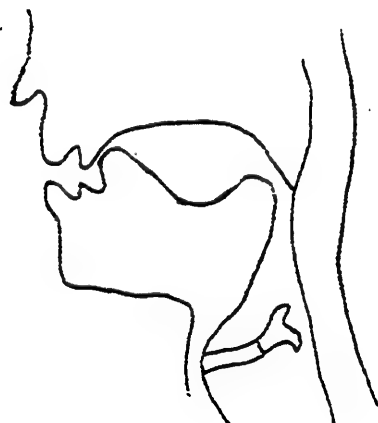


Figure 6. - Tongue Position for /ʃ/ .



and most cases your lips are slightly rounded. Watch your teacher pronouncing /ṭab/ and see how even his cheeks bulge and also watch the tension he builds up in the muscles around his throat.

The influence of emphatic consonants on plain non-emphatic neighboring consonants is also very clear, e.g. /ḡrb/ [ḡṛ<sup>ə</sup>b] 'to hit' can be transcribed as /ḡrb/ or /ḡṛb/. The latter form marks /ḡ/ as a primary emphatic and /ṛ/ as a secondary emphatic, since only / t d s z l r / can occur either as primary or secondary emphatics. In any case, all emphatics do color the neighboring consonants. Thus, when there is more than one emphatic, we may not mark them all, e.g. ḡarṣ - ḡarṣ - ḡarṣ 'lesson'.

(e) Labialization is a feature of the peripheral consonants / b m f / and / k q x ɣ ḡ / . It is here indicated by a rounded stroke over the consonant, e.g. ḡ . Labialization is manifested as simultaneous lip-rounding when producing any of the above-mentioned consonants. Thus, /ḡ/ is pronounced as b<sup>w</sup> or bw and /ḡ/ is pronounced k<sup>w</sup> or kw . Notice that / ḡ ṡ ḡ / can vary with bw , mw , fw , or bu , mu , fu .

(f) Tenseness is a very important feature of Moroccan Arabic. A tense (also fortis) consonant in general is produced with more force than its lax (also lenis) counterpart. Tense or fortis here refers to two identical consonants with no intervening vowel pronounced with stronger articulation and greater tension on the muscles of the articulator and, usually, aspiration. Lax or lenis refers to a single consonant pronounced with lesser muscular tension in the speech organ and weaker, laxer articulation and, usually, no aspiration. A tense consonant has precisely twice the duration of a single consonant.

The intensity and aspiration (puff of breath) which are characteristic of the tense consonants give them a syllabic quality (i.e. maximum degree of sonority in the syllable) so that /b:/ is heard as [ᵇbb] or [ᵇbb] . This is transcribed in most other systems that treated Moroccan Arabic phonology as /ebb/ . The same systems use [a] in the transcription of [ḡḡ] as [aḡḡ] . In our system of transcription [ebb] is transcribed as /b:/ and pronounced [ᵇbb] and [aḡḡ] is transcribed as /ḡ:/ and pronounced as [ᵇḡḡ] . The raised up vowel - [ᵇ], [ᵇ] - denotes

that it is purely phonetic, i.e. totally predictable and causing no semantic differentiation.

### 3.2 Places of Articulation (See Figure 2)

1. Bilabial: lower lip and upper lip ( p b m w )
2. Labiodental: lower lip and upper teeth ( f v )
3. Dental: apex of tongue and upper teeth ( t ṭ d ḍ s ṣ z ẓ ḷ ḷ̣ )
4. Alveolar: apex of tongue and alveolar ridge ( n r ṛ )
5. Alveopalatal: apex of tongue and front part of palate ( š ž )
6. Palatal: tongue blade and palate ( y )
7. Velar: tongue dorsum and back of palate ( k g )
8. Back-Velar: tongue dorsum and velum ( x ɣ )
9. Uvular: tongue dorsum and uvula ( q )
10. Pharyngeal: root of tongue and pharynx forming a stricture ( ɸ ʕ )
11. Glottal: produced by complete closure and instantaneous release of the vocal cords. The sound / ʔ / is produced in the glottis or the opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords and thus called glottal stop or glottal catch.

### 3.3 Manner of Articulation

1. Stop: refers to consonants characterized by a complete closure of the air passage, thus blocking the air stream momentarily, e.g. closing of both lips in production of /b/ ( p b t ṭ d ḍ k g q ʔ )
2. Fricative: refers to consonants produced by friction caused by the air moving through a narrow passage in the mouth ( f v s ṣ z ẓ š ž x ɣ ɸ ʕ h )
3. Nasal: refers to consonants produced with the uvula lowered, allowing the air to escape through the nose, so that the nasal cavity acts as a resonator ( m n )
4. Lateral: refers to consonants produced with the tongue touching only the middle of the palate, thus allowing the air flow to escape around one or both sides of the tongue ( l ḷ )
5. Flap: refers to a consonant produced by the rapid vibration of the apex of the tongue. It is a single tap of the tongue in which the

tip of the tongue makes a single rapid contact against the alveolar ridge ( r ɾ )

6. Semi-vowel: a sound partaking of the nature of both a consonant and a vowel ( w y )

### 3.4 Voiced - Voiceless

#### Voiceless Consonants

p  
t  
ṭ  
k  
q  
ʁ  
f  
s  
ṣ  
ʃ  
x  
ħ  
h

#### Voiced Counterparts

b  
d  
ḍ  
g  
  
v  
z  
ẓ  
ʒ  
ɣ  
ʕ  
  
m  
n  
l  
!  
r  
ṛ  
w  
y

### 3.5 Emphatic - Plain

#### Plain Consonants

t  
d  
s  
z  
l  
r

#### Emphatic Counterparts (Primary Set)

ṭ  
ḍ  
ṣ  
ẓ  
ḷ  
ṛ

### 3.6 Remarks on the Pronunciation of Moroccan Arabic Consonants and Semi-Vowels

A look at Table 1 shows that Moroccan Arabic has more consonants than English. Most of the sounds are pronounced like their English counterparts while a few are quite unlike anything in English; and, therefore, require great practice on the part of the student.

#### 3.6.1 Moroccan Arabic consonants pronounced almost like their English Counterparts

Moroccan Arabic	As in English
b	boy
p (occurs in borrowings)	pin
t	toy
d	dog
k	cat, Katherine
g	go
f	fine
v (occurs in borrowings)	vine
s	so
z	zest
š	<u>sh</u> e
ž	pleas <u>u</u> re, meas <u>u</u> re
m	me
n	no
w	well
y	yet

The following sounds also exist in English, but please note the following:

/l/ - Moroccan Arabic /l/ is like the /l/ in English lazy, leave, late rather than the /l/ of English feel, pull, role. Moroccan Arabic /l/ then is like the first /l/ in the English word level but never like the second unless velarized (primary or secondary emphatic).

To realize what this means you might like to try to say "pull", then start the word "leave" where you finished "pull". Now you may realize that initial l's in English are different from medial/final ones.

Thus Moroccan Arabic: /la/ 'no', /ila/ 'if' or /mal/ 'capital, money' have an /l/ like that of English leave; and Moroccan Arabic /l:ah/ 'God' has an /l/ like that of English pull. Linguists refer to the first /l/ in level as "Clear" /l/ and to the last /l/ as "Dark" /l/. Moroccan Arabic plain /l/ is "Clear" and the emphatic /l:/ is "Dark".

/h/ as in English "he" /h/ is not difficult when it begins a syllable or a word, e.g. Moroccan Arabic /ha/ 'here is' or /mfhum/ 'It is understood'. But the student may have difficulty pronouncing /h/ when it is within a syllable or word final, e.g. /lghwa/ 'coffee' or /rah/ 'there he is'.

/ʔ/ is a sound that should not give the English speaker any trouble. /ʔ/, the glottal stop, which is produced by complete closure and instantaneous release of the vocal cords, is sometimes found in English as in New York dialect pronunciation /boʔ/ 'bottle' or as the initial sound of English "ouch".

In Moroccan Arabic, words or utterances never begin with a vowel. In all cases where a non-native speaker hears what he thinks is an initial vowel, it is always /ʔ + V /; thus, /ana/ is /ʔana/ 'I'.

#### 4. Pronunciation Drills

(All Pronunciation drills are on tape in the language laboratory.)

Each drill is read three times. The first reading is to acquaint the student with the items of the drill. The second reading allows spaces for practice. Ideally, the third reading should be practiced without looking at the printed drill. Also note that, while a drill is meant to help the student master a certain sound, sometimes a minimal pair containing a previous sound is also drilled for purposes of practice and differentiation..

##### 4.1 Pronunciation Drill 1. : Moroccan Arabic sounds that occur in English.

Notice that /a/ = [æ] as in English cat, nap, lack

bab [bæb]

door

abadan

أَبَدَا

never

tab

he repeated

---

fat	he passed by
kan	he was
malak	angel
ana	I
lʔislam	Islam
dar	he did
gal	he said
fat	he passed by
rafd	carrying (m)
sala	he finished
labas	fine
šaf	he saw
aš	what
lam	he blamed
mal	capital, money
zad	he added
daz	he passed
ža	he came
taž	crown
mat	he died
nam	he dreamt
la	no
walda	one who gave birth to a baby
wad	river
rab	it (m) was ruined
šab	he became grey-haired
dab	it (m) melted
bat	he spent the night
ban	it (m) appeared

#### 4.2 / q , x , ɣ , ħ , ʕ , r / - This group does not exist in English.

1) Of this group, /r/ is a flap, i.e. a sound that is produced by the very rapid vibration of the tip of the tongue (apex); it is very often equal to a single vibration of a trill, e.g. /žra/ 'he ran', /rab/ 'it (m) was ruined'.

2) / x , ɣ , q , ɧ , ʕ / are all back consonants known as gutturals. Their place of articulation is back velar, uvular and pharyngeal. / x , ɣ / are back velars, /q/ is uvular and / ɧ , ʕ / are pharyngeal.

3) /x/ is a voiceless back velar fricative. Its place of articulation is back velar. To pronounce /x/, produce /k/, then move the dorsum (back of the tongue) back and produce a fricative; this produces /x/. This will sound somewhat like the "ch" of German doch, lachen, and nach, e.g.

xal [xəl]	maternal uncle
lxdma [ˤlxˤdmə]	work

4) /ɣ/ is a voiced back velar fricative. It has the same place and manner of articulation as /x/. Try to produce /g/, then move the dorsum of your tongue back and produce a fricative. Let us call /ɣ/ the "gargling" sound.

5) /q/ is a voiceless uvular stop that is produced by the tongue dorsum (back), forming a stop against the uvula. Notice that /q/ is further back than /k/ and should not be used as a substitute either for /k/ or for /g/, for that is where we get some of the funniest minimal pairs, e.g.

qib [qˤib]	heart
kib [kˤib]	dog
lqlawi [ˤlqˤləwɪ]	the testicles
lklawi [ˤl kˤləwɪ]	the kidneys
qw:ad [qˤwwəd]	pimp
gw:ad [gˤwwəd]	guide

#### 4.3 Pronunciation Drill 2. : / q , x , ɣ /

aqibi	oh my heart
akibi	oh my dog
lklawi	the kidneys
lqlawi	proper name (m)
gw:ad	guide
xala	maternal aunt
katɣli	it is boiling
lxdma	the work
ɣali	expensive (m)

---

xima	a tent
lyla	high cost
ximtha	her tent
yalya	it (f) is expensive
xalya	it (f) is empty
kaml	finished
lxariž	abroad, outside
makani	my place
magana	watch
lxal	the maternal uncle
xaltu	his maternal aunt
qul	say!
gul	say!
Yul	ogre
qruda	monkeys
Yrib	strange
bYa	he wanted
bqa	he remained
bYiti	you (s) wanted
bqiti	you (s) remained
bkiti	you (s) cried
rab	it (m) is ruined
lxla	wilderness
žra	he ran
lxala	the maternal aunt
kayžri	he runs
kayrfdha	he carries it (f)
lqhwa	coffee
lYaba	forest
lxdma	work
lxla	high cost
lqamiž	the shirt
lqayd	the administrator
lbYrir	Moroccan pancakes
lxatm	the ring
lxizana	the library
lxima	the tent



---

lyda	the lunch
qlub	hearts
lqani	he met me
rqi	thin (m)
qalha	he said it (f)
qablha	he met us
kayqablha	he takes care of her
lkra	the rent
lkuka	Coca Cola

4.4 /ħ/ is a voiceless pharyngeal fricative. Pharyngeal sounds are produced by a constriction of the root of the tongue against the pharynx. This is not an easy sound. It is advisable to practice pronouncing /ħ/ by producing a vigorous constriction of the pharynx slightly below and behind the extreme edge of the velum. This can be achieved by drawing the body of the tongue back toward the posterior wall of the pharynx with considerable force. Try this and it should produce /ħ/. Let us call this sound the "panting" sound.

4.5 Pronunciation Drill 3. : /ħ/

ħala	condition
kayħawl	he is trying
lah	he threw away
lahu	he threw it (m) away
ħamd	praising (m)
ħali	my condition
ħawl	he tried
ħlib	the milk
ħna	we
ħsab	arithmetic
ħanut	shop
ħalawat	pastry, cookies, cakes
ħlwa	candy
waħd	one (m)
ħlib	milk (m)

4.6 /ʕ/ is a voiced pharyngeal fricative. If you try to pronounce the English vowel "a" as in "fat" with your tongue pressed down, you will hear /ʕ/, which we will call the "bleating" sound.

4.7 Pronunciation Drill 4. : /ʕ/

ʕali	high (m)
ʕad	yet, just
kayʕawd	he repeats, he narrates
ʕšrin	twenty
ʕažib	excellent
ʕalya	high (f)
kayʕžbni	I like it (m)
bʕid	far (m)
ʕliha	on it (f)
ʕlihum	on them (m)
ʕguza	old woman
lʕgayz	the old people
ʕžuz	old man
lʕžuza	the old woman
zʕma	that is to say
žmiʕ	together
baʕ	he sold

4.8 Pronunciation Drill 5. : / x , ɣ , q , ɸ , ʕ /

ʕali	high (m)
ɣali	expensive (m)
xali	my maternal uncle
ɸali	my condition
hadi	this (f)
ɣadi	he is going
xalu	his maternal uncle
qaltha	she said it (f)
lɸrira	Moroccan soup
qalu	they said
qruda	monkeys
qlil	little
hanut	shop



lmaɣariba	Moroccans
xlaħa	he ruined it (m)
ħwant	shops
ħdaħa	near her
ʕbid	slaves
lʕalam	the world
lʕaba	the forest
lxima	the tent
lmʕiħa	living
lbħima	the beast of burden
mʕaħa	with her
ʕaħdna	he promised us
ʕalya	high (f)
ɣalya	expensive (f)
xalya	empty (f)
ħaʕila	excellent (f)
ħa ħiya	here she is
ħa ħna	here we are
xda	he took
ɣda	lunch
ħda	near
bda	he began
ħda	to present

## 5. Emphasis, Labialization, and Tenseness

### 5.1 Emphasis

Emphatic articulation refers to the pressing of the blade of the tongue against the palate in the formation of some consonant sounds; the articulation is then velarized or alveolarized rather than dental, or pharyngealized rather than velar.

As mentioned in 3.1 c, the domain of emphasis (that of flatness or velarization) is the syllable. We called / ɟ ɖ ʒ ʔ ɣ / a "primary emphatic" set, the occurrence of which causes other non-emphatic consonants to become emphatic. This latter set is here termed the "secondary emphatic" set, e.g. /dɣb/ 'to hit' has /d/ as a primary emphatic phoneme and /ɣ/ as a secondary one. It is worth mentioning here that the transcription of this word without marking /ɣ/ as emphatic

is also acceptable. It is hard and almost impossible to pronounce emphatic /ḡ/ and non-emphatic /r/ next to it. Thus, /ḡrb/ ~ /ḡrb/ 'to hit' and, similarly, /ṭb/ ~ /ṭb/ 'drum (musical instrument)' are acceptable variants in terms of transcription. Variant transcriptions may occur throughout the Units of this book for words where / ṭ ḡ ṣ ṣ / occur as secondary emphatics. Thus /ras/ ~ /ras/ 'head' - when Moroccan Arabic is written in Arabic script, this alternation will show up as alternate spelling with either of two different letters either  for /s/ or  for /ṣ/.

Notice that in pronouncing a plain non-emphatic consonant the position of the tip of the tongue is dental for, let us say, /t/ and the back of the tongue is depressed, whereas in pronouncing its emphatic counterpart /ṭ/, the tip of the tongue is touching the alveolar ridge and the back of the tongue is raised up toward the velum. Also, note that in the case of the pronunciation of an emphatic consonant, the lip muscles are somewhat extended forward whereas they are relaxed when pronouncing a plain consonant. See Figures 3 and 4 for /t/ and /ṭ/ and Figures 5 and 6 for /s/ and /ṣ/.

## 5.2 Pronunciation Drill 6. (Emphatic Consonants)

(In the environment of emphatic consonants, /a/ is pronounced as in English "father" and /i/ is pronounced as the vowel of English "mate" without the glide.)

rab [rəb]	it (m) is ruined
ṛab [ṛəb]	it (m) is curdled
rakb	he is mounted
ṛaqb	he controlled
rbab	rebec, a string instrument
ṛbaṭi	native (m) of Rabat
tab	he repented
ṭab	it (m) is cooked
dar	he did
ḡar	house
sif [sif]	sword
ṣif [ṣef]	summer
mazal	not yet
mazaṛ	he did not visit

wl:a	or
wl:ahi	of course, by God
nam	he dreamt
ṇaḍ	he got up
banli	it (m) appeared to me
ḅanka	bank (← French)
fasi	native of Fez
faḍi	unoccupied
kayṣumu	they fast
ṣiny:a	tray
sir	go!
ṣib	find!
ṣag	he drove
zṛabi	rugs
zina	ornament
zuṛ	blonds
kra	he rented
qṛa	he studied
darha	he did it (f)
ḍarha	her house
kari	he rented
qaṛi	educated

5.3 Labialization (as mentioned in 3.1 e) is a feature of / b m f k q x ɣ ḅ / and is manifested as simultaneous lip-rounding when producing any of these consonants. Thus /ḅ/ is pronounced as b<sup>w</sup> or bw and /k/ is pronounced k<sup>w</sup> or kw. Notice that / ḅ m f / can vary with bw, mw, fw, or bu, mu, fu. Notice the distinction in meaning for instance between labialized /ḅ/ and its non-labialized counterpart /x/ in such words as /xṛa/ 'feces' and /ḅṛa/ 'other (f)', /lṛa/ 'the feces' and /lḅṛa/ 'the other one (f)'.

#### 5.4 Pronunciation Drill 7. (Labialized Consonants)

In the environment of labialized consonants:

a → [a] and is pronounced as in English "father"

i → [e] and as the vowel in English "made" without the glide

u → [o] and ranges between the vowels of English "door" and "soul"

---

ḥayḍ ~ buyḍ	white (p)
ḥalf ~ mwalf	to be accustomed
lḥad ~ lḥwad	internal body organs
ḥbar ~ kbar	big (p)
ḥra	other (fs)
ḥrasa	chairs
ḥrab	crow
ḥrib	strange
ḥnt	corner
ḥnut	corners
ḥndil	oil lamp
ḥnadi	oil lamps
ḥl:	open!
ḥl:	solution

5.5 A tense (also fortis) consonant in general has twice the duration of its lax (also lenis) counterpart. Also remember that the intensity and aspiration which are characteristic of the tense consonants give them a syllabic quality. (See 3.1 f above.)

#### 5.6 Pronunciation Drill 8. (Tense Consonants)

kayḥbu	he is crawling
kayḥb:u	he loves him
t:aman	the price
tm:a	there
tlimid	pupil
t:limid	the pupil
ḍar	house
ḍ:aṛ	the house
ld:aṛ	to the house
bṛa	letter
bṛ:a	outside

#### 6. Moroccan Arabic Vowels

To produce a vowel sound, the tongue is arched High, Mid or Low in the mouth. The arching of the tongue is either toward the FRONT of the palate or the BACK. Thus, we describe the vowels in terms of these

five parameters. We now can say that /i/ is a high front vowel.

The position of the lips, whether spread as in /i,a/ or rounded as in /u,o/, is important in describing vowel sounds.

Vowels are all voiced; that is, vowels are produced with vibrations of the vocal cords.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid			
Low		a	

Table 2. - Moroccan Arabic Vowels

### 6.1 Vowel Allophones (or positional vowel variants occurring in specific environments)

The following table shows the Moroccan Arabic vowel allophones. Notice the modification of the parameters High, Mid and Low. Also note that Central or Centralized vowels are shorter in duration than the front or back ones.

	Front	Central Shorter	Back
High	i		u
Low High	I	ĩ = u <sup>w</sup> İ̇ = I <sup>y</sup>	u
High Mid	e		o
Mid		ə	
Low Mid			
High Low	æ	æ̣	
Low		ɑ̣	ɑ

Table 3. - Moroccan Arabic Vowel Allophones

### 6.2 /a/

/a/ has the following allophones:

[æ] as in English 'fat', occurs in the environment of non-emphatic consonants;

- [a] a little further back than the "a" of English 'father', occurs in the environment of emphatic consonants;
- [ǣ] (centralized pronunciation of [a]) occurs word finally in the environment of non-emphatic consonants. Notice [ǣ] is shorter than [a];
- [ǣ̣] (centralized pronunciation of [a]) occurs word finally in the environment of emphatic consonants. Notice [ǣ̣] is shorter than [a].

### 6.3 Pronunciation Drill 9. : /a/

#### a / a

dar	[ḍar]	he did
ḡar	[ḡar]	house
fat	[fat]	he passed
ṭar	[ṭar]	it flew
faṭr	[faṭr]	he is not fasting
tab	[tab]	he repented
ṭab	[ṭab]	it is cooked
ɣadi	[ɣaḍi]	he is going
ɣar	[ɣar]	hole
šab	[šab]	he grew old
brawat	[brawat]	letters

#### [ǣ] / ǣ

la	[lǣ]	no
bṛa	[bṛǣ]	letter
šab:a	[šab:ǣ]	youth (f)
la:l:a	[la:l:ǣ]	madam, lady
ybra	[ybrǣ]	needle
ila	[ilǣ]	if
ṭa	[ṭǣ]	cover
ʔum:ha	[ʔumm <sup>ə</sup> hǣ]	her mother
d:aha	[d:ahǣ]	he took it (f) away
ḡaž:a	[ḡaž:ǣ]	pilgrim (f)



## 6.4 /i/

/i/ has the following allophones:

[i] as in English 'beat', occurs in the environment of non-emphatic consonants;

[e] as in English 'mate', occurs in the environment of emphatic consonants;

[I] as in English 'bit'; occurs word finally, in the environment of non-emphatic consonants;

[Ī] (centralized pronunciation of [I]=[I<sup>y</sup>]), occurs word finally in the environment of emphatic consonants. Notice [Ī] is shorter than [I].

6.5 Pronunciation Drill 10. : /i/[i] / [e]

snin	[snin]	years
žib	[žib]	pocket
zit	[zit]	oil
kifaš	[kifaš]	how?
tir	[tir]	a bird
šift	[šeft]	to send
šif	[šef]	summer
š:if	[š:ef]	the summer
sif	[sif]	sword
s:if	[s:if]	the sword
ʕiš	[ʕiš]	live!
š ʔir	[š ʔer]	small, little
biban	[biban]	doors

[I] / [Ī]

ʔali	[ʔaI]	expensive
qaḍi	[qaḍĪ]	judge
šfti	[š <sup>ə</sup> ftI]	you (s) saw
hami	[hamI]	hot (m)
nbyi	[n <sup>ə</sup> byI]	I want
fḍ:i	[f <sup>ə</sup> ḍḍĪ]	finish!

## 6.6 /u/

/u/ has the following allophones:

[u] as in English 'cool', occurs in the environment of non-emphatic consonants;

[o] between English 'door' and 'soul', occurs in the environment of emphatic consonants and back velars;

[ʊ] as in English 'wool', occurs word finally in the environment of non-emphatic consonants;

[ʊ̣] (or [ʊ<sup>w</sup>]), occurs word finally in the environment of emphatic consonants. Notice [ʊ̣] is shorter than [ʊ].

## 6.7 Pronunciation Drill 11. : /u/

[u] / [o]

dud	[dud]	worms
ḍur	[ḍor]	turn!
ṣ:uf	[ṣ:of]	wool
ʕum	[ʕum]	swim!
ʔul	[ʔol]	ogre
ḥanut	[ḥanut]	shop
ʕud	[ʕud]	a piece of wood
ḍu m	[ḍo m]	oppression
ḍuʕf	[ḍoʕf]	poverty
xubz	[xobz]	bread
muʕtabar	[muʕtabar]	excellent
kanaxud	[kanaxud]	I am taking
kayakul	[kəyəkul]	he is eating
qultī	[qultī]	you (s) said

[ʊ] / [ʊ̣]

dyalu	[dyalu]	his
ʕrḍu	[ʕrḍʊ̣] = [ʕ <sup>ə</sup> rḍʊ̣]	he invited him
fthū	[fthʊ̣] = [f <sup>ə</sup> thʊ̣]	he opened it (m)
qbṭu	[qbṭʊ̣] = [q <sup>ə</sup> bṭʊ̣]	he caught it (m)
sd:u	[s <sup>ə</sup> ddʊ̣] = [s <sup>ə</sup> ddʊ̣]	he closed it (m)
bʔḍu	[bʔḍʊ̣] = [b <sup>ə</sup> ʔḍʊ̣]	he hated him

### 6.8 Phonetic Schwa or Short Vowel

In addition, Moroccan Arabic has a non-phonemic (with no semantic significance) phonetic schwa or short vowel -  $\check{V}$  [ə]. This occurs as a transition between consonants or consonant clusters. It is voiced in the environment of voiced consonants and voiceless in the environment of voiceless consonants. The vocalic transition has variants ranging from [ə] or [e] to [æ] or [ɐ].

[æ], [ɐ] occur in the environment of /ʕ/ and /ħ/ ; [ə], [e] elsewhere.

Examples:	endi	[ʕ <sup>ə</sup> ndI]	I have
	ktb	[kt <sup>ə</sup> b]	he wrote
	kl:m	[k <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	he spoke
	xl:a	[x <sup>ə</sup> llæ]	he let, left

### 6.9 Pronunciation Drill 12. : Phonetic Schwa

[æ]

ʕndna	[ʕ <sup>ə</sup> ndnæ]	we have
lhm:am	[l <sup>ə</sup> h <sup>ə</sup> mmæm]	public bath
lhmdu:lil:ah	[l <sup>ə</sup> h <sup>ə</sup> mdulillæh]	praise be to God

[e]

lbab	[l <sup>ə</sup> bab]	the door
fhm	[fh <sup>ə</sup> m]	he understood
bnt	[b <sup>ə</sup> nt]	a girl
lbnt	[l <sup>ə</sup> b <sup>ə</sup> nt]	the girl
š:ržm	[š <sup>ə</sup> š <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> m]	the window
fh:mu	[f <sup>ə</sup> hh <sup>ə</sup> mu]	he made him understand
kayqd:	[kəyq <sup>ə</sup> dd]	he can
slx	[sl <sup>ə</sup> x]	to skin animals
blʔ	[bl <sup>ə</sup> ʔ]	to be of age, be mature

## 7. Phonological Structure of Words in Moroccan Arabic

If a consonant is followed by another consonant, there is a predictable transition. Transition between /C/ and /C/ is heard as vocalic and is represented here by a superscript schwa [ə] to represent the short vowels [ə], [e], [æ] and [ɐ] discussed in 6 above. Schwa occurs as the first speech sound formation in English "about" or as the last

speech sound formation in English "sofa". The following examples and drills are meant to help the student master this very important feature of Moroccan Arabic phonology, namely the pronunciation of consonant clusters. Drills 13 and 14 include the [ʔ] in the transcription. Notice that [ʔ] is voiceless in the environment of voiceless consonants and voiced in the environment of voiced consonants.

Following are some helpful rules for the predictability of the short vowel [ʔ]:

1. /CC:/ → [CʔCC]
2. /C:C/ → [ʔCCʔC]
3. /C:C:/ → [ʔCCʔCC]
4. /CC:C/ → [CʔCCʔC]
5. /C:V/ → [ʔCCV]
6. /CC:V/ → [CʔCCV]
7. /C:VC/ → [ʔCCVC]
8. /VC:/ → [VCC] (no change) (=ʔVC:)
9. /CVC:/ → [CVCC] (no change)
10. /VC:V/ → [VCCV] (no change) (=ʔC:V)

#### Examples:

1.	šk:	[šʔkk]	to doubt, suspect
Compare	š:k:	[ʔššʔkk]	doubt, suspicion
2.	q:ra	[ʔqʔrʔ]	corn
3.	š:q:	[ʔššʔqq]	the crack
	d:r:i	[ʔddʔrrɪ]	the boy
4.	kl:m	[kʔllʔm]	to speak to
	bd:l	[bʔddʔl]	to change
	fy:q	[fʔyyʔq]	to wake up (someone)
	hm:m	[hʔmmʔm]	to give a bath
	bl:l	[bʔllʔl]	to wet
5.	ba:	[ʔbʔa]	my father
	r:uz	[ʔrʔoz]	the rice
6.	šb:ik	[šʔbbik]	window screen
	km:a	[kʔmmʔ]	to make someone smoke
	rʔ:a	[rʔʔtʔ]	to cover cigarettes
7.	l:il	[ʔllil]	the night
8.	ʔab:	[ʔabb]	father

9.	mux:	[muxx]	brain
10.	ʔam:a	[ʔammǎ]	as for

### 7.1 Stress

Stress does not produce semantic differences in Moroccan Arabic. Primary stress may fall either on the final syllable (terminal) or on the second from the last (penultimate). This is predictable on the basis of syllable structure. Stress is terminal if the last syllable of the word has the structure [CVC] or [C<sup>ə</sup>CC], e.g.

mskin	[m <sup>ə</sup> skín]	poor
fɾhan	[f <sup>ə</sup> ɾhán]	happy
mɪlul	[m <sup>ə</sup> ɪlúɪ]	open (m)
samɪt	[sám <sup>ə</sup> ɪt]	I forgave
ʃawbt	[ʃaw <sup>ə</sup> bt]	I fixed (something)
sl:mt	[s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mt]	I greeted

Stress is penultimate if the last syllable of the word has the structure [CV] or if it ends in [-<sup>ə</sup>C], e.g.

sl:mna	[s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mnǎ]	we greeted
mɪlula	[m <sup>ə</sup> ɪlúɪǎ]	open (f)
kl:m	[k <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	he talked (with, to)
ʃaɪba	[ʃáɪbǎ]	girl friend

Also notice stress shift with the suffixation of pronominal suffixes, e.g.

klina	[klínǎ]	we ate
klinah	[klinǎh]	we ate it (m)
kl:m	[k <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	he talked (to)
kl:mni	[k <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mni]	he talked to me

### 7.2 Pronunciation Drill 13. (Consonant Clusters)

ʔl:m	[ʔ <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	to teach
fhm	[f <sup>ə</sup> h <sup>ə</sup> m]	to understand
kl:m lfqih	[k <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m <sup>ə</sup> lfqih]	talk to the teacher!
lwid lkbir	[ <sup>ə</sup> lw <sup>ə</sup> ld <sup>ə</sup> lkbir]	the big boy
aš xbaɾ ʃ:h:a ?	[aš <sup>ə</sup> xbaɾ <sup>ə</sup> ʃʃ <sup>ə</sup> hǎ]	how are you?
nɪmdu !:ah	[n <sup>ə</sup> ɪ <sup>ə</sup> mdu !:ah]	fine

ħr:ktikum t:b a	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> rr <sup>ə</sup> kt <sup>ə</sup> ikum t <sup>ə</sup> t <sup>ə</sup> b a]	I moved the table for you.
ʔahln wa sahn	[ʔahl <sup>ə</sup> n wə səhl <sup>ə</sup> n]	Hello
šbah lxiṛ	[šbah <sup>ə</sup> lxiṛ]	good morning
xrǝž	[xr <sup>ə</sup> ž]	he went out
š:ṛžm	[š <sup>ə</sup> š <sup>ə</sup> ṛž <sup>ə</sup> m]	the window
sl:m	[s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	to greet
tfd:l asidi	[t <sup>ə</sup> f <sup>ə</sup> d <sup>ə</sup> l asidi]	come in, sir, welcome.
	[m <sup>ə</sup> ṛħbā bikum ʔndnə]	
kl:mthum	[k <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mthum]	I talked to them
mtkrfšin	[m <sup>ə</sup> tk <sup>ə</sup> rfšin]	messed up (mp)
lf:	[l <sup>ə</sup> ff]	to wrap up
šq:	[š <sup>ə</sup> qq]	to split
gr:	[g <sup>ə</sup> rr]	to confess
sm:a	[s <sup>ə</sup> mmə]	to name
ʔt:a	[ʔ <sup>ə</sup> t <sup>ə</sup> tə]	to cover
ʔd:a	[ʔ <sup>ə</sup> ddə]	tomorrow
ħt:a	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> ttə]	until
ṭb:ax	[ṭ <sup>ə</sup> bbaχ]	a cook
qd:m	[q <sup>ə</sup> dd <sup>ə</sup> m]	to present
ʔad:b	[ʔadd <sup>ə</sup> b]	to educate, instruct
bχ:ṛ	[b <sup>ə</sup> xx <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	to steam, burn incense
ħṛ:ṛha	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> ṛṛ <sup>ə</sup> ṛhə]	he liberated it (f) or her
qr:a	[q <sup>ə</sup> ṛṛə]	he taught
qr:ṛu	[q <sup>ə</sup> ṛṛ <sup>ə</sup> ṛū]	he made him confess
ħl:u	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> u]	he opened it (m)
ħl:lu	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> l <sup>ə</sup> u]	he opened for him
ħd:u	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> dd <sup>ə</sup> u]	his limit
ħd:du	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> dd <sup>ə</sup> du]	he ironed it (m)
ħm:u	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> mm <sup>ə</sup> u]	Hammou (proper name)
ħm:mu	[ħ <sup>ə</sup> mm <sup>ə</sup> mu]	he gave him a bath
šf:ha	[š <sup>ə</sup> ff <sup>ə</sup> hə]	she pitied him
žf:fha	[ž <sup>ə</sup> ff <sup>ə</sup> fhə]	he wiped it (f)
žd:u	[ž <sup>ə</sup> dd <sup>ə</sup> u]	his grandfather
žd:du	[ž <sup>ə</sup> dd <sup>ə</sup> du]	he renewed it (m)

7.3 Pronunciation Drill 14. (C: , C:C , C:C: )

š:b:a	[ʃʃʃʃbbə]	alum
žf:fat	[zʃʃʃʃfæt]	she wiped
ħd:ha	[ħdddhə]	her limit
ħd:dha	[ħdddhə]	he ironed it (f)
fatha	[fæthə]	he passed her
ft:tħa	[ftttthə]	he broke it (f) into pieces
ħr:u	[ħrrru]	he made it (m) hot (for food)
ħr:ru	[ħrrrru]	he liberated it (m)
šħ:a	[šħħħ]	health
šħ:ħħa	[šħħħħə]	he caused her to be healthy
tfš:at	[tfšššat]	it (f) got flat (e.g. tire)
mħš:ša	[mħšššš]	having smoked hashish
xiz:u	[xizzu]	carrots
xz:zu	[xzzzu]	it caused it (m) to be rusty
ħtž:at	[ħtžžžat]	she protested
tfž:žat	[tfžžžžat]	she had a walk
dI:aha	[dIIəhə]	he let it (f) down
dI:Iħa	[dIIIIħə]	he put for auction
qš:a	[qššš]	story
qš:šħa	[qššššħə]	he cut it (f) (with scissors)

8. Diphthongs

Moroccan Arabic has the following diphthongs: aw , ay , iy , iw , uw .

8.1 Pronunciation Drill 15. (Diphthongs)

ʔawd	repeat!
ʔawn	to help
fayn	where?
fayq	awake (m)
yd:iw	they take along
kayžriw	they run
hiya	she
huwa	he
ažiy	come! (fs)

### 9. Interchange of Phonemes

The following phonemes vary according to region for different speakers of Moroccan Arabic: z ~ ž , š ~ s , q ~ g , q ~ g ~ ʔ , yC ~ iC , wC ~ uC .

#### 9.1 Pronunciation Drill 16. (Interchange of Phonemes)

##### ž - z

žuž - zuž	two
mzw:ž - mžw:už	married (m)

##### š - s

šržm - sržm	window
šmš - smš - šms - sms	sun

##### q - g

qal - gal	he said
bqra - bgra	cow

##### q - g - ʔ

qul:i - gul:i - ʔul:i	tell me!
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##### yC - iC initially before C or CC or C:

ybra - ibra	needle
yktb - iktb	he wrote

##### wC - uC initially

This variation depends on whether the preceding word ends in a consonant or a vowel. /w/ occurs after a vowel and /u/ occurs after a consonant.

waḥd ušrin	twenty one
xmsa wšrin	twenty five
(here: u - w 'and')	

### 10. General Pronunciation Drills

Following are four pronunciation drills. Students are advised to master these drills before beginning the units of this book.



10.1 Pronunciation Drill 17. (General)

fq:it .	I finish
kayd:iha .	He is taking it along (f).
lxuḡra	vegetables
ʕawn:i .	Help me!
lahha (lah:a - in rapid speech)	He threw it (f).
lhrira	Moroccan soup
s:iny:a	the tray
lmaʕariba	Moroccans
maʕribi	Moroccan (m)
mša	he went
fayn lbnat ?	Where are the girls?
ha huma lbnat .	Here are the girls.
ʕawd dak š:i .	Repeat that thing.
la , asidi .	No, sir.
iwa , ʕawdu .	Well, repeat it!
abadan .	Never!
šafi .	Finished, all right.
iwa l:a yhn:ik .	Well, goodbye.
bs:lama asidi .	Goodbye, sir.

10.2 Pronunciation Drill 18. (General)

bab	door
db:r	to manage
ḡanka	bank (< French)
fat	he passed
t:f:aḡ	apples
tlata	three
t:aman	the price
tub	material
ṭub	lump (of sugar), adobe brick
tuḷ	length
ṭriq	road
t:riq	the road
dar	he did
ḡar	the house
d:l:aḡ	watermelon

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d:ra	corn
mnin	where from?
tm:a	there
hmar	donkey
hmɾ	red
s:if	the sword
ʃ:if	summer
sb:h	to glorify God
ʃb:h	to say good morning to
s:alam	peace
ʃ:aʎa	prayers
ʃrif	a noble man
ʃ:rif	the noble man
lbaʃir	man's name
tmʃ:a	walk!
zrbān	in a hurry
z:ɾby:a	the carpet
mazal	not yet
zər	he visited
hz:u	carry it (m)!
xiz:u	carrot
žra	he ran
žər	neighbor
žərɪ	my neighbor
žari	he is running
ž:aɾ	the neighbor
ž:ri	running
la	no
ila	if
l:i	which
wl:ahi	of course, by God
lal:a	madam, lady
nhɔ	to shout
n:haɾ	day
nuɔ	get up!
n:as	people
ɾž	to return

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ʔ:žuʕ	returning
ʔažl	a man
ʔ:aʃ	the head
darha	he did it (f)
darha	her house
ʔ:ažl	the man
hamla	pregnant
kaml	complete
ʕaml	he is doing
ʕali	high
xali	my paternal uncle
ʔali	expensive
hali	my situation
hadi	this (f)
qaɖi	judge
ʔadi	he is going
xawi	It (m) is empty.
ʕl:iti	you (s) raised
xl:iti	you (s) left
hl:iti	you (s) opened
ʔl:iti	you (s) boiled
bx:ʔ	to steam, burn incense
ɖɖ:u	against him
ʔah	he went
wk:l	to feed
bq:al	grocer
wʔ:l	to deepen
fɖ:am	coal merchant
fhm	understanding
fɖm	coal
fh:mu .	Make him understand.
twʕ:ʔ .	He got stuck.
ʔ:ah	his father
mal f	to be accustomed to
ʔad	internal organs of the body
ʔbar	big (p)
hak:a	thus

Ṣra	other (f)
Yrab	crow
ḥl:	Open!
qnt	corner
qntaṣ	cantor
gar:u	cigarettes
Krasa	chairs
Yrib	strange
ḥl:	solution
qndil	oil lamp
qnadl	oil lamps

### 10.3 Pronunciation Drill 19. (General)

lwld mṛiḍ .	The boy is sick.
bnt kbiṛa	a big girl
mṛa mzyana	a nice lady
d:r:i frḥan .	The boy is happy.
lxnša lḥmṛa xawya .	The red bag is empty.
ḥmd gls ʔl š:l:ya lkbira .	Ahmed sat on the big chair.
šḥal m:aṭiša ?	How much are the tomatoes?
hada ṛažl mzyan .	This is a nice man.
waš hada ṛažl mzyan ?	Is this a nice man?
ḥmd ʔndu ḍar mzyana .	Ahmed has a nice house.
waš had š:l: dyaik ?	Is this thing here yours?
šuftu lbarḥ .	I saw him yesterday.
mašuftuš lbarḥ .	I did not see him yesterday.
sir xdm !	Go and work!
sir tqḍi ḥaža ṛ:ašk !	Go do something for yourself!
fayn d:rari ?	Where are the kids?
d:rari flmdṛaša .	The kids are at school.
fayn lbnt ?	Where is the girl?
ha hiya lbnt .	Here is the girl.
ya! :ah nmšiw nšṛbu š: kas	Let us go and have tea
datay žmiʔ .	together.
la , šukṛn asidi , baṛaka ! :ahu fik .	No, thank you, sir.
matmšiš tnʔs !	Do not go to sleep!
mamšaš lmdṛaša lyum .	He did not go to school today.

d:ariža lmaʔriby:a luʔa sahla .  
hada ʔaxr t:mɾin , wʕafi .

Moroccan Arabic is an easy  
This is the end language.  
of the drill and that is it.

#### 10.4 Pronunciation Drill 20. (General)

ʔahln wa sahln .  
ʔaš xbaɾkum asidi ?  
labas lħmdu lil:ah .

\*\*\*

lal:a faɬma aš xbaɾk ?  
labas asidi, l:ah  
yʕel fik lbaɾaka .

\*\*\*

mslxiɾ .  
mslxiɾ .  
fayn maši ?  
maši lq:ar .  
sl:mli ʕia mwalin q:ar .  
bl:ʔ l:ah slamk .

\*\*\*

smħli asidi , waš katɛɾf fayn  
lžamiʕa ?

lžamiʕa tm:a qud:amk .  
dik lʕimaɾa lkbira .

\*\*\*

smħli asidi , waš katɛɾf ši  
faɾmasyan qɾib ?

la asidi , makaynš fhad lħuma .  
xʕ:k tħbɬ l:mdina .

\*\*\*

si ħmd nta bixiɾ ?  
nʕam asidi bixiɾ lħmdu lil:ah .

\*\*\*

smħli , kifaš ymknli nmši lmknas  
mn:a ?

Hello.

How are you, sir?

Fine, thanks.

How are you, Madam Fatma?

Fine, sir, thank you.

(May God bless you)

Good evening.

Good evening. (response)

Where are you going?

I am going home.

Greet the family for me.

I will.

Please, do you know where  
the University is?

There it is (the University).  
It is that big building.

Please, do you know of a  
nearby drugstore?

No, there is not one here.  
You have to go to the city.

How are you, Mr. Ahmed?

Yes, thanks.

Please, how can I get to  
Meknes (from here)?

t!e mē had š:ariē ḥt:a twš!  
l:agar , tm:a šb:r lmašine .

\*\*\*

?ahln wa sahn .

?ahln wa sahn asidi .

\*\*\*

s:alamu ʿalikum .

waʿalikum s:alam .

?aš xbaṛkum

labas baṛaka l:ahu fik asidi .

\*\*\*

waš tbʿi tmši mēaya lq:ar daba ?

y:ih nmši mēak .

ya!:ah asidi , xl:ina mn had

š:daʿ .

Go up this avenue until you  
reach the railway station  
and take the train.

Hello.

Response to "Hello". (to a  
man)

Hello, Hi.

Hi. (Response)

How are you?

Fine, thanks, sir.

Would you like to go home  
with me now?

Yes, I will go with you.

All right, let us go and  
forget about this headache.

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

PART TWO

BASIC UNITS

UNITS **1 - 10**

## UNIT ONE

## I.1 Text

bit (m)		room
lbit		the room
bit kbir		a big room
lbit kbir .		The room is big.
kbir (m)		big
***		
wld (m)	[w <sup>o</sup> ld]	a boy
lwld	[ <sup>o</sup> lw <sup>o</sup> ld]	the boy
wld mrid		a sick boy
lwld mrid .		The boy is sick.
mrid (m)		sick
***		
bnt (f)	[b <sup>o</sup> nt]	a girl
lbnt		the girl
bnt kbira		a big girl
lbnt kbira .		The girl is big.
kbira (f)		big
***		



---

mra (f)	a woman
lmra	the woman
mra mrida	a sick woman
lmra mrida .	The woman is sick.
mrida (f)	sick
* * *	

## I.2 Grammatical Notes

1. Nouns are either masculine (m) or feminine (f) in gender.
2. The definite article in Moroccan Arabic ( M.A.) is /#l-/ prefixed to nouns and adjectives.
3. A modifier agrees with the noun it modifies in gender.
4. The equational sentence here has the formula:

Noun (definite) + Adjective (indefinite)

lbit kbir . 'The room is big.' (m + m)

lbnt kbira . 'The girl is big.' (f + f)

Notice the agreement in gender:

(m + m) or (f + f) .

5. Noun (indefinite) + Adjective (indefinite) is a phrase:

bit kbir 'a big room'

bint kbira 'a big girl'

### ■ I.3 Vocabulary

#### (1) Noun (m) indefinite

bab

kun:aš

ktab

#### Noun (m) definite

lbab

lkun:aš

lktab

door

notebook

book

\*\*\*

#### (2) Noun (f) indefinite

haža

magana

xnša [x<sup>ə</sup>nšə]

#### Noun (f) definite

lhaža

lmagana

lxnša [l<sup>ə</sup>x<sup>ə</sup>nšə]

thing

watch

sack

\*\*\*

#### (3) Modifier (m)

kbir

syir

mrid

mzyan

mhlul

#### Modifier (f)

kbira

syira

mrida

mzyana

mhlula

big

small, little

sick

nice, good

open

\* \* \*

### I.4 Grammatical Notes

1. Notice that the feminine nouns and modifiers listed above end in /-a#/.

\* \* \*

## I.5 Drill 1

Form sentences using the following nouns and adjectives:

magana - mzyana , bit - kbir , xša - syira , bab - mhlul ,  
mra - mrida , wld - syir , bnt - kbira , ktab - mzyan ,  
kun:aš - kbir

\* \* \*

## I.5 Vocabulary

Noun indefinite

sflī (m) [s<sup>ə</sup>fli]  
raʒl (m)  
šrʒm (m) [š<sup>ə</sup>rʒ<sup>ə</sup>m]  
nas (m)  
dr:i (m) [d<sup>ə</sup>rri]  
ʒib (m)  
lil (m)  
sbiṭar (m)  
tbla (f) [t<sup>ə</sup>blā]  
zrby:a (f) [z<sup>ə</sup>rb<sup>ə</sup>yyā]  
zit (f)  
tswira (f) [t<sup>ə</sup>swirā]

Noun definite

s:fli [s<sup>ə</sup>ss<sup>ə</sup>fli] basement  
r:aʒl man  
š:rʒm [š<sup>ə</sup>š<sup>ə</sup>rʒ<sup>ə</sup>m] window  
n:as people  
d:r:i [d<sup>ə</sup>dd<sup>ə</sup>rri] boy  
ʒ:ib pocket  
l:il night  
s:biṭar hospital  
t:bla table  
z:rby:a [z<sup>ə</sup>z<sup>ə</sup>rb<sup>ə</sup>yyā] rug  
z:it oil  
t:swira [t<sup>ə</sup>tt<sup>ə</sup>swirā] picture

## I.7 Grammatical Note

If a noun begins with one of the following consonants, / r ṛ n  
l ḷ s ṣ š z ž t ṭ d ḍ /, then the definite article /l-/  
assimilates to this consonant, i.e. it becomes like it, e.g.

sflī , l-sflī → s:fli [ʰssʰfli] 'the basement'  
raʒl , l-raʒl → r:aʒl [ʰṛraʒʰl] 'the man'  
dr:i , l-dr:i → d:r:i [ʰddʰrri] 'the boy'

\* \* \*

## I.8 Vocabulary

<u>Modifier (Adjective)(ms)</u>	<u>Modifier (Adjective)(fs)</u>	
frhan [fʰrhan]	frhana [fʰrhanə]	happy
ʿy:an [ʿʰyyan]	ʿy:ana [ʿʰyyanə]	tired
nqi	nqy:a	clean
msdud [mʰsdud]	msduda [mʰsdudə]	closed
ḥws:x [ḥwʰssʰx]	ḥws:xa [ʰḥwʰssʰxə]	dirty

\* \* \*

## I.9 Drill

Form sentences using the following nouns and their given  
modifiers.

(1) <u>Noun (ms)</u>	<u>Modifier (ms)</u>	
bab	mhlul	The door is open.
bit	syir	The room is small.
kun:aš	mw̃s:x	The notebook is dirty.
wld	kbir	The boy is big.
šr̃žm	msdud	The window is closed.
ktab	mzyan	The book is good.
ražl	mrid	The man is sick.
dr:i	cy:an	The kid is tired.
sbiṭar	nqi	The hospital is clean.
wld	frhan	The boy is happy.
sfli	kbir	The basement is big.

\* \* \*

(2) <u>Noun (fs)</u>	<u>Modifier (fs)</u>	
dar	mhlula	The house is open.
zr̃by:a	syira	The rug is small.
xnša	mw̃s:xa	The sack is dirty.
bnt	kbira	The girl is big.
m̃drasa [m̃d̃ras̃]	msduda	The school is closed.
t̃swira	mzyana	The picture is nice.
m̃ra	mrida	The woman is sick.
šlya [š̃lỹ]	nqy:a	The chair is clean.
bnt	frhana	The girl is happy.

\* \* \*

## I.10 Drill 3

a. Translate the following sentences.

b. Form similar sentences.

lbab mhlul .

lbit syir .

lkun: aš mws: x .

lwld kbir .

š: ržm msdud .

r: ašl mrid .

d: r: i sy: an .

s: bitar nqi .

lwld frhan

s: fli kbir .

d: ar mhlula .

z: rby: a syira .

lxša mws: xa .

lbnt kbira .

lmdrasa msduda .

t: swira mzyana .

lmra mrida .

š: lya nqy: a .

lbnt frhana .

z: it nqy: a .

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

## UNIT TWO

## II.1 Review-Drill 1

waš r:ažl frhan ?

Is the man happy?

y:ih , r:ažl frhan .

Yes, the man is happy.

waš

interrogative particle of  
the "do, will" type

y:ih

yes

Notice /waš/ is followed by a definite noun here.

Form similar questions and answers using the following, and translate your sentences.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. mǧrasa - mǧlula  | 2. dr:i - ʕy:an      |
| 3. mǧa - mzyana     | 4. bab - mǧlul       |
| 5. sbitaṛ - nqi     | 6. sfli - kbir       |
| 7. ʔažl - mǧiḍ      | 8. kun:aš - kbir     |
| 9. ʔṛby:a - ʕwiṛa   | 10. mǧrasa - mǧwṣ:xa |
| 11. šlya - nqy:a    | 12. bnt - mzyana     |
| 13. xnša - kbira    | 14. ɖaṛ - mǧlula     |
| 15. šlya - ʕwiṛa    | 16. tṣwiṛa - kbira   |
| 17. bit - ʕwiṛ      | 18. kun:aš - mǧwṣ:x  |
| 19. wld - kbir      | 20. šṣm - msdud      |
| 21. ktab - mzyan    | 22. ʔṛby:a - mzyana  |
| 23. xnša - ʕwiṛa    | 24. zit - nqy:a      |
| 25. tṣwiṛa - mzyana | 26. wld - frhan      |
| 27. mǧrasa - msduda | 28. šṣm - mǧlul      |

29. zit - ⵝⵉⵣⵉⵏ

30. ktab - ⵎⵣⵓⵏ

## II.2 Word Study Lists

## (1) Nouns

<u>Singular (s)</u>	<u>Plural (p)</u>	
tab (m)	biban	door
bit (m)	byut	room
kun:aš (m)	ḵmanš	notebook
magana (f)	maganat (f)	watch
	~ mwagn (m)	
wld (m)	wlad	boy
bnt (f)	bnat	girl
maša (f)	maši	sack
haža (f)	ḥwayž	thing (p.also=
raži (m)	ržal	men clothes)
šržm (m)	šražm	window
tbla (f)	tballi	table
dar (f)	dyur	house
tšwira (f)	tšawr	picture
ktab (m)	ktub	book
šlya (f)	šlyat	chair
zrby:a (f)	zrabi ~ zrbiy:at	carpet, rug
mra (f)	ryalat	lady
dr:i (m)	drari	kid (boy)
žib (m)	žyub	pocket



<u>Singular (s)</u>	<u>Plural (p)</u>	
ṣbitar (m)	ṣbitarat	hospital
mdrasa (f)	madaris	school
kursi (m)	k̄rasa	chair
lil (m)	lyali	night
xubza (f)	xubzat	a loaf of bread
	nas (m)	people
sbah (m)		morning
ʿšiy:a (f)		evening
sfli (m)		basement
zit (f)		oil
xubz (m)		bread
r:bat (m)		Rabat
fas (m)		Fez

\* \* \*

(2) Modifiers (Adjectives and/or participles)

<u>ms</u>	<u>fs</u>	<u>mp</u>	<u>fp</u>	
mzyan	mzyana	mzyanin	mzyanat	good, nice
mhlul	mhlula	mhlulin	mhlulat	open
msdud	msduda	msdudin	msdudat	closed, locked
kbir	kbira	k̄bar	k̄barat	big
ṁws:x	ṁws:xa	ṁws:xin	ṁws:xat	dirty
ṣṣir	ṣṣira	ṣṣar	ṣṣarat	little, small
nqi	nqy:a	nqy:in	nqy:at	clean

<u>ms</u>	<u>fs</u>	<u>mp</u>	<u>fp</u>	
mṛid	mṛida	mṛaḍ	mṛaḍat	sick, ill
ʿy:an	ʿy:ana	ʿy:anin	ʿy:anat	tired
frhan	frhana	frhanin	frhanat	happy
ʿali	ʿalya	ʿalyin	ʿalyat	high

\* \* \*

### II.3 Grammatical Notes

1. Nouns are singular (s) or plural (p) in number. Notice that plurals are not predictable in the case of nouns (see II.2 above. Also see Plurals, Broken Plural and Sound Plurals in the "Glossary of Technical Terms").
2. The feminine singular of a modifier ends in /-a#/.
3. The masculine plural (mp) of a modifier is achieved by adding /-in#/ to its (ms) form, unless the (ms) has the form CCiC, in which case, the plural is CCaC (C = Consonant), e.g.

<u>ms</u>	<u>mp</u>	
mhlul	mhlulin	open
kbir	k̂bar	big
mṛid	mṛaḍ	ill

4. The (fp) of a modifier is achieved by adding /-t#/ to its (fs) form except in the case of adjectives of the CCiC type which form their (fp) by adding /-at#/ to (mp), e.g.

mzyan	mzyana	mzyanin	mzyanat	good, nice
kbir	kbira	k̂bar	k̂barat	big

Note the change of final /-i#/ of (ms) modifier to /-y-/ and /-y:-/ in the following examples;

ʕali	ʕalya	ʕalyin	ʕalyat	high
nqi	nqy:a	nqy:in	nqy:at	clear

\* \* \*

#### II.4 Drill 2

Form sentences.

1. drari - frhanin
2. bnat - frhanat
3. byut - mhlulin
4. maḡarīs - kbaḡ
5. knanš - mwwḡ:xin
6. šḡažm - msduḡin
7. tṣawḡ - mzyanin
8. xmaši - šḡar
9. ʕyalat - mḡiḡat
10. ktub - mzyanin
11. tḡali - nqy:in
12. biban - mhlulin
13. ḡyur - mwwḡ:xin
14. kḡasa - kbaḡ

\* \* \*

## II.5 Text

lwld lkbir frhan . [l<sup>w</sup>ld l<sup>k</sup>bir f<sup>r</sup>han] The big boy is happy.  
 lbnt lkbira frhana . [l<sup>b</sup>nt l<sup>k</sup>bira f<sup>r</sup>hana] The big girl is happy.  
 lwlad lkbar frhanin . [l<sup>w</sup>lad l<sup>k</sup>bar f<sup>r</sup>hanin] The big boys are happy.  
 lbnat lkbarat frhanat . [l<sup>b</sup>nat l<sup>k</sup>barat f<sup>r</sup>hanat] The big girls are happy.

\* \* \*

## II.6 Drill 3

was lwld lkbir frhan ?

Is the big boy happy?

y:ih , lwld lkbir frhan .

Yes, the big boy is happy.

Form similar questions and answers using the following. Translate your sentences.

1. bnt - kbira - frhana
2. šlyā - šriṣa - nqy:a
3. ḡar - ʿalya - msduda
4. ṭbali - kbar - mzyanin
5. bit - mhlul - mwš:x
6. wlad - šfar - ʿy:anin
7. šbiṭarat - kbar - mwš:xin
8. drari - šfar - mraḡ
9. maganat - šfar - mzyanin
10. knanš - kbar - mwš:xin
11. tšawṭ - šfar - mzyanin

\* \* \*

## II.7 Text

- (1) r:aʒl fɔ:ar . [ʔr:raʒl fʔɔ:ar] The man is in the house.  
 d:r:i flmɔ:rasa . [ʔddʔrri fʔlmʔɔ:rasa] The boy is at school.  
 lɔnʃa flbit . [ʔlɔnʃa fʔlbit] The sack is in the room.  
 lktab ʔl t:bla . [ʔlktab ʔlʔt:tʔblā] The book is on the table.

f- ~ fi in (preposition)

ʔl- ~ ʔla on (preposition)

\* \* \*

## II.8 Text

ha r:aʒl .	Here is the man.
ha lktub .	Here are the books.
ha ana .	Here I am.
ha nta .	Here you (ms) are.
ha nti .	Here you (fs) are.
ha hna .	Here we are.
ha ntuma .	Here you (p) are.
ha	here is, here are (presentational particle)

\* \* \*

## II.9. Drill 4

ṛ:ažl fq:ar .

The man is in the house.

lktab ʿl ṭ:bla .

The book is on the table.

Form similar sentences.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ṭbla - bit     | 21. nas - sfli     |
| 2. dr:i - mǧrasa  | 22. ṭbla - mǧrasa  |
| 3. xnša - bit     | 23. xnša - kursi   |
| 4. magana - ṭbla  | 24. ḥwayž - qar    |
| 5. tšawṛ - mǧrasa | 25. tšawṛ - bit    |
| 6. ṛažl - qar     | 26. mṛa - fas      |
| 7. mṛa - šbiṭar   | 27. šlya - qar     |
| 8. šlya - bit     | 28. xubz - bit     |
| 9. zṛabi - qar    | 29. ṛažl - šbiṭar  |
| 10. ʿyalat - bit  | 30. bnt - bit      |
| 11. xnaši - kursi | 31. ktab - ṭbla    |
| 12. xubz - ṭbla   | 32. ṛžal - sfli    |
| 13. ṛažl - fas    | 33. wld - fas      |
| 14. bnt - mǧrasa  | 34. drari - mǧrasa |
| 15. wld - bit     | 35. bnt - bit      |
| 16. ktab - kursi  | 36. nas - qar      |
| 17. xnša - šlya   | 37. mṛa - šbiṭar   |
| 18. ʿyalat - sfli | 38. xubz - qar     |
| 19. wld - ṛ:baṭ   | 39. magana - šlya  |
| 20. nas - qar     | 40. xnaši - bit    |

\* \* \*

## ■ II.10 Text

fayn ?

Where?

fayn lwld ?

Where is the boy?

ha huwa lwld .

Here is the boy.

ha

here is

huwa

he, it (m)

\*\*\*

fayn lbnt ?

Where is the girl?

ha hiya lbnt .

Here is the girl.

hiya

she, it (f)

\*\*\*

fayn d:rari ?

Where are the kids?

ha huma d:rari .

Here are the kids.

huma

they (m,f)

\*\*\*

fayn lbnat ?

Where are the girls?

ha huma lbnat .

Here are the girls.

\*\*\*

fayn lktab ?

Where is the book?

lktab fuq š:lya .

The book is on the chair.

fuq

on

\*\*\*

fayn hiya š:lya ?

Where is the chair?

š:lya tht t:bla .

The chair is under the table.

tht [t<sup>ə</sup>ht]

under

\*\*\*

fayn t:bla ?

Where is the table?

t:bla hda lbab .

The table is near the door.

hda

near

\*\*\*

fayn r:ažl ?

Where is the man?

r:ažl fd:ar .

The man is in the house.

f-

in

\*\*\*

fayn z:rby:a ?

Where is the carpet?

z:rby:a mur t:bla .

The carpet is behind the table.

mur

behind

\*\*\*

fayn lxnša ?

Where is the sack?

lxnša qud:am lbab .

The sack is in front of the door.

qud:am

in front of

\* \* \*

## II.11 Drill 5

wld - f - mdrasa

fayn lwld ? ha huwa lwld . lwld f lmdrasa .

Form similar sentences (one question and two answers) using:



1. zṛby:a - tḥt - tḃla
2. bnt - f - ḡar
3. mṛa - f - šbiṭar
4. xnša - ʿl - kursi
5. řažl - qud:am - ḡar
6. kursi - mur - tḃla
7. zṛby:a - ḡda - bab
8. magana - fuq - šlya

\* \* \*

## II.12 Grammatical Note.

The independent pronouns are:

ana	I	ḡna	we
nta	you (ms)	ntuma	you (mp)
nti	you (fs)	huma	they
huwa	he		
hiya	she		

\* \* \*

## II.13 Drill 6

fayn lwld lkbir ?

Where is the big boy?

lwld lkbir flmḡrasa .

The big boy is at school.

Form similar sentences using the following.

1. bnt - sṛiṛa - f - ḡar
2. xnša - kbira - ʿl - tḃla
3. kursi - mṛṣ:x - qud:am - šřžm
4. zṛby:a - mzyana - ḡda - bab
5. šlya - kbira - mur - bab
6. wld - mṛiḡ - f - šbiṭar

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT THREE

## III.1 Review - Drill 1

ṛ:ažl fḡ:aṛ wd:r:i flmḡṛasa .

The man is in the house and  
the boy is at school.

w- ~ u

and

Form similar sentences using:

1. ṛyalat - f - bit - bnāt - f - sfli
2. wld - qud:am - ḡaṛ - bnt - f - mḡṛasa
3. xnša - tḡt - ṭḡla - magana - fuḡ - krusi
4. kun:aš - ʿl - šlya - ktab - tḡt - ṭḡla
5. xnša - ḡda - bab - ṛṛby:a - ḡda - šṛžm
6. ṛžal - f - sfli - ṛyalat - f - bit
7. ṭṣwira - fuḡ - ṭḡla - ktab - tḡt - kursi

\* \* \*

## III.2 Review - Drill 2

bit/buyut , mḡlul/mḡlulin

(a) lbit mḡlul - (b) lbyut mḡlulin

Give the plurals of the following words, then form sentences using your plurals as in sentence (b) above. Translate.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. bab - msdud    | 3. ṭḡla - kbira |
| 2. kun:aš - mḡṛ:x | 4. wld - ṣṛiṛ   |

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 5. bnt - mṛiḍa     | 11. zit - nqy:a     |
| 6. mṛa - mzyana    | 12. tṣwiṛa - mzyana |
| 7. raḥl - ʿy:an    | 13. ṣṛby:a - ṣṛiṛa  |
| 8. magana - mzyana | 14. ḡib - kbir      |
| 9. kursi - nqi     | 15. ṣṛḡm - nqi      |
| 10. xubza - kbira  | 16. ktab - kbir     |

\* \* \*

## III.3 Text

hada raḥl mzyan .	This is a nice man.
hadi mṛa mzyana .	This is a nice woman.
hadu rḥal mzyanin .	These are nice men.
hadu ʿyalat mzyanat .	These are nice women.

\*\*\*

hadak raḥl mzyan .	That is a nice man.
hadik mṛa mzyana .	That is a nice woman.
haduk rḥal mzyanin .	Those are nice men.
haduk ʿyalat mzyanat .	Those are nice women.

\*\*\*

waš had r: aḥl mzyan ?	Is this man nice?
waš had lmṛa mzyana ?	Is this woman nice?
waš had r: ḥal mzyanin ?	Are these men nice?
waš had lʿyalat mzyanat ?	Are these women nice?

\*\*\*

waš dak r: aḥl mzyan ?	Is that man nice?
waš dik lmṛa mzyana ?	Is that woman nice?
waš duk r: ḥal mzyanin ?	Are those men nice?
waš duk lʿyalat mzyanat ?	Are those women nice?

\* \* \*

## III.4 Grammatical Notes

1. The question introducer particle /waš/ forms a question of the 'Do', 'Does', 'Did', 'Is', 'Are', 'Were' type.
2. The demonstratives 'this, this one, these, these ones':

hada (ms)

hadi (fs)

hadu (mp, fp)

must be followed by an indefinite noun.

3. The demonstrative 'this, this one, these, these ones':

had (invariable)

must be followed by a definite noun.

4. The demonstratives 'that, that one, those, those ones':

hadak (ms)

hadik (fs)

haduk (mp, fp)

must be followed by an indefinite noun.

5. The demonstrative 'that, that one, those, those ones':

dak (ms)

dik (fs)

duk (mp, fp)

must be followed by a definite noun.

6. Compare the following two sets:

- a) hada raʒl mzyan . This is a nice man.  
 and b) had r:aʒl mzyan . This man is nice.  
 c) hadak raʒl mzyan . That is a nice man.  
 and d) dak r:aʒl mzyan . That man is nice.

\* \* \*

### III.5 Text

waš had r:aʒl mzyan ?	Is this man nice?
y:ih , raʒl mzyan .	Yes, he is a nice man.
la , huwa maši mzyan .	No, he is not nice.
la , mamzyanš .	No, he is not nice.
y:ih	yes
la	no
maši or ma...š	negative morpheme

\* \* \*

### III.6 Drill 3

waš had lbit kbir ?  
 y:ih , had lbit kbir .  
 la , had lbit maši kbir( ~ makbirš) .

Form similar sentences (one question and two answers) using the

following. Note /had/ is invariable and is followed by a definite noun.

1. bnt - kbira
2. mṛa - mzyana
3. ʿyalat - mṛiḡat
4. ḡyur - šṛar
5. zṛby:a - nḡy:a

\* \* \*

### III.7 Drill 4

Substitute using the nouns below making the necessary changes in the demonstrative and the modifier.

(a) hada ṛaḡl mzyan

mṛa , ʿyalat , tṣawṛ , magana , xnaši , zṛby:a , maganat ,  
ḡar , ktab , ṭbali , dr:i , šlyat

(b) hadak ṛaḡl mzyan

Substitute same as in (a) above.

\* \* \*

### III.8 Text

ktab mzyan	a good book
ktabi mzyan	my book is good
ktabk mzyan	your (ms, fs) book is good
ktabu mzyan	his book is good
ktabha mzyan	her book is good

---

ktabna mzyan	our book is good
ktabkum mzyan	your (mp, fp) book is good
ktabhum mzyan	their (mp, fp) book is good

\* \* \*

## III.9 Grammatical Note

Notice the pronominal suffixed set for possession (my, your, etc.):

-i	my
-k	your (ms, fs)
-u	his
-ha	her
-na	our
-kum	your (mp, fp)
-hum	their (mp, fp)

\* \* \*

## III.10 Text

ʕnd hmd ɗar mzyana .	Ahmed has a nice house.
ʕndi ɗar mzyana .	I have a nice house.
ʕndk ɗar mzyana .	You (ms, fs) have a nice house.
ʕndu ɗar mzyana .	He has a nice house.
ʕndha ɗar mzyana .	She has a nice house.
ʕndna ɗar mzyana .	We have a nice house.
ʕndkum ɗar mzyana .	You (mp, fp) have a nice house.
ʕndhum ɗar mzyana .	They have a nice house.
ʕnd	particle of possession (French 'chez', English 'in one's possession; at one's place')

\* \* \*

## III.11 Drill 5

hada ktabi whadak ktabk

Form similar sentences using the following. Make necessary changes in the gender and number of the demonstrative.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. his house - your (s) house | 5. your (s) rooms - their room |
| 2. my books - their books     | 6. my girl - your (pl) girls   |
| 3. your (s) book - my books   | 7. your (pl) books - his book  |
| 4. her boy - our boy          |                                |

\* \* \*

## III.12 Drill 6

endi ktab mzyan

Form similar sentences using:

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. they - zṛby:a - kbira  | 5. he - šlyā - mṡṡ:xa      |
| 2. we - tṡawṛ - mzyanin   | 6. she - magana - mzyana   |
| 3. I - ḡar - mzyana       | 7. you (pl) - tḡla - kbira |
| 4. you (s) - xṡša - kbira |                            |

\* \* \*

## III.13 Drill 7

waš endk ḡar mzyana ? y:ih endi ḡar mzyana .

Form similar questions and answers using the following.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. endu bnt mzyana .     | 6. endk kursi ṡṛiṡ .    |
| 2. endkum ktub mzyanin . | 7. endu magana mzyana . |
| 3. endhum ḡar kbira .    | 8. endna bnat mzyanat . |
| 4. endha zṛby:a nqy:a .  | 9. endkum wlad kḡar .   |
| 5. endi xṡša kbira .     | 10. endi ḡar mzyana .   |

\* \* \*



## III.14 Text

waš ʔndk ši magana mzyana ?	Do you have any good watches?
y:ih ʔndi mwagn mzyanin bz:af .	Yes, I have very good watches.
šhal ?	How much?
had lmagana hadi ,	This watch here
tamanha xmsin dṛhm ,	costs 50 dirhams,
whadi tamanha xmsa wsbrin dṛhm .	and this one costs 75 dirhams.
bz:af had š:i .	That is very expensive (too much).
t:amen huwa hada .	Well, that is the price.
iwa , l:a yhn:ik asidi .	Well, goodbye (then), Mister.
bs:lama .	Goodbye.
ši	a, some, any (followed by indefinite noun or adjective)
bz:af	much, many, very
šhal	how much? how many?
taman	price
xmsin	fifty
xmsa wsbrin	seventy-five
dṛhm / dṛahm	dirham
š:i	the thing, matter
iwa	well, then
l:a yhn:ik	goodbye
a-	vocative particle
e.g. amḥm:d	oh Mohamed! (calling him) -
sidi	(hey you) my master (Mister)
asidi	mister (calling or addressing someone)
bs:lama .	Goodbye .

\* \* \*

## III.15 Text

šhal maṭiša ?

ʿšra dr:yal lkilu .

aṛan:a waḥd lkilu .

aṛan:a žuž kilu .

aṛan:a zuž kilu..

aṛan:a tlata kilu .

aṛan:a rba kilu .

aṛan:a xmsa kilu .

šhal lbtata ?

tsa dr:yal lkilu .

aṛan:a st:a kilu .

aṛan:a sba kilu .

aṛan:a tmya kilu .

aṛan:a tsa kilu .

aṛan:a ʿšra kilu .

aṛa

aṛan:a (< aṛa + lna)

maṭiša

ryal

btata ~ baṭaṭa

d-

How much are the tomatoes?

Ten rials a kilo.

Give me one kilo.

Give me two kilos.

Give me two kilos.

Give me three kilos.

Give me four kilos.

Give me five kilos.

How much are the potatoes?

Nine rials a kilo.

Give me six kilos.

Give me seven kilos.

Give me eight kilos.

Give me nine kilos.

Give me ten kilos.

give! hand over! pass! (limited to

imperative aṛa {ms}, aṛi {fs}, aṛaw {p})

give me, give us

tomatoes

Moroccan coin equivalent to one

U.S. penny

potatoes

af

## III.16 Grammatical Notes

## 1. The Cardinal Numerals 1 - 10.

Only the numeral 'one' has a feminine form. The rest are invariable.

wahd (m) / whda (f)	one.
žuž ~ zuž	two
tlata	three
rba [ʔrba]	four
xmsa [xʔmsa]	five
st:2	six
sba [sʔba]	seven
tmna [tmʔna]	eight
tsta ~ tsud	nine
šra [ʔšra]	ten

2. Notice the structure of a Construct phrase with the numerals 1 - 10.

## a) Numeral 'one'

wahd lwld	one boy
wahd lbnt	one girl

Notice that /wahd/ (m) is used with both 'boy' and 'girl'.

Compare:

wld wahd	one boy
bnt whda	one girl

Here the numeral is in the slot of what we termed previously "modifier". It is actually used as an adjective. Also note that if there is a modifier such as /ṣyir/ 'small', we still get the gender differentiation:

wahd ṣyir	one (m) small, a small (m) one
whda ṣyira	one (f) small, a small (f) one

Note that the numeral "one" is followed by a definite singular noun or by an indefinite singular adjective.

wahd lwld	one boy
wahd ṣyir	one (m) small, a small one

3. The numeral "two" has the form žuž ~ zuž, and can be followed by an indefinite plural noun,

žuž wlad	two boys
----------	----------

or by a definite plural noun preceded by the particle /d/ 'of':

žuž dlwlad	two boys
------------	----------

Notice the following structure:

wahd žuž	a couple
----------	----------

4. Numerals 3 - 10 are followed by a plural definite noun, preceded by /d/ 'of'. Examples:

tlata dlwlad	three boys
tlata dlbnat	three girls

\* \* \*

## III.17 Word Study List (on tape)

The words in the following list are of great use in everyday speech and therefore are compiled here in this unit rather than scattered throughout the units of this book. The list is not intended to be memorized all at one time, but it should be practiced and referred to at various intervals. Notice that in listing fruits, vegetables, grains and other shopping items, the noun of unit (n.u. - see the "Glossary of Technical Terms") is listed first, followed by the plural. Then the collective noun (coll. - see the "Glossary of Technical Terms") in parentheses. This convention is followed only when more than one form occurs. The gender of the noun of unit is predictable and, therefore, is not listed here. However, it is shown in the lexicon at the end of the book. In general, nouns of unit ending in -a# are feminine like other nouns. Thus, fula / -t (ful) 'fava beans' means that fula is (f); and gaz 'kerosene' is (m). However, /zit/'oil' is marked for (f) because its gender is not predictable.

suq (m) / swaq	market, marketplace
qra	corn, maize
gmq ~ qmq	wheat
š'ir	barley
fula / -t (ful)	fava bean
eds	lentils
hm:š:a (hm:uš)	chick pea
thin	flour
suk:ar	sugar
atay	tea (never takes the definite article)
n:nac	mint

---

qhwa	coffee (drink)
qhwa ḡbra	coffee (powder)
qhwa ḡbub	coffee (beans)
ḡb:a / ḡbub ~ ḡb:	grain
gaz	kerosene
bitrul	kerosene
gar:u	cigarette
wqid	matches
xudra	vegetable
xyar	cucumber
fg:usa / -t (fg:us)	cucumber
xiz:uya / -t (xiz:u)	carrot
lfta (lft)	turnip
maṭiṣa (s. and coll.) ~ m:atiṣa	tomato (never takes the definite article)
bṭaṭa ~ baṭaṭa	potatoes
bsla / -t (bsl)	onion
tuma (tum)	garlic
lubya	green beans
ṣlbana	peas
krumb ~ krum	cabbage
ḡra	squash
ṣifrul	cauliflower
fifla (f) / -at	red pepper
fifla xḡra (f)	green pepper
zituna (zitun)	olive

---

mluxiy:a	okra
xṣ:a (xṣ:)	lettuce
fžla (fžl)	radish
krafs	celery
mʿdnus	parsley
qṣbur	corriander
quqa / -t (quq)	artichoke
dnžala (dnžal) ~ bdnžala (bdnžal)	eggplant
fg:ia (fg:aʿ)	mushroom
ʿsl lbida (f)	honey
ʿsl lhmra (f)	molasses
xubza / -t (xubz)	loaf of bread
xubz dḍ:ra	corn bread
xubz dš:ʿir	barley bread
xubz dlqmḥ	wheat bread
lbuṛanži	French bread
hlwa / -t ~ hlwi	pastry
hlwa (s. and p.)	sweets
mhn:ša / -t	spiral-shaped, filled pastry
kʿb ʿzal	a sweet cookie, in the shape of a gazelle horn, filled with dates, almonds, and honey
byrira / byrir	variety of pancake
ṛyifa / ṛrayf	Moroccan pancake

šb:aky:a / -t (šb:aky:a)	Moroccan cake made with honey
ṭry:ba / -t (ṭrayb)	a Moroccan tea cake
khka / -t (khk)	ring-shaped pastry filled with nuts
briwa / -t (briwat)	a pastry made with almonds and dipped in honey
griwša / -t (griwš)	small round crunchy cookie
fakiya / -t ~ fawakih	fruit (also dried fruit)
tf:aḥa / -t (tf:aḥ)	apple
mšmaša / -t (mšmaš)	apricot
banana / -t (banan)	banana
brquqa / -t (brquq)	plum
limuna / -t (liman)	orange
ltšina / -t (ltšin)	orange
mandarina / -t (mandarin)	tangerine
ḥamḍa / -t (ḥamḍ)	lemon
xuxa / -t (xux)	peach
rm:ana / -t (rm:an)	pomegranate
ʿnba / -t (ʿnb)	grape
zbiba (zbib)	raisin
buṣwida (s. and coll.)	pear
dl:aḥa / -t (dl:aḥ)	watermelon
bt:ixa / -t (bt:ix)	melon (not including watermelon)
tmṛa / tmṛ	date
tuta / tut	mulberry
tuta dḷṛḍ (tut ḷṛḍ)	strawberry
ḥb: lmluk	cherry
kṛmaša / -t (kṛmaš)	fig
zʿbula / (zʿbul)	prickly pear, Indian fig



---

hlib	milk
lbn	buttermilk
žbn	cheese
žbn dlmaz	goat cheese
frumaž rumi	imported cheese
zbda	butter
zit (f)	oil
zit l'ud	olive oil
zit lbldiy:a	any vegetable oil (other than olive oil)
ruz	rice
maqarun	macaroni
šeriy:a	spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli
šabun	soap
šabun dr:iha	toilet soap
šabun dlhm:am	toilet soap
šabun dyal lysil	washing soap
šabun dt:šbin	washing soap
mlha ~ mlh	salt
lbžar ~ bžar	black pepper
kamun	cumin
mačam (m) ~ mčam / mačam ~ mčam	restaurant
bida (bid)	egg
lhm	meat
bgri ~ l:hm dlbgri	beef
ylmi ~ l:hm dlylmi	mutton, lamb

---

lhm mthun	ground meat
džadž	chicken
džadž mhm:r	roasted chicken
džadž mqli	fried chicken
huta / -t (hut)	fish
tažin	stew dish
ksksu	couscous
sksu	couscous
šurba	soup
hrira	Moroccan soup
šlād	salad
qṭban ~ qṭban	shish kebab (pieces of meat)
kfta	shish kebab (ground meat)
kunfitur	jam
m'sur	juice
limun m'sur	orange juice
ma	water
ma bard	cold water
fṭur	breakfast
ṛda	lunch
ʿša	supper
kas (m) / kisan	glass
taša (f) / -t	cup, small metal bowl
zlafa (f) / zlayf	bowl
ṭar (m) / ṭarat	plate, platter, dish
m'lqa (f) / -t ~ m'alq	spoon

ṭbsil (m) / ṭbasl	plate, dish
f̣ṛšita (f) / -t ~ f̣rašt	table fork
mas (m) / mas	knife
zif (m) / zyuf ~ zyufa	napkin, handkerchief, scarf
mdil (m) / madi	napkin
luka	coca cola
bir:a	beer
wiski	whiskey
šrab	wine
šrab byd	white wine
šrab hmr	red wine
šrab ruzi	rosé wine
limnad	lemonade
laglas	ice cream
tlž	ice

\* \* \*

### III.18 Drill 8

Šhal maṭiša ?

How much are the tomatoes?

Ššra dr:yal lkilu .

Ten rials a kilo.

Substitute using: 3, 7, 5, 8, 2, 9, 6, 4.

\* \* \*

## III.19 Drill 9

aṛan:a tlata kilu dl:ubya .

Give us three kilos of green  
beans.

Substitute for the numeral /talata/ and the word /lubya/ 'beans':

2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 7 .

ruḥ , maḡarun , lḥm , ḡra , ḡlbana , maṭiša , limun , tf:aḥ ,  
buḡwida .

\* \* \*

## III.20 Drill 10

Šḡal dlktub ʿndk ?

How many books do you have?

ʿndi ʿšṛa dlktub .

I have ten books.

Form similar sentences using:

3, 5, 2, 6, 10, 9, 7, 8, 4 .

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT FOUR

## IV.1 Review - Drill 1

hada wld mzyan

Substitute:

hadi	qar , magana	kbira , şyira
hadu	ktub , tşawr	mzyanin , mwş:xin
hadak	dr:i , rażl	mrid , mzyan
hadik	tbla , bnt	şyira , cy:ana
haduk	křasa , cyalat	kbar , mzyanat

\* \* \*

## IV.2 Review - Drill 2

şhal had lktab ?

xmsa ddřahm

Substitute using:

10, 3, 6, 9, 2, 5, 7, 8, 4 .

\* \* \*

## IV.3 Review - Drill 3

endi bz:af ds:ukař

Substitute using:

atay , nenas , xubz , qhwa , şabun , gar:u , wqid , mařiša , lubya ,  
 žlbana , xiz:u , btařa .

\* \* \*

#### IV.4 Review - Drill 4

-řhal lmāmař ?

=eřřa dɔ:yal lkilu .

-iwa , bz:af had ř:i .

=tmana dɔ:yal asidi .

-iwa , st:a dɔ:yal .

Form similar dialogues asking about the price of:

lubya , tf:ař , xux , mařiša , břl , xiz:u , limun , žlbana , btařa .

\* \* \*

#### IV.5 Text

a smk asidi ?

a smk alal:a ?

a smi ?

a smha ?

smi huda .

smi řeř .

smi slwa .

smi zhra .

smi mma .

smha dalila .

What is your name, sir?

What is your name, madam?

What is his name?

What is her name?

My name is Hoda (f).

His name is Jafar (m).

My name is Salwa (f).

My name is Zohra (f).

My name is Mona (f).

Her name is Dalila(f).

smi dawd .	His name is David (m).
smi žabŕ .	His name is Jaber (m).
smha nuŕa .	Her name is Nora (f).
smi ħmd .	My name is Ahmed (m).

a	interrogative particle
sm (m) / ʔasmaʔ (p)	name
smiya (f) / smiyat (p)	name
ʔism (m) / smiyat (p)	name
lal:a (f) / lal:y:at (p)	madam

Note: From now on plurals of nouns will be listed following their singular forms without (p), e.g. sm (m) / ʔasmaʔ 'name'. If the plural is a sound plural, i.e. achieved by a suffix, -t# or, -at# or -in#, e.g. smiya (f) 'name', smiyat 'names' will appear as smiya (f) / -t 'name'. Broken plurals will be listed following their singular forms, e.g. suq (m) / swaq 'market'.

\* \* \*

#### IV.6 Text

fin yaɖi ?	Where are you (ms) going?
fin yaɖya ?	Where are you (fs) going?
fin yaɖyin ?	Where are you (mp) going?
fin yaɖyat ?	Where are you (fp) going?

\*\*\*

yaɖi llmdraša .	I (m) am going to school.
yaɖya ld:ar .	I (f) am going home.
yaɖi ls:uq .	He is going to the market.
yaɖya ls:uq .	She is going to the market.
yaɖyin llxizana .	We are going to the library.
yaɖyin llqhwa .	They are going to the coffee shop.
ana yaɖi llmdraša .	I (m) am going to school.

ana yadya lā:ar .	I (f) am going home.
nta yadi ls:uq .	You (ms) are going to the market.
nti yadya llxizana .	You (fs) are going to the library.
huwa yadi llbuṣṭa .	He is going to the post office.
hiya yadya llbanka .	She is going to the bank.
hna yadyin llqhwa .	We are going to the coffee shop.
ntuma yadyin ls:inima .	You (mp) are going to the movie.
ntuma yadyat ls:biṭar .	You (fp) are going to the hospital.
huma yadyin llagar .	They (m) are going to the train station.
huma yadyat llmṭam .	They (f) are going to the restaurant.
fin ~ fayn	where?
yadi (m)	going (participle)
suq (m) / swaq	market
xizana (f) / -t	library
lbustā ~ lbarid	post office
banka / -t	bank
qhwa (f) / qhawi	coffee shop
sinima / -t	cinema, movie house
lagar (f) / -at	train station
mṭam (m) / maṭamim ~ mṭam	restaurant

\* \* \*

#### IV.7 Text

fin maši ?

Where are you (ms) going?

fin mašya ?

Where are you (fs) going?



fin mašyin ?

Where are they going?

fin mašyat ?

Where are they (fp) going?

maši lmdrasa .

I (m) am going to school.

mašya lq:ar .

I (f) am going home.

maši ls:uq .

He is going to the market.

mašya ls:uq .

She is going to the market.

mašyin llxizana .

We are going to the library.

mašyin llqhwa .

They (m) are going to the coffee shop.

\* \* \*

## IV.8 Drill 5

asmk asidi ?

What is your name, Sir?

asmk alalla ?

What is your name, Madam?

(male): smi hmd , ʿli , muḥm:d , dawd

(female): smi ʿiša , zhra , ṣqy:a , yamma

\* \* \*

## IV.9 Drill 6

fin yadi (maši) ?

Where are you going ?

yadi lq:ar

I am going home.

Form similar questions and answers using the following:

1. yadyin - lmdrasa

9. mašyat - qar

2. mašya - lmt'am

10. yadyat - lagaṣ

3. yadyat - s:uq

11. maši - lmt'am

4. maši - s:inima

12. mašya - lmdrasa

5. yadya - lxizana

13. mašyin - s:inima

6. yadi - lbuṣṭa

14. mašya - ṣ:biṭar

7. mašyin - s:uq

15. maši - lbit

8. yadyin - lqhwa

16. yadyin - lagaṣ

17. yadyin - lbuṣṭa

## IV.10 Text

lwqt	the time (telling time)
ly:am	the days (days of the week)
š:ħur	the months (months of the year)

\*\*\*

(1) Šhal s:awa ?	What time is it?
Šhal fs:awa ?	What time is it?
Šhal ʔndk fɛmagana ?	What time is it?

\*\*\*

lwhda	1:00
ž:už ~ z:už	2:00
t:lata	3:00
r:bʔa	4:00
lxmsa	5:00
s:ta	6:00
s:bʔa	7:00
t:mya	8:00
t:sʔud	9:00
l-šra	10:00
lhdaš	11:00
t:naš	12:00

\*\*\*

lwhda nišan	1:00 sharp (exactly)
lwhda wqsm	1:05
lwhda wxmsa	1:05

---

lwhda wqšmayn	1:10
lwhda wšra	1:10
lwhda rḃe ~ lwhda wrub	1:15
lwhda wtlt qšam	1:15
lwhda wtulut	1:20
lwhda wxmsa wšrin	1:25
lwhda wns:	1:30
ž:už ql: xmsa wšrin	1:35
ž:už ql: xms qšam	1:35
ž:už ɣir xmsa wšrin	1:35
ž:už ɣir xms qšam	1:35
ž:už ɣir tulut	1:40
ž:už ɣir rḃe qšam	1:40
ž:už l:a rub	1:45
ž:už ql: qšmayn	1:50
ž:už ql: šra	1:50
ž:už ɣir qšmayn	1:50
ž:už ɣir šra	1:50
ž:už ql: qšm	1:55
ž:už ql: xmsa	1:55
ž:už ɣir qšm	1:55
ž:už ɣir xmsa	1:55
ž:už ql: rḃe dqayq	1:56
ž:už ɣir rḃe dqayq	1:56
ž:už ql: ž:už dqayq	1:58
ž:už ɣir ž:už dqayq	1:58
ž:už ql: dqiqqa	1:59

ž:už yir dqiqa	1:59
ž:už tqribn	almost 2:00
ž:už nišan	2:00 sharp
nišan	direct, exactly
q̣sm (m) / q̣sam	section (here: five minutes), class
ṛbe ~ ṛube ~ ṛub	1/4
tulut	1/3
nṣ:	1/2
ql:	less
yir	except (for)
l:a	except
dqiqa (f) / dqayq ~ -at	minute
q̣smayn	ten minutes (dual form 'two sections')
tqribn ~ tqriban	almost

\*\*\*

(2) f t:mya dṣ:bah	at 8:00 a.m.
f t:ṣud dṣ:bah	at 9:00 a.m.
f s:bca dlṣ:siy:a	at 7:00 p.m. <sup>1</sup>
f lhdaš dl:il	at 11:00 p.m. <sup>2</sup>
mca žwayh ž:už	around 2:00 o'clock
f ṣ:bah bkri	early in the morning
f ṣ:bah	in the morning
f d:hur	at noon (refers to any time between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m.)
flfžr [f <sup>ə</sup> lfž <sup>ə</sup> r]	at dawn (/lfžr/ 'morning prayer' between 5:00 and 6:00 a.m.)
fʔaxr l:il	late at night
<u>nṣ: l:il</u>	midnight
lṣ:siy:a	'the evening' (between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.)
<sup>2</sup> l:il	'the night' (starts approximately around 8:00 or 9:00 p.m.)

lyum	today
ɣd:a	tomorrow
lbarh	yesterday
lyum fl:šiy:a	this evening
ɣd:a fš:bah	tomorrow in the morning
ɣd:a fd:hur	tomorrow at noon
bɛd ɣd:a fl:il	the day after tomorrow at night
wllbarh	the day before yesterday
sbah	morning
šiy:a	evening
mɛa	with
žwayh	around
bkri	early
d:hur	noon time
lfžr	dawn
ʔaxr	end
yum (m) / y:am	day
lyum	today
ɣd:a	tomorrow
lbarh	yesterday
bɛd ɣd:a	the day after tomorrow
wllbarh	the day before yesterday

## IV.11 Text

ʔusbu / ʔasabi ~ simana / -t	a week
nhar ltnin	Monday
nhar t:lat ~ nhar t:lata	Tuesday
nhar larḡ	Wednesday

nhar lxm̩is	Thursday
nhar ž:mr̩a	Friday
nhar s:bt	Saturday
nhar lhd̩:	Sunday
ʔusbuʔ ~ simana	a week
žuž dlʔasabiʔ	two weeks
tlata dlʔasabiʔ	three weeks
ši tlata awl:a ʔb̩a dlʔasabiʔ	some three or four weeks
had lʔusbuʔ	this week
lʔusbuʔ lmaɖi	last week
lʔusbuʔ lm̩staɖbal	next week
lʔusbuʔ lmaži	next week
mm b̩d tlata dlʔasabiʔ	after three weeks, in three weeks
nhar ž:mr̩a flʔusbuʔ lm̩staɖbal	(on) Friday of next week
s:imana lmažya	next week
mm̩b̩d žuž ds:imanat	after two weeks, in two weeks
ʔusbuʔ (m) / ʔasabiʔ	week
simana (f) / -t	week
nhar (m) / -at ~ y:am	day
ši	some
wl:a ~ awl:a	or
lmaɖi	the last, past
lhadr̩	the present
lm̩staɖbal	the future
lmaži	the future
b̩d	after
mm	from, of

## IV.12 Drill 7

šhal s:ava ?

What time is it?

r:bca wnaš:

It is 4:30.

It is 2:20, 1:35, 9:10, 6:05, 8:30, 7:15, 3:45, 5:40, 8:50,

9:00 sharp, about 3:00.

\* \* \*

## IV.13 Drill 8

ža ft:sa dš:baḥ .

He came at 9:00 a.m.

ža

he came

Substitute. Translate your sentences.

fš:baḥ bkri , flfžr , lyum , ft:seud dl:il , lbarḥ , lyum bkri .

\* \* \*

## IV.14 Drill 9

yadi yži flwḥda wtulut .

He will come at 1:20.

Substitute.

3:40, 8:10, 5:30, tomorrow, 6:10, the day after tomorrow, early in the morning, today, at 11:00 at night.

\* \* \*

## IV.15 Drill 10

yadi yži nhaṣ s:bt .

He will come on Saturday.

Substitute.

Monday, next week, Thursday, in three weeks, Wednesday, the day after tomorrow at night, Friday, Tuesday, Sunday.

\* \* \*

## IV.16 Text

šhr (m) / šhur

month

š:hr

the month

yn:ayr

January

fɔrayr

February

mars

March

bril

April

may:u

May

yunyu

June

yulyuz

July

yušt

August

sbtambr ~ štambir

September

wuktubr ~ ktubr

October

nuwanbir

November

dužambir ~ dužanbir

December

\*\*\*

wahd š:hr

one month

šhrayn

two months

tlt šhur

three months

ši rb šhur awl:a xms šhur

some 4 or 5 months

ši st: šhur awl:a sb šhur

some 6 or 7 months

m daba šhrayn

after 2 months (2 months from now)

m bəd st: šhur

after six months

\*\*\*

had l'am

this year

l'am lmadi

last year



l'am lmaži	next year
l'am lmustaqbal	next year
mm daba samayn	after 2 years
mm bed st: snin	after 6 years

\*\*\*

Šhal fəmrk ?	How old are you?
endi ʕšrin sam .	I am twenty years old.
Šhal fəmrū ?	How old is he?
endu xmsa wəšrin sam .	He is twenty-five years old.
Šhal fəmrha ?	How old is she?
endha xmsa wtlatin sam .	She is thirty-five years old.
Šhal fəmrū ?	How old is he?
fəmrū tsə snin .	He is nine years old.
endu tmn snin .	He is eight years old.

\*\*\*

Examples of variant pronunciation of some of the months:

žanviah	January
fevriah	February
avril	April
nuvambr	November
disambr	December

\*\*\*

Šhr (m) / Šhur	month
Šhrayn	two months (dual form)
ʕšrin	twenty
xmsa wtlatin	thirty-five
daba	now

---

mn daba	from now, within
bəd	after
mn bəd ~ mmbəd	after...
ʕmr	age
ʕnd	particle of possession (have)

\* \* \*

#### IV.17 Grammatical Notes

1. The dual form of the noun in Moroccan Arabic exists only through borrowings from Modern Standard Arabic in a few words, e.g.

yumayn	two days
šhrayn	two months
ʕamayn	two years
sastayn	two hours
xtratayn	two times

2. The full forms of the cardinal numerals 1 - 10 were introduced in III.16. Here we see short forms of these numerals, /tlt, rbʕ, xms, st:, šbʕ, tmm, tsʕ, ʕšr/, used before hours, minutes, days, months, etc.

tlt snin	three years
tsʕ šhur	nine months

\* \* \*

## IV.18 Drill 11

hada šhr fbrayt

Substitute:

April, June, November, January, March, December, July, September,  
August, May, October .

\*\*\* \*\*

## UNIT FIVE

## V.1 Review - Drill 1

fayn maši ( yadi ) ?

Where are you going ?

maši ls:uq .

I am going to the market.

maši

school, restaurant

mašya

cinema, post office,

yadyin

coffee shop, train station

yadyat

hospital, home, library

\* \* \*

## V.2 Review - Drill 2

šhal endk flmagana ?

lwħda wrb .

Substitute:

3:05, 9:10, 11:20, 6:15, 7:30, 8:25, 12:00, 2:05, 3:40, 7:50, 8:45,  
8:00 sharp, about 6:30.

\* \* \*

## V.3 Review - Drill 3

yadi fš:baḥ bkri

Substitute:

tomorrow, tomorrow at 8:00 a.m., tomorrow at 7:00 p.m., tomorrow  
at noon, tomorrow at midnight, tomorrow night, the day after  
tomorrow in the morning, in two weeks, in a month, in January,  
Friday, Sunday, in October, Monday.

\* \* \*

## V.4 Review - Drill 4

Ža lbarḥ fl:il .

He came yesterday at night.

Substitute:

the day before yesterday, the day before yesterday at dawn, the day before yesterday at 4:25 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday night, Saturday at noon, December, June, May, August.

\* \* \*

## V.5 Text

lḥṣa lḥmra ṣamra .

The red sack is full.

lḥṣa lḥdra xawya .

The green sack is empty.

lḥṣa lbida kbira .

The white sack is big.

lbit lkbir byḍ (biḍ) .

The big room is white.

ṣ:nduq lḥl ṣir .

The black box is small.

ṣ:rwal lḥwi bali .

The brown trousers are old.

t:umabil z:rqa ždida .

The blue car is new.

lḥur:af r:madi xawi .

The grey pitcher is empty.

lqamiža ws:rwal ṣ:ufr mws:xin .

The yellow shirt and trousers are dirty.

lbt ṣ:mra zwina .

The brunette is pretty.

ṣamr (m)

full

xawi (m)

empty

ṣ:nduq (m) / ṣnadq

box

ṣ:rwal (m) / ṣrawl

trousers

bali (m) / balyin

old things

t:umabil (f) / -at

car

ždid (m)

new

lḥur:af (m) ~ ḥr:af / ḥrar

pitcher

qamiža (f) / qmayž

shirt

zwin (m)

pretty, beautiful

\* \* \*

## V.6 Text : Colors

lun (m) / lwan color

<u>ms</u>		<u>fs</u>		<u>p</u>	
kḥl	[kḥ <sup>ə</sup> l]	kḥla	[k <sup>ə</sup> hḷə]	kuhl	black
byḍ	[by <sup>ə</sup> ḍ]	bida		buyḍ	white (~biḍ ms)
ḥmṛ	[ḥm <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	ḥmra	[ḥ <sup>ə</sup> ṃra]	humṛ	red
xdṛ	[xḍ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	xdra	[x <sup>ə</sup> ḍra]	xudṛ	green
zrq̣	[zṛ <sup>ə</sup> q̣]	zrq̣a	[z <sup>ə</sup> ṛq̣a]	zurq̣	blue
sfṛ	[sf̣ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	sfra	[s <sup>ə</sup> f̣ra]	suf̣ṛ	yellow
smṛ	[sṃ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	smra	[s <sup>ə</sup> ṃra]	sumṛ	brunette (complexion)
šqṛ	[šq̣ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	šq̣ra	[š <sup>ə</sup> q̣ra]	šuqṛ	blond
rmadi		rmadiy:a		rmady:in	grey
wṛdi	[ẉ <sup>ə</sup> ṛḍi]	wṛdy:a	[ẉ <sup>ə</sup> ṛḍ <sup>ə</sup> yỵə]	wṛdy:in	rose (colored)
hṃ:si		hṃ:sy:a		hṃ:sy:in	pink
smawi		smawy:a		smawy:in	sky blue
kamuni		kamuny:a		kamuny:in	brownish green
limuni		limuny:a		limuny:in	pale yellow
qṛfi	[q̣ <sup>ə</sup> ṛf̣i]	qṛfy:a		qṛfy:in	cinnamon colored
qṃhi	[q̣ <sup>ə</sup> ṃḥi]	qṃhy:a		qṃhy:in	wheat colored, golden tan
zbibi		zbiby:a		zbiby:in	purplish red
ziti		zity:a		zity:in	frost green
zituni		zituny:a		zituny:in	olive green
qhwi		qhwiy:a		qhwiy:in	brown
xdṛ myluq (xḍ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ ṃ <sup>ə</sup> yluq)					dark brow
sfṛ mftuḥ (sf̣ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ ṃ <sup>ə</sup> ftuḥ)					light green

## V.7 Drill 5

- (1) waš had s:rwal šřř ?                      Are these trousers yellow?  
     la , asidi , had s:rwal byđ .              No, sir, these trousers are white.
- (2) waš had lktub xuđř ?                      Are these books green?  
     la , asidi , had lktub ħumř .              No, sir, these books are red.

Form similar sentences using the following colors and objects:

shirt, white, green - box, black, red - cars, blue, white -  
 sacks, brown, yellow .

\* \* \*

## V.8 Text

Modifiers

<u>ms</u>	<u>fs</u>	<u>mp</u>	<u>fp</u>	
frhan	frhana	frhanin	frhanat	happy
ṃgaz	ṃgaza	ṃgazin	ṃgazat	lazy
kslan	kslana	kslanin	kslanat	lazy
ṃšyul	ṃšyula	ṃšyulin	ṃšyulat	busy
ždid	ždida	ždad	ždadat	new
ʕamř	ʕamra	ʕamrin	ʕamrat	full
xawi	xawya	xawyin	xawyat	empty
xayb	xayba	xaybin	xaybat	ugly
bali	balya	balyin	balyat	old (things)
mfl:s	mfl:sa	mfl:sin	mfl:sat	stupid, bad
zwin	zwina	zwinin	zwinat	pretty

\* \* \*

## V.9 Text

mafrhanš	I (m) am not happy; he is not
~ mafrhanšay	happy; you (ms) are not happy.
mafrhanaš	I (f) am not happy; she is not
~ mafrhanašay	happy; you (fs) are not happy.
mafrhaninš	We or you (mp) or they (mp)
~ mafrhaninšay	are not happy.
mafrhanatš	They or you (fp) are not happy.
~ mafrhanatšay	

\* \* \*

## V.10 Grammatical Note

The negative morpheme has the variants maši ~ ma...š ~  
ma...šay, e.g.

maši ždid	not new (m)
~ maždidš	not new (m)
~ maždidšay	not new (m)

\* \* \*



## V.11 Drill 6

waš had s:rwal ždid ?	Is this pair of trousers new?
la, maši ždid .	No, it is not new.
la, maždidš .	No, it is not new.
la, maždidšay .	No, it is not new.

Form questions and answers substituting for /s:rwal/ and /ždid/  
using: shirt, nice - sack, full - box, big - krasa , ždad -  
ṭṭarf , xawyin .

\* \* \*

## V.12 Text

ktab lwld	the boy's book
lktab dyal lwld	the boy's book
lktab dlwld	the boy's book
lktab dyalu	his book
ktabu	his book

\*\*\*

ktub lwlad	the boy's books
lktub dyal lwlad	the boys' books
lktub dlwlad	the boys' books
lktub dyalhum	their books
ktubhum	their books

\*\*\*

ktab lbnt

the girl's book

lktab dyal lbnt

the girl's book

lktab dlbt

the girl's book

lktab dyalha

her book

ktabha

her book

\*\*\*

lktab lkbir dyal lwld s:yir

the big book of the little boy

lktab s:yir dlwld lkbir

the small book of the big boy

lktab dyal lwld lkbir

the book belonging to the big boy

lktab lkbir dyal lwld

the boy's big book

\*\*\*

hada ktabi whada ktabk .

This is my book and this is your book.

had lktab dyali whad lktab dyalk.

This book is mine and this book is yours.

hada dyali whada dyalk .

This is mine and this is yours.

had lktab hada dyali wdak

This book here is mine and that book there is yours.

lktab hadak dyalk .

\*\*\*

had lktab ž:did dyal lbnt .

This new book belongs to the girl.

had lktab ž:did dlbt .

This new book belongs to the girl.

had lktab ž:did dyalha .

This new book is hers.

had lktab ž:did ktabha .

This new book is hers.

\*\*\*

had lbaky:a s:yira dyalna .

This small package is ours.

had lbaky:at s:far dyalhum .

These small packages are theirs.

\*\*\*

t:umubil ž:dida dyalu şyira .	His new car is small.
lfluka lbiḍa dyalha kbira .	Her white boat is big.
lflayk ş:ʔar daylhum ʕamrin bn:as .	Their small boats are full of people.

bakiy:a (f) / -t	package
fluka (f) / flayk	boat
dyal	belonging to, 'of'
d-	belonging to, 'of'

\* \* \*

### V.13 Grammatical Notes

1. Compare the expression of possession using the particle of possession dyal 'belonging to' and the possessive suffix set:

ktabi	~ lktab dyali	my book
ktabk	~ lktab dyalk	your (s) book
ktabu	~ lktab dyalu	his book
ktabha	~ lktab dyalha	her book
ktabna	~ lktab dyalna	our book
ktabkum	~ lktab dyalkum	your (p) book
ktabhum	~ lktab dyalhum	their book

2. Also compare the different ways of expressing possession in the following sentences.

---

ktab hmd	Ahmed's book
lktab dyal hmd	Ahmed's book
ktabu	his book
ktab lwld	the boy's book
lktab dlwld	the boy's book
lktab dyal lwld	the boy's book
lktab dyalu	his book
ktabu	his book

\*\*\*

ktab lbnt	the girl's book
lktab dlbnt	the girl's book
lktab dyal lbnt	the girl's book
lktab dyalha	her book
ktabha	her book

\* \* \*

## V.14 Drill 7

dyal mn had lktab hada ?

Whose book is this (here)?

mn

who?

dyal mn

whose?

dyal hmd .

It's Ahmed's.

dyalu .

It's his.

ktabu .

It's his book

had lktab hada dyalu .

This book here is his.

Form similar sentences.

(a) Substitute for /lktab/ using: xnša , baky:a , srwal , šlya .

(b) In your answers, substitute for /hmd/ using: the girl, the boys,  
you (p), you (s), us .

\* \* \*

### V.15 Drill 8

had lwld hada frhan .

This boy here is happy.

had lbnt hadi frhana .

This girl here is happy.

had lwlad hadu frhanin .

These boys here are happy.

had lbnat hadu frhanat .

These girls here are happy.

For each sentence substitute: lazy, dirty, big, little, busy, new,  
nice (good), clean, brunet (complexion), tired, blond.

\* \* \*

### V.16 Drill 9

had lwld hada maši sy:an .

This boy here is not tired.

Substitute using the modifiers in Drill 8 above.

\* \* \*

### V.17 Drill 10

had lwlad hadu maši frhanin

These boys here are not happy.

Substitute using the plurals of the modifiers in Drill 8 above.

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT SIX

## VI.1 Review - Drill 1

had lwld frhan .	This boy is happy.
hada wld frhan .	This is a happy boy.
had lwld hada frhan .	This boy here is happy.

Substitute using: big, busy, nice, lazy, tired, little, sick, clean, new, dirty, blond, brunet (complexion), ugly.

\* \* \*

## VI.2 Review - Drill 2

had lbnt frhana .	This girl is happy.
hadi bnt frhana .	This is a happy girl.
had lbnt hadi frhana .	This girl here is happy.

Substitute using the modifiers in Drill 1 above.

\* \* \*

## VI.3 Review - Drill 3

Using each of the following modifiers, form three sentences similar to the ones below: big, busy, nice, lazy, tired, little, sick, clean, new, dirty, ugly, small.

had lwlad frhanin .	These boys are happy.
hadu wlad frhanin .	These are happy boys.
had lwlad hadu frhanin .	These boys here are happy.

\* \* \*

## VI.4 Review - Drill 4

dak lwld frhan .

That boy is happy.

duk lwlad frhanin .

Those boys are happy.

dik lbnt frhana .

That girl is happy.

duk lbnat frhanat .

Those girls are happy.

Substitute using the modifiers in Drill 3 above.

\* \* \*

## VI.5 Review - Drill 5

dak lwld frhan .

That boy is happy.

dak lwld mafhranaš .

That boy is not happy.

hadak wld frhan .

That is a happy boy.

hadak lwld maši frhan .

That boy is not happy.

Substitute using the modifiers in Drill 3 above.

\* \* \*

## VI.6 Review - Drill 6

dik lbnt frhana .

That girl is happy.

dik lbnt mafhranaš .

That girl is not happy.

hadik bnt frhana .

That is a happy girl.

hadik lbnt mafhranaš .

That girl is not happy.

Substitute using: busy, tired, nice.

\* \* \*

## VI.7 Review - Drill 7

duk lwlad frhanin .	Those boys are happy.
duk lwlad mafghaninš .	Those boys are not happy.
haduk wlad frhanin .	Those are happy boys.

Substitute as in Drill 6 above.

\* \* \*

## VI.8 Text

šhal maṭiša ?	How much are the tomatoes?
xmštašl frank .	Fifteen franks. (5 franks equal one U.S. penny)
wzn rba dīkilu .	Weigh four kilos.
xmštaš-	fifteen (see VI.9 below)
wzn [wz <sup>én</sup> ]	to weigh, weigh!

\* \* \*

## VI.9 Grammatical Notes.

1. Cardinal Numerals 11 - 19 have two forms: full forms that end in /-l#/#/ or /-r#/#/ and short forms without the /-l#/#/ or /-r#/#/.

Examples:

hdašr wld ~ hdašl wld ~ hdaš dīwlad	eleven boys
hdašr bnt ~ hdašl bnt ~ hdaš dībmat	eleven girls

Full form of 11-19 ending in  $\begin{Bmatrix} -r \\ -l \end{Bmatrix}$  + singular or short form of 11-19 ending in /-š/ + d + plural.



ḥdašr , ḥdašl , ḥdaš	eleven
tnašr , tnašl , tnaš	twelve
tḷt:ašr , tḷt:ašl , tḷt:aš	thirteen
rḅtašr , rḅtašl , rḅtaš	fourteen
xṃtašr , xṃtašl , xṃtaš	fifteen
sṭ:ašr , sṭ:ašl , sṭ:aš	sixteen
sḅtašr , sḅtašl , sḅtaš	seventeen
tmṃtašr , tmṃtašl , tmṃtaš	eighteen
tṣtašr , tṣtašl , tṣtaš	nineteen

2. /wzn/ 'to weigh' is a triradical verb, i.e. it has three radicals.

A radical can be either a consonant or a vowel. Here, /wzn/ is the root; it is the dictionary entry for the verb 'to weigh' and is also the third person masculine singular past tense (perfect) form, i.e. 'he weighed'. In this particular "FORM" (see VI.12 below), the dictionary entry, the third person masculine singular form in the perfect (past), and the second person masculine singular imperative are all identical.

\* \* \*

#### VI.10 Drill 8

šhal mm ktab ʿndha ?

How many books does she have?

tnaš

Twelve.

šhal mm xnša ʿndha ?

How many sacks does she have?

tnaš

Twelve.

ʿndha tnašr ktab .	She has twelve books.
ʿndha tnašr xnša .	She has twelve sacks.
ʿndha tnašl ktab .	She has twelve books.
ʿndha tnašl xnša .	She has twelve sacks.
ʿndha tnaš dlktub .	She has twelve books.
ʿndha tnaš dlxnšaši .	She has twelve sacks.

Substitute for /ktab/ and /xnša/ in similar questions and answers, using numerals 11, 19, 15, 16, 13, 17, 12, 14, 18.

\* \* \*

#### VI.11 Text

1. ktb bra lhmd . He wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktb [kt<sup>ʕ</sup>b] to write

bra (f) / brawat ~ bry:at letter

\*\*\*
2. ktbt bra lhmd . [kt<sup>ʕ</sup>bt] I wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktbti bra lhmd . [kt<sup>ʕ</sup>btɪ] You (s) wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktb bra lhmd . [kt<sup>ʕ</sup>b] He wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktbat bra lhmd . [k<sup>ʕ</sup>tbat] She wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktbna bra lhmd . [kt<sup>ʕ</sup>bnæ] We wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktbtu bra lhmd . [kt<sup>ʕ</sup>btu] You (p) wrote a letter to Ahmed.

ktbu bra lhmd . [k<sup>ə</sup>tbu]

They wrote a letter to Ahmed.

\* \* \*

#### VI.12 Grammatical Note

Verbs of the type /ktb/ 'to write', /wzn/ 'to weigh', /xdm/ 'to work', are triradical verbs as stated in VI.9. Since none of the radicals is a vowel, we will call these verbs Sound Verbs. We will also call such verbs as /ktb , wzn , xdm/ Form I. For the verb paradigm of Form I Sound Verbs see Table 1 Appendix A.

\* \* \*

#### VI.13 Text

šrba lqhwa .

We drank the coffee.

drbat lwld .

She hit the boy.

glu ʿl š:lyat .

They sat on the chairs.

lbt qamiža ždida .

I put on a new shirt.

žbrtu lmt .

You (p) found the girl.

maxdmš bz:af .

He did not work a lot.

šrb . [šr<sup>ə</sup>b]

to drink

drb [dr<sup>ə</sup>b]

to hit

glš [gl<sup>ə</sup>s]

to sit, to sit down

lbt [lb<sup>ə</sup>s]

to wear, to put on

žbṛ [žḅ <sup>ə</sup> ṛ]	to find
xdṃ [xḍ <sup>ə</sup> ṃ]	to work
bz:af	a lot, much
ma ... š	negative particle

\* \* \*

## VI.14 Drill 9

lwld žbṛ lmagana dyalu

The boy found his watch.

Substitute:

nti , lbnt , huma , hna , ana , d.rari , hiya , huwa , ntuma , nta .

\* \* \*

## VI.15 Text

hṛ:b s:ṛ:aq mn lhbs .

He caused (helped) the thief to  
escape from jail.hṛ:b [ḥ<sup>ə</sup>rṛ<sup>ə</sup>b]to cause (help) to run away, to  
smuggle

sṛ:aq (m) / sṛ:aq̣a

thief

hbs (m) / hbasat~ hbus

jail

\*\*\*

hṛ:bt s:ṛ:aq . [ḥ<sup>ə</sup>rṛ<sup>ə</sup>bt]

I helped the thief to run away.

hṛ:bti s:ṛ:aq . [ḥ<sup>ə</sup>rṛ<sup>ə</sup>bti]You (s) helped the thief to run  
away.hṛ:b s:ṛ:aq . [ḥ<sup>ə</sup>rṛ<sup>ə</sup>b]

He helped the thief to run away.

hr:bat s:r:aq . [h <sup>ə</sup> rr <sup>ə</sup> bat]	She helped the thief to run away.
hr:bna s:r:aq . [h <sup>ə</sup> rr <sup>ə</sup> bnæ]	We helped the thief to run away .
hr:btu s:r:aq . [h <sup>ə</sup> rr <sup>ə</sup> btu]	You (p) helped the thief to run away.
hr:bu s:r:aq . [h <sup>ə</sup> rr <sup>ə</sup> bu]	They helped the thief to run away.

\* \* \*

#### VI.16 Grammatical Notes

1. /hr:b/ 'to cause to run away, to smuggle' is here termed Form II. Form II Sound Verbs are (hypothetically) derived from Form I. Not all Form II verbs have corresponding Form I verbs. Compare:

hrb (I)	to escape
hr:b (II)	to cause to escape

Derivation of Form II is here achieved by doubling the second radical, thus: (r → r:), i.e. hrb I, hr:b II. The meaning of Form II is usually causative, e.g. l:b 'to play, l:b 'to make someone play'. The conjugation of Form II (Sound) in the perfect (past) is similar to Form I (Sound).  
See Table 2 Appendix A.

2. The following verbs occurred in the above texts of this unit:  
drb 'to hit', hbs 'to imprison', wzn 'to weigh' and xdm 'to work'.  
Note the following derivations from these verbs:

---

ḍrb	[ḍr <sup>ə</sup> b]	to hit
ḍrb	[ḍ <sup>ə</sup> rb]	beating
hbs	[hb <sup>ə</sup> s]	to imprison
hbs	[h <sup>ə</sup> bs]	jail
wzn	[wz <sup>ə</sup> n]	to weigh
wzna	[w <sup>ə</sup> znə]	weight
xdm	[xd <sup>ə</sup> m]	to work
xdma	[x <sup>ə</sup> dmə]	work

More examples are here listed:

knz	[kn <sup>ə</sup> z]	to treasure
knz	[k <sup>ə</sup> nz]	a treasure
wld	[wl <sup>ə</sup> d]	to give birth
wld	[w <sup>ə</sup> ld]	a boy
rza	[rz <sup>ə</sup> a]	to grant (by God)
rza	[r <sup>ə</sup> za]	bounty, compensation

---

sdq	[sd <sup>ə</sup> q]	to be right
sdq	[s <sup>ə</sup> dq]	truth
frh	[fr <sup>ə</sup> h]	to be happy
frh	[f <sup>ə</sup> rh]	joy
nsx	[ns <sup>ə</sup> x]	to copy down
nsxa	[n <sup>ə</sup> sxa]	a copy
srq	[sr <sup>ə</sup> q]	to steal
srqa	[s <sup>ə</sup> rqa]	theft
šfq	[šf <sup>ə</sup> q]	to be compassionate
šfqa	[š <sup>ə</sup> fqa]	pity

Notice the following:

CCC is pronounced CC<sup>ə</sup>C in a verb

CCC is pronounced C<sup>ə</sup>CC in a (derived) noun

CCCV is pronounced C<sup>ə</sup>CCV in a (derived) noun

\* \* \*

## VI.17 Text

sl:mt ʔl lfqih .	I greeted the religious teacher.
sx:nat lma .	She heated the water.
hs:n l:hya .	He shaved his beard.
km:lu lxdma .	They completed the work.

sl:m [s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	to greet
sx:n [s <sup>ə</sup> xx <sup>ə</sup> n]	to warm, to heat
hs:n [h <sup>ə</sup> ss <sup>ə</sup> n]	to shave
km:l [k <sup>ə</sup> mm <sup>ə</sup> l]	to finish, to complete
fqih (m) / fuqaha	religious teacher
lma	water
l:hya (f) / -t ~ lhi	beard
xdma (f) / -t ~ xdami	work (n.)

\* \* \*

## VI.18 Drill 10

ana km:lt lxdma dyali .	I completed my work.
-------------------------	----------------------

Substitute:

inta , muḥm:d , faṭma , ḥna , ntuma , lbnat , nti , hiya , huwa ,  
huma .

\* \* \*



## VI.19 Text: Sentences for Practice

ana ktbt lɛnwan flkum:aš

ɖyali .

nta } ktbti lɛnwan flkum:aš  
nti }

ɖyalk .

huwa ktb lɛnwan flkum:aš

ɖyalu .

hiya ktbat lɛnwan flkum:aš

ɖyalha .

hna ktbna lɛnwan flkum:aš

ɖyalna .

ntuma ktbtu lɛnwan flkum:aš

ɖyalkum .

huma ktbu lɛnwan flkum:aš

ɖyalhum .

I wrote the address in my  
notebook.You (s) wrote the address in your  
notebook.He wrote the address in his  
notebook.She wrote the address in her  
notebook.We wrote the address in our  
notebook.You (p) wrote the address in your  
notebook.They wrote the address in their  
notebook.ɛnwan ~ ɛlwan ~ ɛunwan (m)/ address (home)  
ɛanawin

\*\*\*

ɖrɔt lkɪb ɖyali .

ɖrɔti lkɪb ɖyalk .

ɖrɔ lkɪb ɖyalu .

ɖrɔbat lkɪb ɖyalha .

ɖrɔna lkɪb ɖyalna .

ɖrɔtu lkɪb ɖyalkum .

I hit my dog.

You (s) hit your dog.

He hit his dog.

She hit her dog.

We hit our dog.

You (p) hit your dog.

drbu lkib dyalhum .

They hit their dog.

\*\*\*

glst hna ši nṣ: sava .

I sat here for about half an hour.

glsti hna ši nṣ: sava .

You (s) sat here for about half an hour.

glṣ hna ši nṣ: sava .

He sat here for about half an hour.

glṣat hna ši nṣ: sava .

She sat here for about half an hour.

glṣna hna ši nṣ: sava .

We sat here for about half an hour.

glṣtu hna ši nṣ: sava .

You (p) sat here for about half an hour.

glṣu hna ši nṣ: sava .

They sat here for about half an hour.

hna

here

\*\*\*

žbrt lmagana hna .

I found the watch here.

žbrti lmagana hna .

You (s) found the watch here.

žbr lmagana hna .

He found the watch here.

žbrat lmagana hna .

She found the watch here.

žbrna lmagana hna .

We found the watch here.

žbrtu lmagana hna .

You (p) found the watch here.

žbrū lmagana hna .

They found the watch here.

\*\*\*

xdmt tm:a ʕamayn .  
 xdm̄ti tm:a ʕamayn .  
 xdm̄ tm:a ʕamayn .  
 xdm̄at tm:a ʕamayn .

xdm̄na tm:a ʕamayn .  
 xdm̄tu tm:a ʕamayn .  
 xdm̄u tm:a ʕamayn .

tm:a

hḍrt m̄ lwld .  
 hḍrti m̄ lwld .  
 hḍr m̄ lwld .  
 hḍrat m̄ lwld .

hḍma m̄ lwld .  
 hḍtu m̄ lwlad .  
 hḍru m̄ lwld .

hḍr

m̄a ~ m̄

šrb̄t bz:af dlqhwa .  
 šrb̄ti bz:af dlqhwa .  
 šrb̄ bz:af dlqhwa .  
 šrb̄at bz:af dlqhwa .

I worked there for two years.

You (s) worked there for two years.

He worked there for two years.

She worked there for two years.

We worked there for two years.

You (p) worked there for two years.

They worked there for two years.

there

\*\*\*

I talked with the boy.

You (s) talked with the boy.

He talked with the boy.

She talked with the boy.

We talked with the boy.

You (p) talked with the boys.

They talked with the boy.

to talk

with

\*\*\*

I drank a lot of coffee.

You (s) drank a lot of coffee.

He drank a lot of coffee.

She drank a lot of coffee.

šrbna bz:af dlqhwa .

We drank a lot of coffee.

šrbtu bz:af dlqhwa .

You (p) drank a lot of coffee.

šrbu bz:af dlqhwa .

They drank a lot of coffee.

\* \* \*

# VI. 20 Drill 11

(1) bl:yt slmk lhmd .

I greeted Ahmed for you. (lit.:  
'I caused your greetings to reach  
Ahmed!')

bl:y (II)

to make something reach, cause to  
reach, deliver something

(2) ws:lt lbnt lmdraša .

I took the girl to school.

ws:l (II)

to connect, to see that someone or  
something gets to...

(3) ʕl:mt lwld lqraya .

I taught the boy how to read.

ʕl:m (II)

to teach

lqraya

studies, reading

Form similar sentences using the following persons for each of the  
examples above.

lbnt , huwa , hna , ʔ:žal , nta , huma , ntuma , nti .

\* \* \*

## VI.21 Text

wzn :	[wz <sup>ə</sup> n]	Weigh! (to ms)
wzni :	[w <sup>ə</sup> zn:]	Weigh! (to fs)
wznu :	[w <sup>ə</sup> znʊ]	Weigh! (to p)
ʿl:m :	[ʿ <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	Teach! (to ms)
ʿl:mi :	[ʿ <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mi]	Teach! (to fs)
ʿl:mu :	[ʿ <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mu]	Teach! (to p)
ktb :	[kt <sup>ə</sup> b]	Write! (to ms)
ktbi :	[k <sup>ə</sup> tb:]	Write! (to fs)
ktbu :	[k <sup>ə</sup> tbʊ]	Write! (to p)
sl:m :	[s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> m]	Greet! (to ms)
sl:mi :	[s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mi]	Greet! (to fs)
sl:mu :	[s <sup>ə</sup> ll <sup>ə</sup> mu]	Greet! (to p)

\* \* \*

## VI.22 Grammatical Note

Imperative inflections are suffixes. From Forms I and II Sound triradical verbs, we get:

-∅	(ms) (-∅ means 'no suffix')
-i	(fs)
-u	(p)

\* \* \*

## VI.23 Drill 12

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) wzn žuž kilu dl:imun ! | Weigh two kilos of oranges! (to ms) |
| (2) sl:ma ʔl lfqih !       | Greet the religious teacher! (to p) |
| (3) glsi hna !             | Sit down here! (to fs)              |
| (4) ktb bra lhmd !         | Write a letter to Ahmed!            |

Direct the above imperatives to the following persons.

- (1) nta , nti
- (2) nti , nta
- (3) ntuma , nta
- (4) nti , ntuma

\* \* \*

## VI.24 Drill 13

Substitute as shown in brackets.

- (1) maxdmš bz:af (d:rari , nta)
- (2) makbatš lbra lhmd (lwld , ana)
- (3) maglatš hna (hna , ntuma)
- (4) mawznš maṭiša (hiya , inti)
- (5) masl:mš ʔl:wld (hna , hiya)
- (6) mawṣ:latš lbnt lilmḡasa (ntuma , huma)

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT SEVEN

## VII.1 Review - Drill 1

Substitute as shown in brackets:

1. ana qrbt lk1b dyali . (lwld , nta)
2. hiya wznat maṭiṣa . (ḥna , ntuma)
3. huma ktbu lbṛawat . (ana , huwa)
4. nta ṣbrti lmagana dyalk . (lbnt , nti)
5. ḥna šrbna lma . (ntuma , huma)
6. nti glsti hna . (nta , ana)
7. huwa lbs lqamiṣa dyalu . (ana , nta)
8. ntuma xdmu bz:af . (huwa , hiya)
9. nti ḥqṛti m' lfqih . (ḥna , hiya)

\* \* \*

## VII.2 Review - Drill 2

Substitute as shown in brackets:

1. bl:ḥna slamk l'li (ana , hiya)
2. 'lm:na lbnt lqraya (huwa , nta)
3. km:lt lxdma dyali (nti , huma)
4. wṣ:lt d:ri lq:aṛ (ḥna , ntuma)

\* \* \*

## VII.3 Review - Drill 3

Substitute as shown in brackets (imperative structures):

1. sl:m əla hmd (you f, you p)
2. wzni kilu dl:imun (you m, you p)
3. km:lu lxdma dyalkum (you m, you f)
4. gls hna (you p, you f)
5. hqr m' lwld (you f, you p)
6. ktbi bra lhmd (you p, you f)
7. qrb lklb (you f, you p)

\* \* \*

## VII.4 Text

r:azl šrb lhlīb wlbnt šrbat  
lqhwa .

lwld qrb lklb wlbnt qrbat  
lkura .

hmd gls əl š:lya lkbira wiša  
glSAT əl š:lya š:rira .

lwld lbs lhwayž ž:dad wlbnt  
lbsat lhwayž lbalyin .

huwa rfd š:nduq lkbir whiya  
rfdat š:nduq š:rir .

r:azl žbr lmagana dyalu fuq  
t:bla wlmra žbrat lmagana  
dyalha tht t:bla .

šrb rir ši šwy:a dlhlīb .

The man drank the milk and the  
girl drank the coffee.

The boy hit the dog and the girl  
hit the ball.

Ahmed sat in the big chair and  
Aisha sat in the small chair.

The boy wore (put on) the new clothes  
and the girl wore (put on) the old  
clothes.

He picked up the big box and she  
picked up the small box.

The man found his watch on the  
table and the woman found her watch  
under the table.

He drank just a little bit of milk



lħlib	milk
kľb / kľab [k <sup>ə</sup> ľb]	dog
kura / -t ~ kwarĩ	ball
ħwayŷ (mp)	clothes
rfd [rf <sup>ə</sup> d]	to pick up, to carry
ĩir	except, but = only
šwy:a	little

\* \* \*

## VII.5 Text

kľb bra lħmd .

čl:m wľdu lqraya .

šawb t:umabil dyalu .

arsl<sup>1</sup> lmalik lwazir dyalu

ltanaža .

t:l:m d:rs dyalu .

tfahm m<sup>ə</sup>a lfqih .

tħrq t:ažin . ~ t:ħrq t:ažin .

ħtarm lfqih .

ħmar .

steml lbšklita dyali .

He wrote a letter to Ahmed.

He taught his son how to read.

He fixed his car.

The king sent his minister to Tangier.

He learned his lesson.

He reached an agreement with the teacher.

The stew was burned.

He respected the teacher.

He became red, he blushed.

He used my bicycle.

<sup>1</sup> arsl 'to send': Form IV is among the very few verbs used in M.A. as a direct borrowing from Standard Arabic. Form IV has been replaced by Form I. Thus, for almost all speakers, the form is /rsl/'to send'. Form IV is on the decline in M.A. If it ever occurs, it occurs in the educated dialect.

ḡrs - ḡrus

lesson

bšklita (f) / -t

bicycle

\* \* \*

## VII.6 Grammatical Notes

1. The ten sentences in VII.5 above exemplify the ten forms of Moroccan Arabic Sound Triradical Verbs (I - X).
2. Forms II - X are called derived forms (theoretically from Form I).
3. Forms II - X (as Forms) are here listed in order:

<u>Structure</u>				<u>Derivation</u>
$R_1R_2:R_3$	ʿl:m	II	to teach	(Radical <sub>2</sub> is doubled)
$R_1aR_2R_3$	ṣawb	III	to fix	(-a- infix between $R_1$ and $R_2$ )
$aR_1R_2R_3$	arsl	IV (rare)	to send	(a- prefix)
$tR_1R_2:R_3$	tʿl:m	V	to learn	(t- prefix and $R_2$ is doubled or t- prefix to Form II)
$tR_1aR_2R_3$	tfahm	VI	to reach an agreement	(t- prefix and -a- infix between $R_1$ and $R_2$ ; or t- prefix to Form III)
$tR_1R_2R_3$	thrq [tʰhrʕq]	VII <sup>1</sup>	to be burnt	(t- prefix)
$R_1-ta-R_2R_3$	htarm	VIII	to respect	(-ta- infix between $R_1$ and $R_2$ )
$R_1R_2aR_3$	hmar	IX (rare)	to become red	(-a- infix between $R_2$ and $R_3$ )
$stR_1R_2R_3$	stʿml [stʰʕmʕl]	X	to use	(st- prefix)

<sup>1</sup> some speakers have n- prefix: nhrq 'to be burnt'; others have /t:-/ [tt]: t:hrq 'to be burnt'.

## 4. Forms II - X : meaning

It is hard to state for sure the meaning for derived verb forms;  
however, in most cases:

Form II	:	to make, or cause to be
Form III	:	to make or cause to be
Form IV	:	to cause to be or do
Form V	:	to be, to become
Form VI	:	to do something mutually
Form VII	:	to be done, medio-passive
Form VIII	:	reflexive of Form I
Form IX	:	pertains to colors or defects; to be or become a certain color, or to have a certain defect
Form X	:	may have the same meaning as Form I; to force oneself to...

5. Conjugations of these forms in the past (perfect) are identical with that of Form I (see VI.11). Their imperative forms also have the same suffixes as those of Form I (see VI.21, 22).  
See Tables 3 - 8 Appendix A.

## VII.7 Text

xāmt lbarḥ flbiru dyali .	Yesterday I worked in my office.
km:lt kul: šī .	I finished everything.
ṣawbt kul: šī mzyan .	I did everything well.
t:ɛ:mt bz:af dɛmasaʔil	I learned a lot of things from
mm had lxdma .	this work.
tfahmt mʔa lfqih .	I reached an agreement with the
	teacher.
huwa ḥtarm r:ʔy dyali .	He respected my opinion.
ana stamlt duk lkutub dyalu .	I used his books.
thrqat d:ar dyalhum .	Their home was burned.

biru (m) / biruyat ~ biruwat	office
kul:šī	everything, everybody
msʔala (f) / masaʔil	problem, matter, issue
r:ʔy (m) / ʔaraʔ	opinion

\* \* \*

## VII.8 Drill 4

Substitute as shown in brackets:

1. lbnt ktbat d:rs dyalha (ana , nti)
2. r:ažl mašrbš lqhwa dyalu (nta , huma)
3. lwld qrb lklb dyali (ntuma , hiya)
4. n:as gisu ʔl š:lyat lkbar (huwa , nta)
5. ḥna malbsnaš lḥwayž ž:dad (ana , hiya)
6. hiya rfdat lbaky:at (n:as , ana)
7. mažbrtš lmagana dyali (lwld , lbnt)
8. lʔyalat ḥqru bz:af (ḥna , faṭma)

\* \* \*

## VII.9 Drill 5

Answer the following questions in the affirmative, then in the negative.

1. waš sl:mti ʿl:fqih ? (waš "interrogative particle")
2. waš k:tbtu q:uṛus dyalkum ?
3. waš ʿl:mat wldha lqṛaya ?
4. waš sx:nu lma ?
5. waš ḥs:nti l:hya ?
6. waš km:lu lxdma dyalhūm ?

\* \* \*

## VII.10 Drill 6

Substitute as shown in brackets:

1. maṣawbatš t:umibil dyalha (ana , nti)
2. lwld ḥṭarṃ lfqih (lbnt , d:rari)
3. staml t:umibil dyali (ntuma , nta)
4. matl:mš q:ṛs dyalu (hiya , ḥna)

\* \* \*

## VII.11 Drill 7

glš fq:ar dyalu ši saṭayn , wqṛs q:ṛs dyalu . km:l lxdma dyalu  
flšy:a whs:n l:hya dyalu wlbs ḥwayžu wsl:m ʿlhmd wzl (descend)  
llgarāž wṣawb t:umibil dyalu .

- (1) Translate the passage then use as subject: /ntuma , ḥna/ .
- (2) Put the passage in the negative using /nta/ .

\* \* \*

## VII.12 Text

(1) waš xđmti lyum ?

y:ih , xđmt bz:af .

(2) waš hđrat meak ?

la , mahđratš meay .

(3) waš t:l:mtu had š:i ?

la , mezal .

mezal

(4) mezal matkl:mtiš me a hmd ?

iwa , safi daba . tkl:mt

meah had š:bah .

iwa

safi

daba

(5) šrbti atay dyalk ?

(6) safi

atay

Did you work today?

Yes, I worked a lot.

Did she talk to you?

No, she did not talk to me.

Did you (p) learn this thing?

No, not yet.

not yet

Haven't you talked to Ahmed yet?

Well, it is all right now, I talked

with him this morning.

well

all right, enough, finished

now

Did you drink your tea?

all right, enough, finished

tea

\* \* \*

## VII.13 Drill 8

Translate:

(1) ʕndi zrbiy:a hmra balya šwy:a

ʕndk bz:af dlhwayž

ʕndu ši zrabī mzyanin

ʕndha bz:af dt:sawr

ʿndha ɣir ši šwy:a dz:it

ʿndkum baky:a kbira

ʿndhum baky:a kbira

maktbš d:rs dyalu

mašrbatš lhlib dyalha

matkl:masš mʿa lfqih

masl:muš ʿla faṭima

(2) waš had š:i dyalk ?

waš had lktab dyalu ?

waš had lmagana dyalha ?

waš had lmxša dyalk ?

(3) waš nta mrid ?

waš nta ʿy:an ?

y:ih ʿy:an šwy:a

waš hiya mšyula šwy:a ?

la , mamšyulašay .

(4) thrgat d:ar dyalhūm

stemina t:umibil ž:dida

masteminaš t:umibil ž:dida

tkl:mi mʿa hmd .

wznu maṭiša fs:uq .

žbrna lmagana dyalha .

maxdmatš lbarh

\* \* \*

## VII.14 Text

ktbli bra ! [kt <sup>ə</sup> bl:]	Write (ms) me a letter!
ktbilha bra ! [k <sup>ə</sup> tbiħə]	Write (fs) her a letter!
ktbilna bra ! [k <sup>ə</sup> tbiħə] ~ (ktbiħə)	Write (fs) us a letter!
ktbulhum bra ! [k <sup>ə</sup> tbulhum]	Write (p) them a letter!
***	
ɣsl:i lkas ! (< ɣs <sup>ə</sup> llɪ lkas)	Wash (ms) the glass for me!
ɣslili lkas !	Wash (fs) the glass for me!
ɣslulna lkisan !	Wash (p) the glasses for us!
***	
sawbli t:umibil !	Fix (ms) the car for me!
ħtarmu !	Respect (ms) him!
ħtarmih !	Respect (fs) him!
ħtarmuh !	Respect (p) him!
***	
ɛl:mi !	Teach (ms) me!
ɛl:mini !	Teach (fs) me!
ɛl:muna !	Teach (p) us!
ɣsl [ɣs <sup>ə</sup> l] ~ ɣsl	to wash
kas (m) / kisan	glass
l-	to, for

\* \* \*

## VII.15 Grammatical Notes

- Object Pronominal Suffixes associated with transitive verbs  
(and the preposition mm 'of, from'):



---

-ni	me
-k	you (s)
-u	him
-ha	her
-na	us
-kum	you (p)
-hum	them

2. Object Pronominal suffixes associated with the preposition

1- 'to' (after an intransitive verb):

-i	me
-k	you (s)
-u ~ -ih	him
-ha	her
-na	us
-kum	you (p)
-hum	them

\* \* \*

VII.16 Verb List

So far we have learned the following verbs: (Notice: A preposition shown after a verb means that the verb can be intransitive and may occur with this particular preposition.)

Form I :

ktb (l-)	to write (to)
xdm (m'a)	to work (with)

---

gls (ʿla)	to sit down (on)
hḍr (mʿa)	to talk (with)
rfd	to pick up
žbr	to find
wzn (l-)	to weigh (for)
šrb	to drink
ḍrb	to hit, to beat
hṛb (m)	to escape (from)
lbs	to wear, to put on
ʾsl ~ ʾs1	to wash

Form II :

blʾ (l-)	to convey (to), to make reach (for)
ws:l (l-)	to make something reach (to, for)
sl:m (ʿla)	to greet
ʿl:m	to teach
sx:n	to warm, to heat
hs:n	to shave
km:l	to finish

Form III :

sawb	to fix
------	--------

Form V :

tʿl:m	to learn
-------	----------

Form VI :

tfahm (mʕa)

to reach mutual understanding (with)

Form VII :

thrq ~ t:hrq ~ nhrq

to burn

Form VIII :

htarm

to respect

Form IX :

hmar

to become red

Form X :

steml

to use

\* \* \*

## VII.17 Drill 9

Translate the following imperatives.

1. to ms Write a letter to Ahmed!
2. to fs Work with the boy!
3. to p Sit on the big chairs!
4. to p Talk to Ahmed!
5. to fs Pick up the package!
6. to fs Weigh the tomatoes!
7. to p Drink your milk!
8. to ms Hit the dog!
9. to p Wash your clothes!
10. to fs Greet Ahmed!

- 
11. to ms     Fix the new car!
  12. to p     Finish your work!
  13. to ms     Respect the girl!
  14. to fs     Use my new car!

\* \* \*

## VII.18 Drill 10

lwld - gls - hna

lwld maglšš hna

[Note: assimilation of -s# to /š/ of the negative morpheme ma ... š]

Form similar sentences using the following.

1. faṭma - ktb - bṛa - ḥmd
2. ʿli - ḥqṛ mʿ - lfqiḥ
3. n:as - šṛb - atay
4. lɣalat - lbs - ḥwayž - ždad
5. ṛ:ažl - ḥs:n - l:hya
6. ḥna - km:l - lxdma

\* \* \*

## VII.19 Grammatical Notes

Cardinal Numerals #20 -

ʿšrin	20
tlatin	30
ṛbein	40
xmsin	50
st:in	60

---

sḅɛin	70
tmanin	80
tsɛin	90
my:a	100
waḥd uɛʃrin	21
tnayn utlatin	32
tlata wlatin	33
ʃbɛa wɛmsin	54
xmsa wsɛin	75
st:a wtmnin	86
sbɛa wst:in	67
tmnya wɛmsin	58
tsɛud upɛin	49
sbɛa wtsɛin	67
tsɛa wʃɛin	49
tsɛud utɛin	99

Note /w- ~ u/ "and": w- after vowel, u- after consonant.

tnayn ~ tain "two"

my:a wʃbɛa wɛʃrin	124
my:a wsɛa wst:in	167
my:a wɛmsa wlatin	135
my:a wʒuʒ	102
mitayn	200
tl̩t my:a	300
ʃbɛ my:a	400
xms my:a	500
st: my:a	600

---

sbe my:a	700
tma my:a	800
tse my:a	900
alf / alaf ~ uluf ~ ulufat	1000
mitayn usbea	207
tlit my:a wtmṭaʿš	318
xms my:a wtlata wtse'in	593
alf utse my:a wtlata wsbe'in	1973
alfayn	2000
tlit alaf	3000
ṛbe alaf	4000
sbe alaf	7000
tse alaf	9000
ʿšy alaf	10000
milyun / mlayn	1,000,000
milyunayn ~ žuž mlayn	2,000,000
blyun	billion

\* \* \*

## VII. 20 Drill 11

Translate.

tlatin , sbea wṛbe'in , my:a wtnayn , ṛbea wsbe'in , alf utlit my:a  
 wsbea , xms my:a wžuž , sbe my:a wtse'in , xms my:a wtlata wtmnin ,  
 alf utse my:a utmmya wtlatin , tse wmxsin , sbea wtlatin.

\* \* \*

## VII.21 Drill 12

Give the Moroccan Arabic for:

37; 95; 188; 369; 1537; 67; 555; 357; 1103; 8100; 23,456; 934,345,  
370,345,678,123; 678.

\* \* \*

## VII.22 Grammatical Note

## Third Person Direct Object Pronominal Suffixes

		Direct Object		
		m.s.	f.s.	pl.
I	ktbt	u	ha	hum
you s	ktbti	h	ha	hum
he	ktb	u	ha	hum
she	ktbat	u	ha	hum
we	ktbna	h	ha	hum
you p	ktbtu	h	ha	hum
they	ktbu	h	ha	hum

Direct object m.s. is /u/  
after a consonant and /h/  
after a vowel.

ktbt q:rs - ktbtu  
ktbna q:rs - ktbnah

maktbtš q:rs - maktbtuš  
maktbnaš q:rs - maktbnaš

Also note that this applies to prepositions ending in vowels, e.g.  
/bi/ 'with', /ma/ 'with', /la/ 'on', /fi/ 'in', /maṛa/ 'behind,  
after', /wra/ 'after, behind', /ḥda/ 'near, next to, at one's place',  
/wy:a/ 'with' and the presentational particle /ra/ 'there is, are'.

Examples

mʕah	'with him'	mʕaha	'with her'
ḥdah	'at his place'	ḥdaha	'at her place'
raḥ	'here he is'	raha	'here she is'

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT EIGHT

## VIII.1 Review - Drill 1

Answer in negative.

1. waš xdm̄ti lyum ?
2. waš ktbat q:rs dyalha ?
3. waš šrbtu lqhwa dyalkum ?
4. waš žbr̄u lmagana dyal hmd ?
5. waš km:lat lxdma dyalha ?
6. waš šawbti t:umubil dyali ?
7. waš rfd š:nquq ?
8. waš lbsti lḡwayž ž:daḡ dyalk ?
9. waš yslat lkas ?
10. waš st̄m̄lti lbāklit̄a lḡm̄ra ?

\* \* \*

## VIII.2 Review - Drill 2

Answer using pronominal suffixes as follows:

waš km:l̄ti lxdma ?

y:ih , km:l̄tha .

la , makm:l̄thaš .

1. waš šrbat lqhwa ?
2. waš žbr̄ti lmagana ?
3. waš rfd š:nquq ?



4. waš ʔsl lkas ?
5. waš sl:mu ʔl:fqih ?
6. waš ʔawb ʔ:umubil ?
7. waš steml lbšklita lxqra ?
8. waš tfahmat mʔa hmd ?
9. waš tʔl:mti ʔ:ʔs ?
10. waš ʔs:nti l:hya ?

\* \* \*

### VIII.3 Review - Drill 3

šhal fs:aʔa ?

lwqda wʔbe .

Substitute using:

3:05, 7:10, 8:15, 9:30, 6:45, 2:40, 8:20, 9:25, 6:30.

\* \* \*

### VIII.4 Review - Drill 4

Give the Moroccan Arabic for:

19, 23, 17, 85, 16, 77, 11, 3, 109, 68, 2, 55, 1973, 2000, 7, 853,  
923, 55, 200, 190, 23, 4, 5109, 99.

\* \* \*

## VIII.5 Text

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) baʿ t:umibil dyalu . | He sold his car.          |
| žab lžarida .            | He brought the newspaper. |
| kan hna lyum .           | He was here today.        |
| zar fas lrusbuɣ lmadi .  | He visited Fez last week. |
| xaf mn lklb .            | He was afraid of the dog. |

žarida (f) / žaraʿid	newspaper
baʿ (i) <sup>1</sup>	to sell
žab (i)	to bring
kan (u)	to be
zar (u)	to visit
xaf (a)	to fear

\*\*\*

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (2) žib lžarida ! | Bring (ms) the newspaper!  |
| zar fas !         | Visit (ms) Fez!            |
| xaf mn l:ah !     | Have (ms) the fear of God! |
| l:ah              | God                        |

\* \* \*

## VIII.6 Grammatical Notes

baʿ (i), zar (u), xaf (a) are triradical verbs. The only difference between baʿ and ktb is that baʿ has a vocalic medial radical. This radical changes in the imperfect (see IX.8) and in the imperative (see conjugations below). The vowel of the imperfect is always given

<sup>1</sup> See VIII.6.

in parentheses following the medial weak verb, i.e. *baʕ* (i), *ʕaʕ* (u), *xaʕ* (a) . This vowel is the same as that of the imperative for this group of verbs ( Form I medial weak). The medial weak verb vowel changes in the perfect. Paradigms for the verbs/*baʕ*/(i),/*kan*/(u), and/*xaʕ*/(a) are here shown in the perfect and imperative. See also Tables 10 - 12 Appendix A.

### Perfect

	<u><i>baʕ</i> (i) 'to sell'</u>	<u><i>kan</i> (u) 'to be'</u>	<u><i>xaʕ</i> (a) 'to be afraid'</u>
I	<i>bet</i>	<i>kunt</i>	<i>xft</i>
you (s)	<i>beti</i>	<i>kunti</i>	<i>xfti</i>
he	<i>baʕ</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>xaʕ</i>
she	<i>baʕt</i>	<i>kant</i>	<i>xaʕt</i>
we	<i>baʕna</i>	<i>kan:na</i>	<i>xaʕna</i>
you (p)	<i>betu</i>	<i>kuntu</i>	<i>xftu</i>
they	<i>baʕu</i>	<i>kanu</i>	<i>xaʕu</i>

### Imperative

ms	<i>biʕ</i>	<i>kun</i>	<i>xaʕ</i>
fs	<i>biʕi</i>	<i>kuni</i>	<i>xaʕi</i>
p	<i>biʕu</i>	<i>kunu</i>	<i>xaʕu</i>

## VIII.7 Drill 5

Given the following verbs, form (a) imperatives (ms, fs, p),  
(b) useful sentences using the words listed next to each verb.

ban (a)	to appear	(ṛ:ažl , fs:uq)
baṛ (i)	to sell	(lmṛa , lqmḥ , lbarḥ)
daz (u)	to pass	(d:rari , mn hna)
ṭar (i)	to fly	(huwa , wṣafi)
ṣam (u)	to swim	(lwld , lbarḥ)
šaf (u)	to see	(ana , muḥm:d , hna)
zad (i)	to add, to continue	(nta , suk:ar , fatay)
laḥ (u)	to throw away	(ḥna , lqmayž)
qam (u)	to get up, to stand up	(d:iri , mn lkursi)
qam (i)	to prepare (e.g. tea)	(ṛ:ažl , atay)

\* \* \*

## VIII.8 Text

(1) ṣṭa lktab llwld .

He gave the book to the boy.

bda lxdma dyalu lyum .

He began his work today.

xda d:wa .

He took the medicine.

ṣṭa (i)

to give

bda (a)

to begin

xda (←u)

to take

dwa (m) / -yat ~ ṣadwiya

medicine

\*\*\*

- (2)  $\text{ʕti lktab lhmd !}$  Give (ms) the book to Ahmed!  
 $\text{bda lxdma !}$  Begin (ms) the work!  
 $\text{xud atay !}$  Take (ms) the tea!

\* \* \*

### VIII.9 Grammatical Notes (conjugations are on tape in the language laboratory)

1. bda (a), ʕta (i) and xda (←u) are final weak triradical verbs (Form I). Vowels in parentheses indicate changes in the imperfect (see IX.8) and the imperative (see paradigms below). The convention (←u) means that the final /-a#/ of xda changes to medial /-u-/ as in its imperative (ms), xud 'take!'.

Study the following paradigms for perfect and imperative of Form I final weak verbs: (Also see Tables 13 - 15 Appendix A.)

#### Perfect

	<u>bda (a) 'to begin'</u>	<u>ʕta (i) 'to give'</u>	<u>xda (←u) 'to take'</u>
I	bdi	ʕti	xdi
you (s)	bdi	ʕti	xdi
he	bda	ʕta	xda
she	bdat	ʕtat	xdat
we	bdina	ʕtina	xdina
you (p)	bdi	ʕti	xdi
they	bdaw	ʕtaw	xdaw

Imperative

ms	bda	ʿti	xud
fs	bday	ʿtiy	xudi
p	bdaw	ʿtiw	xudu

\* \* \*

## VIII.10 Drill 6

Given the following verbs, form affirmative and negative perfect sentences using the given subjects and objects.

xwa (i)	'to empty'	-	(lʿr:af)	-	huwa
qra (a)	'to read'	-	(lbra)	-	ana
kla (←u)	'to eat'	-	(t:f:aḥa)	-	nti
kma (i)	'to smoke'	-	(lgaṛ:u)	-	ṛ:ažl
bqa (a)	'to remain'	-	(tm:a)	-	lbnt

\* \* \*

## VIII.11 Text

mša llmdirasa fš:bah bkri .

He went to school early in the morning.

nsat lxmša dyaḥa flxizana .

She forgot her sack in the library.

hdina magana lhmd .

We presented Ahmed with a watch.

faq ft:sʿa dš:bah .

He woke up at 9 a.m.

ṛab ʿamayn fbariz .

He was (absent) in Paris for two years.

nad wmša .

He got up and left.

mša (i)	to go, to walk
nsa (a)	to forget
hda (i)	to give a present
faq (i)	to wake up
yab (i)	to be absent
nađ (u)	to get up

\* \* \*

## VIII.12 Drill 7

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. raf ma lk1b . (ana , hna)
2. faq bkri lyum . (nta , ntuma)
3. raš fṛ:baṭ ʿamayn . (nti , hiya)
4. šaf hmd fs:inima . (hiya , huma)
5. qam atay bn:ʿnaʿ . (nti , ana)
6. yab fbariz tlt šhur . (hna , nti)
7. žab lžarida dya1 lyum . (hiya , nta)
8. nađ wžab tf:aḥa llwld . (ana , hiya)
9. baʿ ṭ:umabil daylu lmahm:d . (hiya , ana)
10. kan hna ft:sʿa dš:baḥ . (huma,, ntuma)

\* \* \*

## VIII.13 Drill 8

Give the Moroccan Arabic for:

1. Visit Ahmed! to m.s.
2. Sell your car! to f.s.
3. Bring the newspaper! to m.s.
4. Visit Fez! to pl
5. Look! (See!) to m.s.

\* \* \*

## VIII.14 Drill 9

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. eṭa lktab llwld . (ana , nta)
2. bda lxdma lyum . (nta , hiya)
3. xda t:f:aḥa mn d:r:i . (nti , ana)
4. xwa lma flkas . (hiya , nta)
5. bqa fṛ:bat eam . (ḥna , huma)
6. qṛa lktab lbarḥ . (nta , nti)
7. kla lḫubz m'a z:itun . (ntuma , hiya)
8. kma bz:af lyum . (huma , ana)
9. mša llmḡrasa bkri . (ana , nta)
10. nsa ktabu fḡ:ar . (nta , hiya)
11. hda magana llbnt . (huma , nta)

\* \* \*

## VIII.15 Drill 10

Translate.

1. muḥm:d mša llmḡrasa fṣ:baḥ bkri , wfaṭma mšat ls:uq wbaṭ maṭiša .
2. nsina lktub dyalna eṇd muḥm:d .
3. klaw lksksu eṇdi lbarḥ .
4. naḡ wmaṣa ls:uq .
5. fḡti bkri wmaṣiti llmḡrasa .
6. xwina lma flṣur:af .
7. waš bda wl:a mazal ?
8. xud atay wzidlu s:uk:ar !
9. waš xḡiti d:wa dyalk ?
10. baṣu maṭiša fṣ:uq lbarḥ .

\* \* \*



## VIII.16 Text

(1) fy:q wldu bkri .	He woke his son up early.
xl:a t:umubil dyalu hda	He left his car by the movie
s:inima .	theater.
yn:a lbarh fl:il .	He sang last night.
wr:a lktab lr:ažl .	He showed the book to the man.
fy:q	to wake (someone) up
xl:a	to let, to leave
yn:a	to sing
wr:a	to show

\*\*\*

(2) xl:i t:umubil hma !	Leave the car here!
fy:q lwld !	Wake the boy up!
yn:i !	Sing! (ms)
wr:i lktab lhmd !	Show the book to Ahmed!

\* \* \*

## VIII.17 Grammatical Notes

1. fy:q 'to cause to wake up' is Form II medial weak, derived from Form I faq (i) 'to wake up'. Compare the following:

<u>Form I</u> (medial weak)	<u>Form II</u> (medial weak)
xaf (a) 'to be afraid'	xw:f 'to frighten'
zal (u) 'to be eliminated'	zw:l 'to eliminate, take off'

tar (i) 'to fly'	ty:r 'to cause to fly'
nad (u) 'to wake up'	nw:d 'to cause to wake up'
yab (i) 'to be absent'	yy:b 'to cause to be absent'
saš (i) 'to live'	sy:š 'to cause to live'

Notice that Form I verbs of (a) and (u) type have /w:/ as the medial radical in Form II, whereas Form I verbs of (i) type have /y:/ as the medial radical in Form II.

2. xl:a, yn:a and wr:a are Form II final weak verbs. The vocalic change in the imperfect and imperative is always (i).

Study the following paradigms for the medial weak Form II verbs: fy:q 'to wake up' and kw:n 'to create, to make' and for xl:a 'to let, to leave' for Form II final weak. (Also see tables 20 - 23 Appendix A.)

### Perfect

	<u>fy:q 'to wake up'</u>	<u>kw:n 'to create'</u>	<u>xl:a 'to let, to leave'</u>
I	fy:qt	kw:nt	xl:it
you (s)	fy:qti	kw:nti	xl:iti
he	fy:q	kw:n	xl:a
she	fy:qat	kw:nat	xl:at
we	fy:qna	kw:n:a	xl:ina
you (p)	fy:qtu	kw:ntu	xl:itu
they	fy:qu	kw:nu	xl:aw

### Imperative

ms	fy:q	kw:n	xl:i
fs	fy:qi	kw:ni	xl:iy
p	fy:qu	kw:nu	xl:iw

\* \* \*

## VIII.18 Drill 11

Translate the following sentences.

1. d:r:i xaf mn lk1b . lk1b xw:f d:r:i .
2. lbnt naqt bkri . lmra nw:qat lbnt .
3. raži saš hna samayn . n:as sy:šu r:aži andhum samayn .
4. xl:a t:umibil dyalu hda lagar .
5. wr:a q:ar dyalu llbnt .
6. yn:at bz:af lbarh fl:il .

\* \* \*

## VIII.19 Text

tržm lktab llaraby:a .

He translated the book into Arabic.

fef t:bla .

He moved the table.

tržm [t<sup>o</sup>rž<sup>o</sup>m]

to translate

fef [f<sup>o</sup>ef<sup>o</sup>]

to move, to swing, or to shake something

laraby:a (f)

Arabic language

\* \* \*

## VIII.20 Grammatical Notes

1. tržm 'to translate' and fef 'to move' are quadrilateral (quadriradical) sound verbs.
2. They are conjugated the same as trilateral sound verbs. (See Table 9 Appendix A.)

Perfect

	<u>tržm 'to translate'</u>
I	tržmt [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mt]
you (s)	tržmti [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mti]
he	tržm [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> m]
she	tržmat [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mat]
we	tržma [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> ma]
you (p)	tržmtu [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mtu]
they	tržmu [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mu]

Imperative

ms	tržm [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> m]
fs	tržmi [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mi]
p	tržmu [t <sup>ə</sup> rž <sup>ə</sup> mu]

## 3. Other quadrilateral stems are:

frg <sup>ə</sup>	[f <sup>ə</sup> rğ <sup>ə</sup> ]	to explode, to blast
zlzl	[z <sup>ə</sup> lzl <sup>ə</sup> ]	to shake
tmtm	[t <sup>ə</sup> mt <sup>ə</sup> m]	to stutter

Such verbs as zlzl 'to shake' and tmtm 'to stutter' are also referred to as "Reduplicative".

\* \* \*

## VIII. 21 Text

sd: lbab .	He closed the door.
hš: r:bi° .	He mowed the grass.
hb: lmt .	He loved the girl.
žr: lbšklita .	He dragged the bicycle.
d:a lktab .	He took the book (along with him).
ža mn fas lbarh .	He came from Fez yesterday.

sd:	[s°dd]	to close
hš:	[h°šš]	to mow
r:bi°	(m)	grass
hb:	[h°bb]	to love
žr:	[ž°rr]	to drag, pull
d:a (i)	[°daž]	to take along
ža (i)		to come

\* \* \*

## VIII. 22 Grammatical Notes

1. sd: 'to close' hš: 'to mow', hb: 'to love' and žr: 'to drag' are biradical verbs. They will be referred to as "doubled verbs" since the final radical ( $R_2$ ) is a tense one. They are conjugated differently from triradical verbs. Conjugations of šd: 'to grab' and dq: {u} in the perfect and imperative are listed here for practice. ( (-u-) here refers to a medial /-u-/ that appears for some doubled verbs in the imperfect and imperative.) Also see Tables 16 and 17 Appendix A.

Perfect

	<u>šd: 'to grab'</u>	<u>dq: (-u-) 'to knock'</u>
I	šd:it	dq:it
you (s)	šd:iti	dq:iti
he	šd:	dq:
she	šd:at	dq:at
we	šd:ina	dq:ina
you (p)	šd:itu	dq:itu
they	šd:u	dq:u

Imperative

ms	šd:	duq:
fs	šd:i	duq:i
p	šd:u	duq:u

2. ža 'to come' and d:a 'to take away' are biradical weak verbs. Their conjugation is similar to final weak Form I of the ʿta (i) type. ža and d:a are here conjugated in the perfect and imperative. Also see Tables 18 and 19 Appendix A.

Perfect

	<u>ža 'to come'</u>	<u>d:a 'to take along'</u>
I	žit	d:it
you (s)	žiti	d:iti
he	ža	d:a
she	žat	d:at

we	žina	d:ina
you (p)	žitu	d:itu
they	žaw	d:aw

Imperative

ms	aži	d:i
fs	ažiy	d:iy
p	ažiw	d:iw

\* \* \*

## VIII.23 Drill 12

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. tṛžm lbṛa ll'araby:a . (ana , hiya)
2. f'ef' t:bḷa bz:af . (nta , nti)
3. sd: lbab dyaḷ ḡaru . (huma , ntuma)
4. ḡš: ṛ:bi' fṣ:baḡ bkri . (lmṛa , nta)
5. ḡb: lbat bz:af . (nta , ana)
6. žr: lbškliṭa . (nti , hiya)
7. d:a lqamḡ ls:uq . (huma , nti)
8. ža mn fas lyum . (ana , ḡna)

\* \* \*

## VIII. 24 Grammatical Notes

The following are complementary notes on the verb in the perfect and imperative.

- (1) Imperatives (also imperfect form) of the following Form I sound triradical verbs have a medial (-u-):

dxl	to enter;	dxul	Enter!
skn	to reside;	skun	Reside!
xrġ	to go out;	xruġ	Get out!
skt	to be silent;	skut	Be silent!
sxn	to be warm;	sxun	Get warm!
qtl	to kill;	qtul	Kill!

- (2) The following verbs have variant forms which are listed here:

kla ~ kal	to eat;	kul	Eat!
xda ~ xad	to take;	xud	Take!
saft ~ sift	to send;	sift	Send!

- (3) mša (i) 'to go' has the imperative sir (ms), siri (fs), siru (p); and ša 'to come' has the imperative aži (ms), ažiy (fs) ažiw (p).

- (4) One imperative form that has no corresponding perfect form (nor an imperfect) is:

arā (ms) , ari (fs) , araw (p) Give! Hand Over!



## VIII.25 Drill 13

Translate.

1. dxul ! zid ! šrb atay !
2. sir lq:ar !
3. ažiw bkri yd:a !
4. ažiyy !
5. aṛa lktab !
6. šift lbṛa lhmd !
7. kul ! kul lksksu dyalk !

\*\*\* \*\*

## UNIT NINE

## IX.1 Review - Drill 1

Give the negative for:

1. xdm lbarḥ (lbnt)
2. ktb ḡ:rs dyalu (ana)
3. šrb lqhwa dyalu (huma)
4. šawb t:umibil dyalu (hna)
5. xaf mn lklb (nti)
6. faḡ bkri lyum (nta)
7. waš fḡ:baḡ samayna (ntuma)
8. žab lžarida dyalhum (ana)
9. kan hna ft:sa dḡ:baḡ (hiya)
10. naḡ wžab t:f:aḡa lwidu (ana)
11. xwa lma flkas (nta)
12. qḡa lktab lbarḥ (hiya)
13. kma bz:af lyum (ntuma)
14. nsa ktabu fḡ:aḡ (huma)
15. hda magana llbnt (nta)

\* \* \*

## IX.2 Review - Drill 2

Answer in the negative using pronominal suffixes.

waš stwlti lbškliḡa lhmḡa ? la , mastwltiḡaš .

1. waš ʔslat lkas ?
2. waš lbsti lhwayž ž:daḍ dyalk ?
3. waš rfd š:nduq ?
4. waš sl:mu ʔl lfqih ?
5. waš tfahmat mra ḥmd ?
6. waš šawb ʔ:umubil ?
7. waš šufti ḥmd lyum ?
8. waš baʕu ʔ:umubil dyalhum ?
9. waš žibti lžarida ?
10. waš faq bkri lyum ?

\* \* \*

### IX.3 Review - Drill 3

Give the imperatives for:

1. ʔṭa lktab llwld (f.s.)
2. bda lxdma lyum (p)
3. xda t:f:aḥa mn d:r:i (m.s.)
4. xwa lma flkas (m.s.)
5. qṭa lktab lyum (f.s.)
6. kla lksksu (m.s.)
7. kma lgar:u dyalk (p)
8. mša llmḍṛasa (f.s.)
9. hda magana llbnt (p)
10. bqa hna lyum (f.s.)

\* \* \*

## IX. 4 Text

kayktb l'nnwan dyali .

He is writing my address.

kayktb mzyan .

He writes nicely.

kayns bkri .

He goes to sleep early.

kayl:m wldu lqraya .

He teaches his son how to read.

kaydr:s daba .

He is teaching now.

kayawn hmd flxdma dyalu .

He helps Ahmed with his work.

kayawn hmd flxdma dyalu .

He is helping Ahmed with his work.

kaytkl:m inglizy:a mzyan .

He speaks good English.

ha huwa , kaytkl:m br:a .

There he is, talking outside.

kayhtarm hmd .

He respects Ahmed.

kaythrq daba .

It (m) is burning now.

kayhmar .

It turns red.

kayhmar .

It is turning red.

kaysteml t:umibil dyalu dima .

He always uses his car.

n's [n<sup>ə</sup>s]

to sleep, to go to sleep

lqraya

reading,

qr:a

to teach

inglizy:a ~ ingliza

English language

nglizi

English (man) Nisba

br:a

outside

dima

always

\* \* \*

## IX. 5 Grammatical Notes

1. The previous text has sentences containing verbs in their present tense [imperfect, as opposed to perfect (or past) forms].  
Imperfect corresponds to English present, progressive and habitual.
2. Notice the use of the imperfect prefix /ka-/ (which has the variants /ta-/ /da-/ and /la-/ for some speakers). /ka-/ is here referred to as the Frequentative Particle and the imperfect plus /ka-/ is referred to as the Frequentative Form denoting habitual or progressive action (See Appendix B).

Imperfect with the Frequentative Particle /ka-/

	<u>ktb 'to write'</u>	
I	kanktb	[kan <sup>ə</sup> kt <sup>ə</sup> b]
you (ms)	katktb	[kat <sup>ə</sup> kt <sup>ə</sup> b]
you (fs)	katktbi	[kat <sup>ə</sup> k <sup>ə</sup> tbi]
he	kayktb	[kay <sup>ə</sup> kt <sup>ə</sup> b]
she	katktb	[kat <sup>ə</sup> kt <sup>ə</sup> b]
we	kanktbu	[kan <sup>ə</sup> k <sup>ə</sup> tbu]
you (p)	katktbu	[kat <sup>ə</sup> k <sup>ə</sup> tbu]
they	kayktbu	[kay <sup>ə</sup> k <sup>ə</sup> tbu]

3. All sound forms I - X conjugate alike in the imperfect. See Tables 1 - 8 Appendix A .

4. The term "Nisba" that appears in parentheses after an English gloss is a term used by Arab grammarians for a certain class of adjectives. These are all regular in form  
/lmaʁrib/ 'Morocco', /maʁribi/ (m) 'Moroccan' (Nisba) [i.e. pertaining to Morocco. The full paradigm is:

maʁribi (ms), maʁriby:a (fs), maʁriby:in (mp), maʁriby:at (fp)

Also:

amirika 'America', amiriki (m) 'American' (Nisba).

The full paradigm is:

amiriki (ms), amiriky:a (fs), amiriky:in (mp), amiriky:at  
(fp)

\* \* \*

#### IX.6 Drill 4

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. kayktb žuž brawat fs:imana (ana , nti)
2. katnəs dima bkri . (ntuma , hna)
3. ləyalat kaytkl:mu dima bz:af (nta , huwa)
4. lwld kayəawn ř:ažl flxdma dyalu . (ana , huma)
5. kaytəl:m inglizy:a flmqrasa (hiya , ana)
6. kayqtarwu ř:ažl bz:af . (nti , hna)
7. kayrfd ř:nquq (nta , hiya)
8. kayakul mzyan . (nta , hna)
9. kaystəmi ř:umibil dyalu (huma , ana)
10. kathqr mca lfqih (nta , nti)

\* \* \*

## IX. 7 Text

kaybi <sup>c</sup> z:itun fs:uq .	He sells olives in the market.
kayžib wldu mm lmdrasa kul: nhar .	He brings his son from school everyday.
dima kayzur fas fs:if .	He always visits Fez in summer.
kayxaf mm lklab bz:af .-	He fears dogs a lot.
kayti lhlwa lbntu .	He gives candy to his daughter.
kaybda lxdma bkri .	He begins his work early.
kayaxud d:wa dyalu kul: šy:a .	He takes his medicine every evening.
kayfy:q wldu kul: šbah .	He wakes his son every morning.
kayxli t:umabil dyalu hda lmhkama.	He leaves his car by the court.
kaytržm lbra lr:aži .	He is translating the letter for the man.
kayhb: lbnt bz:af .	He loves the girl very much.
kayd:i lyda dyalu mrah dima .	He always takes his lunch along with him.
kayži fs:bah bkri .	He comes early in the morning.
š:if	summer
š:twā	winter
r:bi <sup>c</sup>	spring
lxrif	autumn
mhkama (f) / -t	court of law
lyda (m) / -wat	lunch

## IX.8 Grammatical Notes

1. The conjugation of medial weak verbs in the imperfect is here listed with the prefix /ka-/ (Frequentative Particle):

Imperfect with the Frequentative Particle /ka-/

	<u>ba (i) 'to sell'</u>	<u>xaf (a) 'to be afraid'</u>	<u>kan (u) 'to be'</u>
I	kanbi	kanxaf	kankun
you (ms)	katbi	katxaf	katkun
you (fs)	katbi <i>i</i>	katxafi	katkumi
he	kaybi	kayxaf	kaykun
she	katbi	katxaf	katkun
we	kanbi <u>u</u>	kanxafu	kankunu
you (p)	katbi <u>u</u>	katxafu	katkumu
they	kaybi <u>u</u>	kayxafu	kaykunu

Notice: The vowel in parentheses is that of the imperfect (also of the imperative; see VIII.6. Also see Tables 10 - 12 Appendix A.

2. The conjugation of Form I final weak bda (a) 'to begin',  
ʕta 'to give' and xda (←u) 'to take' in the imperfect:  
 (See Tables 13 - 15 Appendix A.)

Imperfect with the Frequentative Particle /ka-/

	<u>bda (a) 'to begin'</u>	<u>ʕta (i) 'to give'</u>	<u>xda (u) 'to take'</u>
I	kanbda	kanʕti	kanaxud
you (ms)	katbda	katʕti	kataxud
you (fs)	katbday	katʕtiy	kataxdi
he	kaybda	kayʕti	kayaxud
she	katbda	katʕti	kataxud



Imperfect

we	kanbdaw	kan <sup>o</sup> tiw	kanaxdu
you (p)	katbdaw	kat <sup>o</sup> tiw	kataxdu
they	kaybdaw	kay <sup>o</sup> tiw	kayaxdu

3. Conjugation of Form II medial weak fy:q 'to wake s.o. up, kw:n 'to create, to make' and of Form II final weak xl:a 'to let, to leave' in the imperfect: (See Tables 21 - 23 Appendix A.)

Imperfect with the frequentative particle /ka-/

	<u>fy:q 'to wake up'</u>	<u>kw:n 'to create'</u>	<u>xl:a 'to let, to leave'</u>
I	kanfy:q	kankw:n	kanxl:i
you (ms)	katfy:q	katkw:n	katxl:i
you (fs)	katfy:qi	katkw:ni	katxl:iy
he	kayfy:q	kaykw:n	kayxl:i
she	katfy:q	katkw:n	katxl:i
we	kanfy:qu	kankw:nu	kanxl:iw
you (p)	katfy:qu	katkw:nu	katxl:iw
they	kayfy:qu	kaykw:nu	kayxl:iw

4. Conjugation of the sound quadriliteral verb /tṛžm/ 'to translate' in the imperfect is the same as that of sound trilateral verbs (see IX.5.3 above) Also see Table 9 Appendix A.
5. The paradigms for the biradicals /qb:/ 'to love', /dq:/ (-u-) 'to knock' and /d:a/ 'to take along' are here listed in the imperfect. Also see Tables 16 - 19 Appendix A.

Imperfect with the Frequentative Particle /ka-/

	<u>hb: 'to love'</u>	<u>dq: (-u-) 'to knock'</u>	<u>d:a 'to take along'</u>
I	kanhb:	kandug:	kand:i
you (ms)	kathb:	katduq: (> kd:uq:)	katd:i
you (fs)	kathb:i	katduq:i (> kad:uq:i)	katd:iy
he	kayhb:	kayduq:	kayd:i
she	kathb:	katduq: (> ka:uq:)	katd:i
we	kanhb:u	kandug:u	kand:iw
you (p)	kathb:u	katduq:u (> kad:uq:u)	katd:iw
they	kayhb:u	kayduq:u	kayd:iw

\* \* \*

## IX.9 Drill 5

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. kaybi: lqm: fs:uq . (huma , hna)
2. katžib lktab dyalha lilmq:asa . (ana , huwa)
3. katqur hmd nhar lhd: . (nta , nti)
4. katraf mn lklb dyalha . (ana , huwa)
5. kaynuq bkri . (ntuma , hiya)
6. kayqim atay bn:na: . (hiya , ana)
7. kayti lktab llwld. (ana , nta)
8. kaybda lxdma bkri . (nta , hiya)
9. kayxwi lma flkas. (hiya , nti)
10. kayqra lžarida fl:lil . (huma , ntuma)

\* \* \*

## IX.10 Drill 6

Answer in the negative.

1. waš kaytṛžm lbṛa ll'araby:a ?
2. waš kaysd: lbab dyal qaru ?
3. waš kathš:i ṛ:bi' fš:bah bkri ?
4. waš kathb:u had lbnt ?
5. waš katd:i lqmḥ ls:uq ?
6. waš kayži 'ndkum dima ?
7. waš kayf:q wldu bkri ?
8. waš katxl:iy t:umubil dyalk ḥda lmḥkama ?

\* \* \*

## IX.11 Text

radi yktb bṛa lhmd .	He will write a letter to Ahmed.
radi ymši llimḥrasa .	He will go to school.
radi yxl:i t:umubil dyalu hma .	He will leave his car here.
waš radi tsteml had š:i ?	Are you going to use this thing?
radya tži yd:a .	She will come tomorrow.
radyin ymšiw lfas .	They (m) will go to Fez.
radyat ymšiw lfas .	They (f) will go to Fez.
waš radi tktb lbṛa lyum ?	Are you going to write the letter today?
la , mayadiš nktb lbṛa lyum .	No, I am not going to write the letter today.

radi (ms), radya (fs)      auxiliary used before imperfect form  
 radyin (mp), radyat (fp)      without prefix /ka-/, "going", "will"

\* \* \*

## IX.12 Grammatical Notes

Notice the expression of the future tense is achieved by the use of yadi (ms), yadya (fs), yadyin (mp), yadyat (fp), plus imperfect form without the prefix /ka-/. Notice that only /yadi/ is negated.

\* \* \*

## IX.13 Drill 7

Answer in the affirmative, then the negative.

1. waš yadi tktb d:rs dyalk ?
2. waš yadyin yhdiw magana llbnt ?
3. waš yadyat ysl:mu ɛla lfqih ?
4. waš yadya tbiɛ t:umubil dyalha ?
5. waš yadi yaxud t:f:əha mm d:ri ?
6. waš yadi ykmi lgar:u dyalu ?
7. waš yadya tsd: lbab dyal d:ar ?
8. waš yadyin yd:iw lqmḥ is:uq ?
9. waš yadi yṭrṣm lbṛa ll-ərab:y:a ?
10. waš katxafu mm lklb dyalhum ?

\* \* \*

## IX.14 Text

matktbš lbṛa daba !

Don't write a letter now! (to m.s.)

matglsiš hma !

Don't sit here! (to f.s.)

matmšiwš lyum !

Don't go today! (to p)

matfiqš bkri !

Don't wake up early! (to m.s.)

matkl:muš !

Don't talk to him! (to m.s.)

matktbihaš !

Don't write it (f)! (to f.s.)

\* \* \*

## IX.15 Grammatical Notes

1. The negative imperative is formed from the second person (m.s., f.s., p) imperfect (without /ka-/) with the help of the negative morpheme /ma ... š/, e.g.

ktb        'to write'                katktb     'you are writing'  
ktb !     'write!' (m.s.)        matktbš ! 'don't write!' (m.s.)

2. Notice the pronominal suffixes in the last two examples in IX.14 above.

\* \* \*

## IX.16 Drill 8

Give the Moroccan Arabic for:

1. Don't drink too much coffee! (m.s.)
2. Don't smoke! (f.s.)
3. Don't fix the car now! (p)
4. Don't bring the newspaper! (m.s.)
5. Don't wake up early! (f.s.)
6. Don't give the book to the boy! (f.s.)
7. Don't translate the letter into English! (p)
8. Don't come! (m.s.)
9. Don't be afraid! (f.s.)
10. Don't wake him up! (m.s.)

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT TEN

## X.1 Review - Drill 1

Form similar sentences using the subjects in parentheses.

(New vocabulary is listed at the end of Drill 5.)

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. ktb bra lbarh .           | He wrote a letter yesterday. (ana)           |
| 2. qra l'araby:a flqahira .  | He studied Arabic in Cairo. (nta)            |
| 3. mša llmāyrib l'am lmadi . | He went to Morocco last year.(hiya)          |
| 4. kla lksksu f:as .         | He ate couscous in Fēz. (hna)                |
| 5. xaf m lbulis .            | He was afraid of the police. (huma)          |
| 6. dar lmšta fž:ib .         | He put the comb in his pocket. (nti)         |
| 7. šaf lmra fs:uq .          | He saw the woman in the market.(ntuma)       |
| 8. hl: lhanut bkri .         | He opened the shop early. (hiya)             |
| 9. ža lbarh fl:il .          | He came last night. (huma)                   |
| 10. d:a r:adyu lbarh .       | He took the radio yesterday. (nta)           |
| 11. bd:l hwayžu fs:bah .     | He changed his clothes in the morning. (nti) |
| 12. wr:a lbra llmu:l:im .    | He showed the letter to the teacher. (ana)   |
| 13. žawb r:isala .           | He answered the letter.(nta)                 |
| 14. tkl:m m'a lbnt .         | He talked with the girl. (huma)              |
| 15. tfaq m'a si hmd .        | He left Mr. Ahmed. (hna)                     |
| 16. thq lbarh .              | It (m) was burned yesterday.(lktab)          |
| 17. t'arf 'la si hmd .       | He got acquainted with Mr. Ahmed, (ana)      |
| 18. hmar bš:mš .             | He turned red from the sun. (lbnt)           |
| 19. st'ml lmagana ž:dida .   | He used the new watch. (d:r:i)               |
| 20. t'žm lbra lbarh .        | He translated the letter yesterday, (nta)    |

\* \* \*

## X.2 Drill 2

Form sentences using the imperative forms of the verbs in Drill 1  
(ktb, ktbi, ktbu).

e.g., ktb bra lhmd !      ktbi d:rs dyalk !      ktbu lenwan !

\* \* \*

## X.3 Review Drill 3

Form similar sentences using the subjects in parentheses.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. radi yħdr m'a si ħmd yd:a .     | He will talk to Ahmed tomorrow. (nta)             |
| 2. radi ybda daba .                | He will begin now. (ħna)                          |
| 3. radi y'eti lktab llmu'l:im .    | He will give the book to the teacher.<br>(ana)    |
| 4. radi yaxud d:wa .               | He will take the medicine. (ntuma)                |
| 5. radi yxaf ml:kib . (< mn lkib)  | He will be scared of the dog. (hiya)              |
| 6. radi y'iš ħna .                 | He is going to live here. (ana)                   |
| 7. radi y'ib lktab d'ya .          | He will bring the book quickly. (ħuma)            |
| 8. radi yħz: lbaky:a m'fuq t:bla . | He will take the package off the<br>table. (lbnt) |
| 9. radi y'zi daba .                | He will come now. (l'yalat)                       |
| 10. radi yd:i had š:i .            | He will take that thing. (d:rari)                 |
| 11. radi yfy:q lwld .              | He will wake the boy up. (lm'a)                   |
| 12. radi ymš:i lbnt .              | He will take the girl for a walk.<br>(ana)        |
| 13. radi y'aqb lmt'l:ma .          | He will punish the maid. (nti)                    |
| 14. radi yt'l:m l'araby:a .        | He will learn Arabic. (nta)                       |
| 15. radi ytfahm m'a si ħmd .       | He will reach an agreement with Ahmed.<br>(ntuma) |
| 16. radi ytktb yd:a .              | It (m) will be written tomorrow. (lb'a)           |

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 17. yadi yntadr lbnt hna .        | He will wait for the girl here. (ana)         |
| 18. yadi yqra mm daba ši samayn . | He will be bald in about two years. (nta)     |
| 19. yadi ystxbr mm lbulis .       | He will inquire at the police station. (huma) |
| (> ml:bulis)                      |   |
| 20. yadi yf'f' t:bla .            | He will move the table. (ntuma)               |

\* \* \*

## X.4 Review Drill 4

Form sentences using the affirmative and negative imperatives of the verbs in Drill 3 above; e.g. hqr, hqri, hqru - mathqrs, mathqriš, mathqrus - hqr msa si hmd , mathqrs msa si hmd ... etc.

\* \* \*

## X.5 Review Drill 5

Form similar sentences using the subjects in parentheses.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. fuqaš beti t:umubil dyalk ?       | When did you sell your car? (ntuma)                                  |
| 2. bet t:umubil dyali wl:barh .      | I sold my car the day before yesterday. (hna)                        |
| 3. nađ dyya wmsa llmdraša .          | He got up quickly and went to school. (hiya)                         |
| 4. fayn šriti had lžarida ?          | Where did you buy this paper? (ntuma)                                |
| 5. šriṭha mm wnd ml lžara'id , hadak | I bought it at the newstand at the corner of Avenue Mohamed V. (hna) |
| l:i fraš šari' mhm:d lxamis .        |  |
| 6. fayn xl:iti t:umubil dyalk ?      | Where did you leave your car? (huma)                                 |
| 7. xl:iṭha fur lmhkama .             | I left it behind the courthouse. (huma)                              |
| 8. lhwant kul:hun kayšd:u fs:t:a .   | All shops close at 6:00. (laswaq)                                    |



lmtɛl:ma rʒ:ʕat d:wa  
 llfɛmasyan .  
 s:y:da ʕaqbat lmtɛl:ma .  
 tɛʒmt lbra mn lfransy:a  
 llʕaraby:a .  
 šrina atay ws:uk:ar wn:ʕnaʕ  
 had s:bah .  
 mšit llmdɛrasa maši ls:uq .  
 dima kayxdm fs:bah bkri .  
 kayqra lžarida kul: šbah .  
 kaytsn:a lkar .  
 kaystɛml lbškliṭa .  
 kayd:i lhwayž ls:b:ana .  
 katbiʕ d:wa .

The maid returned (gave back) the  
 medicine to the druggist. (ana)  
 The lady punished the maid. (ʔ:ažl)  
 I translated the letter from  
 French into Arabic. (nti)  
 We bought tea, sugar and mint  
 this morning. (huma)  
 I went to school, not to the market.  
 (hiya)  
 They always work early in the morning.  
 (ana)  
 He reads the paper every morning.  
 (hiya)  
 He is waiting for the bus. (ntuma)  
 He is using the bicycle. (nti)  
 He takes the clothes to the  
 washerwoman. (lma)  
 She sells medicine. (lfɛmasyan)

\* \* \*

### New Vocabulary for Review Drills 1 - 5

lqahira	Cairo
lksksu	couscous
lbulis	police
mšta (f) / mšati	comb
žib (m) / žyub	pocket
mra (f) / ʕyalat	woman
hl:	to open
hanut (m) / hwant	shop
radyu (m) / radyuwat	radio
hwayž (mp)	clothes, things
muɛl:im (m) / -in	teacher

muṣl:ima (f) / -t	teacher
risala (f) / -t	letter
tfarq	to be separated
ʔtarf (ʔl)	to get acquainted (with)
š:mš (f)	the sun
ʔaš (i)	to live
dyya	quickly
hz:	to carry, pick up
mš:a	to make walk, take for a walk
ʔaqb	to punish
mtʔl:m (m) / -in	houseboy
mtʔl:mə (f) / -t	maid
tfahm	to reach a mutual agreement
si	Mr.
nʔadr	to wait for
qraʔ	to become bald
stxbr [stʔxbʔr]	to inquire
fuqaš	when?
mula (m) / mwalin	owner
mul (m)	occurs before the definite article
e.g., mul lhamut	shopowner
mulana (m)	God. Our Lord
l:i	who, which, that (relative)
ras (m)	head
šariʔ (m) / šawariʔ	avenue
mur (before definite article)	behind
murā (elsewhere)	behind
rž:ʔ	to give back, to return

farmasyan (m)	drugstore, druggist
lifransy:a (f) ~ lfaransy:a	French language
šra (i)	to buy
kul:	every, each
kar (m) / kiran	bus
šb:an (m) / -in	washerman
šb:ana (f) / -t	washerwoman
dwa / dwayat	medication
tsn:a	to wait

\* \* \*

## X.6 Text

dima kanbyi nšrb šī kas datay fš:bah .	I always like to drink a cup of tea in the morning.
kunt dima nšrb atay fš:bah .	I always drank tea in the morning.
yadi nbqa nšrb atay dima fš:bah .	I'll always drink tea in the morning (from now on).
byit nmši nktb šī bra .	I want to go write a letter.
yadi nmši nktb šī bra .	I am going to go write a letter.
xš:ni nmši nšri šī gar:u .	I have to go and buy cigarettes.
kan xš:ni nmši nšuf hmd lbarh .	I had to go and see Ahmed yesterday.
xš:k tšb:r taksi əlawd:aš dik lblaša bəida .	You have to take a cab because that place is far.

dima	always
bqa (a)	to remain
xš:	it's necessary
šb:r	to grab, to take
takši (m) / -yat	cab

ʔlawd:aš	because
blāša (f) / -t	place
bʔid (m)	far

\* \* \*

### X.7 Grammatical Notes

1. Forms of kan (u) 'to be' in the perfect may be used before other verbs in the imperfect to mean "used to" or in the perfect to denote the past perfect.

kan kaybʔi yšrb atay fš:bah bkri .	He used to like to drink tea early in the morning.
kan kayšrb bz:af dlhlib .	He used to drink a lot of milk.
kan bʔa ymši lfas .	He wanted to go to Fez.
kunt tlaqit mʔah qbl mʔ ža lʔndk .	I had met him before he came to your place.

2. Notice the use of yadi + verb (imperf.) + verb (imperf.) :

yadi nmši nktb ši bra .	I'll go write a letter.
-------------------------	-------------------------

3. Auxiliary xš: 'it's necessary' + pronominal suffix  
(It's necessary for me, you, ... etc.)

xš:ni	I have to
kan xš:ni	I had to
yxs:	it's necessary
xš:ni žuž dlʔasabiʔ baš	I need two weeks to finish my work.
nkm:l lxdma dyali .	

\* \* \*

## X.8 Drill 6

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. dima ktbyi tšrb ši kas datay fš:baḥ . (ana , huwa)
2. kan dima yšrb atay fš:baḥ . (huma , ḥna)
3. yadi nbqa nšrb dima atay fš:baḥ . (ntuma , hiya)
4. bya ymši yktb ši bṛa . (hiya , nti)
5. xš:k tmši tšri ši gaṛ:u . (ntuma , hiya)
6. kan xš:u ymši yšuf ḥmd . (ana , nta)
7. xš:k tšb:r ṭakši . (huma , ḥna)

\* \* \*

## X.9 Text

sir šuf ḥmd .

Go see Ahmed !

sir tšuf ḥmd .

Go see Ahmed !

aži xdm .

Come and work !

aži txdm .

Come and work !

nud ḥl: lbab .

Get up and open the door !

nud thl: lbab .

Get up and open the door !

matmšiš tn's .

Don't go to sleep !

matqulš had š:i .

Don't say that !

yal:ah nmšiw .

Let's go !

yal:ah nmšiw žmi' .

Let's all go !

yal:ah nmšiw nxdmu .

Let's go and work !

yal:ah sir šuf aš kayn .

Go see what the matter is !

yal:ah

exhortative particle, 'let's'

\* \* \*

## X.10 Grammatical Notes

Expressing the imperative:

## a) Imperative

sir	Go!
šuf	See!

## b) Imperative + Imperative

sir šuf !	Go see!
-----------	---------

## c) Imperative + Imperfect without /ka-/

sir tšuf !	Go see!
------------	---------

## d) yaḷ:ah + Imperative

yaḷ:ah sir !	Go!
--------------	-----

## e) yaḷ:ah + Imperfect without /ka-/

yaḷ:ah nmšiw !	Let's go!
----------------	-----------

## f) yaḷ:ah + Imperfect without /ka-/ + Imperfect without /ka-/

yaḷ:ah nmšiw nxdmu !	Let's go and work!
	Hortatory - Exhortative

\* \* \*

## X.11 Drill 7

Translate

1. sir šuf hmd !
2. siri tšufi hmd !
3. siru tšufu hmd !
4. aži nxdm !
5. nuđi txdm !
6. yaḷ:ah nmšiw nšrbu ši kas datay !
7. matmšiš tneš !
8. Go talk to the teacher! (m.s.)
9. Get up and open the door! (f.s.)
10. Let's go see the teacher! (p)

\* \* \*

## X.12 Text

bya ymši yqra .

He wants (wanted) to go and study.

mabyaš ymši yqra .

He does not (did not) want to go  
and study.

mša yqra .

He went to study.

yadi ymši yqra .

He will go study.

yadi ymši yftr .

He will go have breakfast.

mayadiš ymši yḷeb lkura .

He did not go play ball.

ḷeb

to play

\* \* \*

## X.13 Grammatical Notes

Expressing English infinitive with "to" in Moroccan Arabic is achieved by:

Perfect + Imperfect without /ka-/

mša yqra .

He went to study.

bya yqra .

He wants to study.

OR

Perfect + Imperfect without /ka-/ + Imperfect without /ka-/

bya ymši ylb .

He wants to go (to) play.

OR

radi + Imperfect without /ka-/ + Imperfect without /ka-/

radi ymši ylb .

He will go (to) play.

\* \* \*

## X.14 Text

waš radi ymši ylb lkura lyum ? Is he going to play ball today?

waš bya ymši yqra ? Does he want to go and study?

waš mabyaš yži yārb lqḥwa mʿana ? Doesn't he want to come and have coffee with us?

waš matlaš radi ymši yqra ? Isn't he going to study anymore?

matlaš

to no longer be or do or become

\* \* \*



## X.15 Drill 8

Substitute as shown in brackets.

1. byat tmši tqra (ana , nti)
2. mabyinaš nmšiw daba (huma , nta)
3. mša yncs (hiya , huma)
4. radyat ymšiw yaqraw (ana , hna)
5. mayadiš nmši nlc b lkura lyum . (ntuma , huwa)
6. waš byiti tmši tqray lyum ? (huwa , huma)
7. waš mabyaš yži yārb atay m'ana ? (hiya , huma)

\* \* \*

## X.16 Text

mša baš yqra .

He went to (in order to) study.

b'ya ymši daba baš yšri ši  
ktab .

He wants to go now in order to  
buy a book.

maxdmš lyum 'lawd: aš mrid .

He did not work today because he  
is sick.

mažaš 'lahq: aš t: umibil dyalu  
maxd: amaš .

He did not come because his car is  
broken (does not work).

mayadiš ysafṛ 'laqibal ma'ndu  
flus .

He is not going to travel because  
he has no money.

mayadiš yšri tumibil hit  
ma'ndu flus .

He is not going to buy a car since  
he does not have money.

ml:i yšufha yadi yṛtiḥa  
lbra dyalha .

baš tmši lmknas , im:a tšb:ṛ  
lmašina awl:a lkar .

had lktab mzyan walakin yali .

qal yadi yži walayn:i mažaš .

waš bya atay awl:a lqhwa ?

ila ža daba nmšiw žmiṛ .

When he sees her, he will give  
her the letter.

In order to go to Meknes, take  
either the train or the bus.

This book is good, but it is  
expensive.

He said he was going to come but  
he did not.

Does he want tea or coffee?

If he comes now, we'll all leave  
together.

baš

ṛalawd:

ṛlawd:aš

ṛlahq:

ṛlahq:aš

so that, in order to

because

because

because

because

xd:ama / -t

ṛlaqibal

hit

ml:i

aw

im:a ... awl:a

walakin

walayn:i

awl:a

wl:a

ila

working (f.s.)

because

since= because (on account of)

when (conjunction)

or

either ... or

but

but

or

or

if (possible, probable action +  
perfect)

## X.17 Drill 9

## Translate

1. mšat baš tneš .
2. byit nmši daba baš nšri hwayž ždad .
3. maxdmtš lyum əlawd:aš əy:an ši šwy:a .
4. mažatš əlahq:aš kant mriqa bz:af .
5. mayadiš nsafɾ lyum əlaqibal ɾ:umbil dyali maxd:amaš .
6. mayadiš ymši lbariz hit maəndu flus .
7. ml:i nšufu ɾadi nətih lktub dyalu.
8. baš tmšiy lfas im:a tšb:ɾi lmašina awl:a lkar .
9. had lktab mzyan walkin ɾali bz:af .
10. qalt ɾadya tži walayn:i mazal mažatš .
11. waš byiti atay wl:a lqhwa ?
12. ila ɾtani lflus ɾadi nšɾi ɾ:umbil .
13. byit nmši baš nšri ši ɾaɾ:u .
14. qalu ɾadyin yžiw walakin mažawš .
15. mamšaš yqɾa əlahq:aš mafaqš bkri fš:baɾ .

## X.18 Text : Asking Directions

(1) Questions

smḥli asidi , qul:i , fayn  
 žat lxizana l'am:a ?

Please tell me where the public  
 library is, Sir.

smḥ

to forgive

qal (u)

to tell

ža (i)

to come

žat

it (f) came, i.e. is located

am (m) / am:a (f)

general, public

\*\*\*

qul:i mfdlk , fayn žat lmkama? Please tell me, where is the court?

mfdlk

please (to s)

mfdlkum

please (to p)

\*\*\*

smḥli asidi mfdlk , fayn  
 ža s:uq lkbir ?

Please, where is the big  
 market?

suq (m) / aswaq ~ swaq

market, market place

\*\*\*

smḥli asidi , waš katṛf  
 fayn lžami'a ?

Please, do you know where the  
 University is?

ṛf

to know

žami'a (f) / -t

University

\*\*\*

smhli mifdk , waš kat:rf  
fayn šari: muhmd lxamis ?

Please, do you know where  
Mohamed V. Ave. is?

\*\*\*

(2) Answers

lxizana lxam:a žat hda  
lžam:ca . zid nišan , wmm  
b:ed d:ur ʿllymm , lxizana žat  
qud:amk .

The public library is by the  
University. Go straight and then  
turn right. It will be right in  
front of you.

zad (i)

to continue, to add

nišan

straight

d:ar (u)

turn

lymm

right

ʿllymm

to the right.

\*\*\*

lmhkama b:ida šwy:a , ymk:nk  
tšb:r taksi .

The court is a little far.  
You can take a cab.

b:ed (m) (CCIC)

far (m)

ymkn

it is possible

ymkn:k

it is possible for you, i.e. you can

šb:r

to grab (to take)

\*\*\*

s:uq lkbir b:ed bz:af .  
labd: ma tšb:r taksi , ʿlawd:aš  
s:uq b:ed tnašl kilumitr m:a .

The big market is very far. You  
must take a cab because it is 12  
kilometers from here.

bz:af	much
labd:	must, it is necessary
ma	that
ɛlawd:aš	because
mm:a ( ~ mm hna)	from here, from us

\*\*\*

lžami'a tm:a gud:amk .	The University is over there, in
dik l'imara lkbira .	front of you, that big building.

tm:a	there
ɛimara / -t	building

\*\*\*

(3) Questions and Answers

smhli , fayn žat s:ifara	Please, where is the American
l'amiriky:a ?	Embassy?
duř ɛlšmal , wzid ši šwy:a	Turn left and go on a little more
fš:ari: bd:at , rqm xmsa wst:in .	on the same avenue. It is No. 65.
sifara (f) / -t	Embassy
ʔamirika	U.S.A.
ʔamiriki (m)	American (Nisba)
šmal	left
ɛlšmal	to the left
ši šwy:a	a little
bd:at	precisely, the same
rqm (m) / rqam	number

\*\*\*

smhli asidi , waš katərf ši  
farmasyan qrib ?

Please, do you know of a nearby  
drugstore?

farmasyan (m) / -at  
qrib (m)

druggist, drugstore, pharmacy  
nearby

la asidi, makaynš fhad lhuma .  
xs:k thbt l:mdina .

No, there is not one here.  
You have to go to the city  
(downtown).

makaynš

it (m) does not exist.

huma (f) / -t

section of a city

xs:

to be necessary

xs:k

you have to (it is necessary for  
you)

hbt [hb<sup>ə</sup>t]

to descend

mdina (f) / mdun

city

smhli , kifaš ymkni nmši lmknas  
m:a ?

Please, how can I get to Meknes  
(from here)?

tɛ mhad š:ari<sup>ə</sup> ht:a twšl  
l:agar , tm:a šb:r lmašina .

Go up this avenue until you reach  
the railway station and take the  
train.

kifaš

how?

tɛ [tɛ<sup>ə</sup>]

go up

m ( ~ m:a)

with

ht:a

until

wšl [wš<sup>ə</sup>l]

to reach, arrive

lagar

railroad station

lmašina

the train

\*\*\*

zid fhad d:rb lw:l, wmbəd  
 dur ɛllym tm:a s:atyam mur  
 lmkama .

Keep going up this first street  
 and then turn right and there you  
 find the C.T.M. (Compagnie de  
 Transports Marocaine) behind the  
 court.

drb (m) / druba

street

lw:l

the first (m.s.)

\*\*\*

smhli asidi, waš kayn ši mɛam  
 wuɣup:awi qrib ?

Please, is there a European  
 restaurant nearby?

smhli asidi , wana br:ani .

Excuse me. I am a stranger.

mɛam (m) / maɛam

restaurant

wuɣup:awi (m) ~ wuɣb:i

European (Nisba)

br:ani (m)

stranger (Nisba)

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*



PART THREE

CONVERSATIONS

UNITS 11 - 20

## UNIT ELEVEN

## XI.1 Greetings - s:lam

ahln<sup>1</sup>.

Hello.

ahln .

R. - Hello.<sup>2</sup>

ahl

family

\*\*\*

ahln wa sahln .

Hello.

ahln wa sahln .

R. - Hello.

sahl

easy

\*\*\*

ahln .

Hello.

ahln wa sahln .

R. - Hello.

\*\*\*

ahln wa sahln . aš xbarḥ ?

Hello. How are you? (What is your news?) [Forms in parentheses are literal translations.]

labas .

Fine (no harm).

aš

what

xbr (m) / xbar

news

bas

harm

\*\*\*

<sup>1</sup> Some remnants of Classical Arabic case endings are found in Moroccan Arabic as well as all other Arabic dialects. Here: e.g. /-n#/.  
<sup>2</sup> R. - means response to.

ahln wa sahn . aš xbaṛk ?

Hello, how are you?

labas lhmḍu lil:ah .

Fine, thanks. (no harm, praise be to God)

hmḍ

to praise, glorify God

lhmḍ

praise (notice Classical Arabic ending - /-u#/) God

l:ah

God

\*\*\*

ahln wa sahn , aš

Hello, how are you, sir?

xbaṛkum asidi ?

labas lhmḍu lil:ah .

Fine, thanks.

xbaṛkum

your (p) news (polite form for (s))

a-

vocative particle

sidi

my sir, Mr.

\*\*\*

ahln wa sahn s:i hmḍ .

Hello, Mr. Ahmed.

ahln wa sahn s:i muhm:ḍ .

Hello, Mr. Mohammed.

s:i ~ si

mister (before a name)

\*\*\*

s:i hmḍ nta bixiṛ ?

How are you, Mr. Ahmed (Are you fine)?

neam asidi bixiṛ , lhmḍu lil:ah. Yes, thanks.

xiṛ (m)

good

neam

yes

\*\*\*

lal:a faṭima aš xbaṛk ? waš      How are you, Madam Fatma? Are  
nti bixir ?      you fine?

labas asidi , l:ah yžəl fik      Fine. May God bless you, Sir.

lbaraka .  
lal:a / lal:y:at      madam, lady  
žəl      to do, to make  
lbaraka (f) / -t      blessing

\*\*\*

ahln wa sahl , faṭma, aš      Hello, Fatma. How are you?  
xbaṛk ? nti bixir ?

bixir lhmdu lil:ah . wnti ašiša . I am fine. How are you, Aisha?

ht:a wana bixir , lhmdu lil:ah . I am fine, thanks.

ht:a      also, even, until

\*\*\*

aš xbaṛ š:h:a ?      How are you?  
kif š:ha ?      (How is health?)[Said only if one  
has not seen the other for a long  
time.]

š:h:a bixir lhmdu lil:ah .      Fine, thanks.

kif      how?  
š:h:a      health

\*\*\*

aš xbaṛk ?      How are you?  
labas lhmdu lil:ah .      Fine, thanks.

w l'aʔila ?

How about the family?

l'aʔila labas lhmdu lil:ah .

They are fine, thanks.

ʔaʔila (f) / -t

family

\*\*\*

aš xbaʔ l'aʔila ?

How is the family?

l'aʔila labas lhmdu lil:ah .

Fine, thanks. (The family is fine,

l:a yžɛl fik lbaraʔa asidi .

thank God. May God bless you Sir.)

\*\*\*

aš xbaʔ d:rari ?

How are the kids?

d:rari bixir , baʔk

They are fine. May God bless you.

l:ahu fik .

dr:i (m)/drari

boy, kid

baʔk

to bless

\*\*\*

aš xbaʔ mwalin d:aʔ ?

How is the family?

mwalin d:aʔ bixir lhmdu lil:ah .

They are fine.

mul (m) / mwalin ~ m:alin

head, owner

\*\*\*

šbaḥ lxir .

Good morning.

šbaḥ lxir .

R. - Good morning.

\*\*\*

mslxir .

Good evening.

mslxir .

R. - Good evening.

\*\*\*

lila sa'ida .	Good night.
liltk sa'ida .	R. - Good night (to you (s)).
liltkum sa'ida .	R. - Good night (to you (p) or polite form).

lila (f)	night
sa'id (m)	happy
liltk	your (s) night

\*\*\*

s:alamu 'alikum .	Hello, hi.
wa'alikum s:alam .	R. - to Hello, hi.
salam	peace, greetings
'alikum	on you (p) (polite form)

\*\*\*

s:alamu 'alikum .	Hello.
wa'alikum s:alam .	R. - Hello.
aš xbarakum ?	How are you?
labas baraka l:ahu fik .	Fine, thanks.

\*\*\*

šhal hadi ma šufnak .	We haven't seen you for a long time.
fayn ryubk ?	Where have you been?
iwa yir hma , kunt fi 'amirika ,	Here I am. I went to America
ummed mšit l'almanya .	and then to Germany.

šaf (u)	to see
yiba (f) / ryub	absence
iwa	well

---

yir	only, just
mbəd	after
ummbəd ~ wmmmbəd	and later, and after that, and then
ʔalmanya	Germany
***	
sm̥hli .	Excuse me. (said to (m)).
musamaha .	Don't mention it.
l:a ysm̥h lina wlik .	Don't mention it.
ši bas ma kan .	Don't mention it.
sm̥h	to forgive
musamaha (f) / -t	forgiveness
***	
sm̥hli asidi .	Excuse me, Sir.
sm̥hili alal:a .	Excuse me, Madam.
sm̥huli asyadi .	Excuse me, gentlemen.
sm̥huli alal:y:ati .	Excuse me, ladies.
ši bas ma kan .	Don't mention it.
sid ~ sy:d (m) / syad	mister
***	
msl̥xir .	Good evening.
msl̥xir .	R. - Good evening.
fayn maši ?	Where are you going?
maši ld:ar .	I am going home.
sl:mli ʔla mwalin d:ar .	Greet the family for me.

bl:γ l:ah slamk .

I will. (God will make your greetings reach them.)

sl:m

to greet

bl:γ

to cause to reach, deliver

\*\*\*

ṣbah lxiṛ asidi . aš  
xbark ? labas ?

Good morning, sir. How are you?  
O.K.?

labas lḥmdu lil:ah .

Fine, thanks.

waš kul:ši bixiṛ ?

Is everything all right?

neam a sidi kul:ši bixiṛ ,  
l:ah yžʿl fik lbaraka .

Yes everything is all right,  
thanks.

kul:

every

ši

thing, some

kul:ši

everything, everybody

\*\*\*

aḥn wa saḥn .

Hello.

aḥn wa saḥn .

R. - Hello.

aš xbark ? kif dayr ?

How are you.

labas . wnta ? mwalin d:ar ?

Fine, How about you? and the family?

mwalin d:ar kaysl:mi ʿlik .

The family greets you.

iwa sl:mli ʿlikum .

Say hello to them.

bl:γ l:ah slamk .

I will.

iwa l:a yhm:ik . .

Goodbye.

l:a yhm:ik asidi .

R. - Goodbye.



dar (i)

to do

dayr

you are doing (participle)

hm:a

to give peace

\*\*\*

l:a yhm:ik .

Goodbye (and R.)

bs:lama .

Goodbye (and R.)

~ mawa s:alama .

Goodbye (and R.)

\*\*\*

y:ih

yes

la

no

l:a

no

\*\*\*

tfd:l

please!

tfd:l xud ši kas datay .

Please have a cup of tea.

tfd:l

please (be preferred)

xud

take!

xda (←u)

to take

ši

a, an, some

kas (m) / kisan

glass

d-

of [ d + noun , /datay/ 'of tea' ]

atay

tea

\*\*\*

tfd:l xud ši qhwa .

Please have a cup of coffee.

qhwa

coffee

\*\*\*

tfd:l xud ši gar:u .

Have a cigarette.

gar:u (m) / -yat ~ -wat

cigarette

\*\*\*

tfd:l gls, kul ši haža .

Please sit down and have something to eat.

gl̩s

to sit

kul

eat!

haža / hwayž

something (plural means 'clothes'  
also)

\*\*\*

zid asidi , mr̩hba .

Come in. Welcome [said by a host].

tfd:l gls hna . waš byiti

Please sit down here. Do you

ši mšrubat ?

want something to drink?

y:ih byit ši kas datay ,

Yes, a cup of tea please.

baraka l:ahu fik .

zad (i)

to come in, to add

mr̩hba

welcome

bya (i)

to want

mšruba (f) / -t

drink

\*\*\*

tfd:l xud gar:u .

Have a cigarette.

šukrn .

Thanks, o.k.

šukrn

thanks, no, thank you

\*\*\*

tfd:l gls hna .

Sit here.

wax:a , baraka l:ahu fik asidi .

All right, thanks.

wax:a

all right, o.k.

\*\*\*

waš byiti tzidi ši kas datay ?	Would you like another cup of tea?
la, safi baraka l:ahu fik .	No, thanks.
safi	it's enough, that is it, it is settled
***	
waš tbyi tmši may l:ar	Would you like to go home with me
daba ?	now ?
y:ih nmši māk .	Yes.
safi .	It's agreed upon. (It's o.k.)
safi , yal:ah .	Yes, let us go.
may	with me
daba	now
māk	with you (s)
safi	it is all agreed upon

\* \* \*

## XI.2 Proverbs (1 - 5) - matal (m) / mtal

(1) rb:i kayti lful ll:i mēndu snan .

rb:i	God
sn:a (f) / snan	tooth

In most cases, people get things which are of no use to them.

(2) r:bib maykun hbib wax:a tšr:bu kisan lhlib .

rbib (m) / rbayb	step-son
rbiba (f) / -t	step-daughter
hbib (m) / hbab	friend, very close friend
wax:a	although, even if

A step-son will never come to love his step-parent, no matter what the parent may do for him.

(3) l:ib hiṭu qšir .

ʿib (m) / ʿyub ~ ʿuyub	shameful act, defect
hiṭ (m) / hyuṭ	wall
qšir	short

Shameful deeds are easily seen.

(4) ʿmš wla ʿma .

ʿmš (m) / ʿumš	one-eyed, half-blind, afflicted with poor eyesight
ʿma (m)	blind

It is better to have one eye than to be blind.

(5) dy:f d:if wlaw gls štwa wšif .

dy:f	to extend hospitality
dif (m) / dyaf ~ dyuf	guest
wlaw	even if
štwa (f) / -t	winter

Be hospitable to your guest, regardless of how long he may stay.

## UNIT TWELVE

## XII.1 Phone Call - ft:ilifun

- (H) - Ahmed, /hmd/  
(R) - Hotel Receptionist  
(B) - Ibrahim, /brahim/

- (H) - alu . uṭil marḥaba ?      Hello, is this the Merhaba Hotel?
- (R) - y:ih asidi . hada uṭil marḥaba . aš bya lxaṭṭ ?      Yes, Sir, this is the Merhaba Hotel. What can I do for you?
- (H) - byit ntkl:m mwa si brahim lmsri , bit tmin wtlatin .      I want to talk to Mr. Ibrahim, the Egyptian, in Room 32.
- (R) - bl:ati asidi , wax:a .      Just a minute. O.K., I'll connect you with Mr. Ibrahim.
- (H) - alu , si brahim hada ?      Hello, is this Ibrahim?
- (B) - y:ih . aš xbaṛkum si hmd ?      Yes, How are you, Ahmed?
- (H) - bixiṛ wla xiṛ , qul:i fuqaš wšṭi lhna ?      I am fine, tell me, when did you arrive here?
- (B) - lyum fš:bah .      This morning.
- (H) - aš kataml daba ?      What are you doing now?

(B) - flħadr makanɛml walu .

Right now I'm not doing anything.

(H) - iwa , bqa tm:a , ana yadi  
nwsɫ ɛlik m daba ši sava .  
wmmbɛd nmšiw ld:ar žmiɛ .

Well, stay there, I'll come to your  
place in about an hour. Then we'll  
both go to my house.

(B) - wax:a si hmd , hana flbit  
dyali ht:a tži .

All right, Ahmed. I'll stay in my  
room until you come.

(H) - l:ayhn:ik .

Goodbye.

(B) - bs:lama .

Goodbye.

\*\*\*

### Vocabulary

uṭil (m) / -at

hotel

lxatr

desire, wish

tkl:m (mva)

to talk (with)

bl:ati

wait! (invariable), slowly

fw:t

to pass

fuqaš

when?

wsl

to arrive

ɛml

to do

flħadr

now, at the present time

bqa (a)

to wait, to remain

mša (i)

to go

žmiɛ

all of us, together

ht:a

until

ža (i)

to come

walu

nothing

\* \* \*

## XII.2 Questions - wasʔila

1. min ʔa brahim ?
2. fin gls ? (gl's 'to stay')
3. ʔkun l:i ʔml:u t:ilifun ? (ʔkun 'who?')
4. aʃ qal hmd lbrahim ?
5. fin radyin ytlagaw ? (lagʔa 'to meet')

\* \* \*

## XII.3 Proverbs (6 - 10) - lmtal

- (6) maynkʔ aslu yir lbyl .

nkʔ	to deny
asl / ʔsul	origin, lineage
byl (m) / byal	mule

Only a mule denies his origin.

- (7) matʔrf hbbk l:i ydum,ht:a tmd wtqum .

dam (u)	to last
md	to become ill

One knows one's true friends in time of need.

- (8) l:i fat mat .

fat (u)	to pass
mat (u)	to die

Forget the past.

(9) bin d:fr wl:hm maydxul yir lwsx .

bin

between, among

dfr (m) / dfar

finger nail

wsx (m) / wsax

dirt

Don't interfere between relatives.

(10) l:i aslu tf:ah mafih maytlaḥ .

tlaḥ

to be thrown away

People of good origin will always be respected.

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*



## UNIT THIRTEEN

## XIII.1 With Ahmed's Family - m'a l'a'ila dhmd

- (H) - Ahmed  
 (B) - Ibrahim  
 (D) - Driss, Ahmed's brother, /dris/  
 (A) - Abdelsalam, Ahmed's father, /'bdsalam/  
 (Z) - Zohra, Ahmed's mother, /zhra/  
 (L) - Halima, Ahmed's sister, /hlima/

(H) - tfq:l a s:i brahim mrhba  
 bik 'ndna . si brahim nqd:mik  
 lwalid si 'bdsalam wlwalida  
 lal:a zhra wl'ax: dris wl'uxt  
 hlima . hada si brahim lmsri  
 ml:qahira .

Come in. Welcome. Ibrahim, I  
 would like to introduce  
 my father, Mr. Abdelsalam, my  
 mother, Zohra, my brother, Driss,  
 and my sister, Halima. This is  
 Mr. Ibrahim, from Cairo.

(D) -ahln wasahln si brahim ,  
 mrhba bik . hna mtšr:fin  
 bsiyadatk hna . wkantm:aw  
 zyartk flmryib tkm sa'ida  
 nša'al:ah .

Welcome, Mr. Ibrahim, This is an  
 honor for us and we hope that  
 your visit in Morocco is a happy  
 one.

(B) -ana kanškurkum ktir 'la  
 had lmmasaba .

Thank you very much for this  
 occasion.

- (A) - si brahim waš yadi tbqa.  
Ši mud:a twila hna ?  
Ibrahim, are you going to stay  
here for a long time?
- (B) - l:ah walm . ymkn tlata  
wl:a rba dl'asabir .  
(God knows.) Maybe three or four  
weeks.
- (A) - waš yadi tbqa hna fr:baṭ ,  
awl:a yadi tzur mudun Xrin ?  
Are you going to stay here in  
Rabat, or visit other cities?
- (B) - labd: ma nzur mr:akš wmbəd  
endi Ši waṣḍiqa f:as qawlthum  
baš nmši endhum .  
I must visit Marrakech and I have  
friends in Fez whom I have promised  
to visit.
- (A) - iwa asidi, ana frhan bz:af  
bzyartk endna hma flmṭib.  
fas mdina tarixiy:a qdima  
yadi t-žbk bz:af . kayn tm:a  
fas lbali wfas ž:did . labd:  
ma tzur žami'at lqarawiy:n wmbəd  
mulay dris wbužlud .  
I am very happy that you are visiting  
Morocco. Fez is a historical old  
city. You'll like it very much.  
There is Old Fez and New Fez. You  
must visit Al Karaouine niversity,  
the tomb of Mulay Driss and the  
leather craft shops.
- (B) - iwa labd: asidi .  
Sure.
- (Z) - iwa wmbəd ma tzur mr:akš  
wfas rž' endna qbl ma twl:i  
llqahira .  
After your visit to Marrakech and  
Fez, come and visit us before you  
go back to Cairo.
- (B) - inša'al:ah alal:a .  
Sure. (If God wills.)
- (L) - tfd:lu asidi l'ša mžud .  
Dinner is ready.

\*\*\*

Vocabulary

qd:m	to present, offer
lwalid	father
lwalida	mother
lwalidin	parents
ʔax: / ʔx:ut ~ ixwan	brother
ʔuxt / xwatat	sister
ʃr:f	to honor
tʃr:f	to be honored
siyadatk	you (honorary term)
t:m:a	to wish
zyara (f) / -t	a visit
qdim (m)	old
mmasaba (f) / -t	occasion
md:a (f) / -t	period of time
ʃkr	to thank
twil (m)	long, tall
ʔlm	to know of
l:ah wʔlm ~ l:ah yʔlm	heaven knows
zar (u)	to visit
mdina (f) / mdum	city
lmdina	downtown
ʔfr / ʔrin	other (f)
ʔra / ʔrat	other (m)
labd:	it is necessary
tarixi (m)	historical (Nisba)
said (m) / sucada	happy
saida (f) / -t	happy
lmayrib ~ lmayrib	Morocco

ʕžb	to please
ržs	to return
qbl	before
wl:a	to return, to become
wž:d	to make ready
mīžud (m)	ready

\* \* \*

### XIII.2 Grammatical Notes

1. labd: ma 'it is necessary that...' . Notice this ma is not the negative ma; this the correlative ma 'that'. It is followed by the imperfect without /ka-/ :

labd: ma tži ʕndna .      You must come to our place.  
Also qabl ma, 'before', and bʕd ma, 'after'.

2. baš here means "that" in the sentence "qawlthum baš nmši ʕndhum .  
'I promised that I'll visit them.'
3. kayn 'being' is the active participle (AP) of the verb kan  
'to be'.

#### The participles of Form I:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Active Participle</u>	
šrb	šarb	having drunk
hl:	hal:	having opened

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Active Participle</u>	
kan	kayn	being
zad	zayd	having added or continued
mša	maši	having gone
šra	šari	having bought

The Passive Participle (PP) of Form I, if it occurs, is formed on the pattern  $MC_1C_2uC_3$ , e.g. ktb ( $C_1C_2C_3$ ) 'to write' and mktub 'written' for sound trilateral verbs or  $MC_1C_2i$ , e.g. šra 'to buy', mšri 'bought' for final weak verbs, or  $MC_1yuC_3$  e.g. baʿ 'to sell', mbyuʿ 'sold' for medial weak verbs.

<u>Verb Stem</u>	<u>Passive Participle</u>	
ktb	mktub	written
sd:	msduḍ	closed
baʿ	mbyuʿ	sold
hda	mhdi	presented

Form I transitive verbs have passive participles. Intransitive verbs have only an active participle. Derived verb Forms have one participle that may function both as active and passive if the verb is transitive, or only as active if the verb is intransitive.

	<u>Verb</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>PP</u>	
Form I	kfr (intr)	kafr	--	to get irritated
	fhm (tr)	fahm	mfhum	to understand
	ftr (intr)	fatr	--	to breakfast
	fsl (tr)	fasl	mfsul	to separate
Form II	bd:l		<u>Participle</u> mbd:l	to change having changed
Form III	sawb		msawb	to fix having or being fixed
Form V	tɛl:m		mtɛl:m	to learn having learned
Form VI	tfahm	to reach mutual understanding	mtfahm	having come to an understanding
Form VIII	htarm	to respect	mhtarm	having or being respected
Form X	stɛml	to use	mstɛml	having or being used

Participles are inflected for gender and number but not for person or tense, e.g.

katb (m), katba (f), katbin (mp) katbat (fp) writing  
mktub (m), mktuba (f), mktubin (mp), mktubat (fp) written

4. Ẓamiʿat karaway:in 'the Karaouine University' is a construct phrase [N<sub>1</sub> of N<sub>2</sub>], where N<sub>1</sub> has the feminine ending /-a#/ Ẓamiʿa 'university'. Notice /-t#/ is added in such constructs as the above or in connection with possessive pronominal suffixes. Examples:

mdina	city
mdint fas	the city of Fez
mdinti	my city

mra	woman, wife
mrat hmd	the wife of Ahmed
mratk	your wife
sy:ara	car
sy:art hmd	the car of Ahmed
haža	thing
hažt lwld	the thing belonging to the boy
hažtu	his thing
lila	night
liltk sa'ida	good night (to (s))
liltkum sa'ida	good night (to (p))
lilt l'id	the eve of the feast

This will be referred to as Construct State of the Noun (C.S.).

5. Verbal Noun *zyara* 'visit' is the verbal noun of the verb *zar* 'to visit'. It can also mean 'visiting'

A verbal noun (VN) is a noun derived from a corresponding verb, e.g. /ʔsl/ 'to wash', /ʔsil/ 'washing'. Most verbs have a corresponding verbal noun. The meaning of the verbal noun could be the result of the related verb. The verbal noun /zyara/ 'a visit' that occurred in this lesson is an example of the result of the verb *zar* 'to visit'. *zyara* can also mean 'visiting' which is an "action".

Form I Verbal Nouns are of different patterns. (See Appendix A Tables 1, 12 - 19.)

## Examples

ktb	to write	ktaba	writing
qrb	to hit	qrb ~ qrib	hitting
hsb	to count	hsib ~ hsab	counting
dxl	to enter	dxul	entering
šra (i)	to buy	šra	buying
ṭfa (i)	to extinguish	ṭfyan	extinguishing
baʿ (i)	to sell	biʿ	selling
xaf (u)	to be afraid	xuf	fear

Form II Verbal Nouns have the pattern  $tC_1C_2iC_3$ , e.g. /bd:l/ 'to change', /ṭbdil/ 'changing'. A variant form also exists  $tC_1C_2aC_3$  /ṭbdal/ 'changing'.

Form III Verbal Noun has the pattern  $MC_1aC_2C_3a \sim MuC_1aC_2C_3a$ , e.g. /ṣamḥ 'to forgive' /msamḥa/ ~ /musamḥa/ 'forgiving, forgiveness'.

Form V has no verbal noun of its own. Verbal nouns of corresponding Form II are used instead, e.g. /ʿl:m/ 'to teach' II, /tʿl:m/ 'to learn' V, both have tʿlim 'teaching, learning'. Similarly Form VI used the corresponding VN of Form III and VII used the corresponding VN of Form I.

## Examples

ʿanq 'to hug' III and tʿanq 'to hug one another' VI  
mʿanqa 'hugging' VN of III and IV.

qrb 'to hit' I and tqrb 'to be beaten' VII  
qrb 'hitting, beating' VN of I and VII.

Examples of Form VIII and X verbal nouns are

ḥṭarḥ VIII	'to respect'	ḥṭiṭarḥ	'respect'
stʿml X	'to use'	stiʿmal	'use, using, usage'



The VN of the quadrilateral verbs is formed on the pattern

tC C C iC      or C C C aC a, e.g.  
 1 2 3 4      1 2 3 4

fɾɣɛ	to explode	tfɾɣiɛ	explosion
tɾɛzm	to translate	tɾɛzama	translation
zɛzl	to shake	zɛzala	shaking

\* \* \*

### XIII.3 Questions - tas'ila

1. Škun huwa dris ?
2. Škun hiya zhrɛ ?
3. a sm lwalid dyal hmd ?
4. aš ktži hlima lhmd? (ža - here means 'to be related')
5. Šhal mm wld ʿnd si ʿbdslam ?
6. aš ɣal ʿbdslam lbrahim ml:i wšl lɔ:ar ?
7. Šhal radi ygls brahim flmayrib ?
8. waš radi ygls yir fɾ:baɟ ?
9. aš radi yšuf brahim f:as ?

\* \* \*

### XIII.4 Proverbs (11 - 15) - lmtal

(11) l:i ʿndu smiɟu , kul: yum ʿidu .

smiɟ ~ smiɟa      semolina

ʿid (m) / ʿyad      feast

It is advisable to save for the future.

(12) ft:š ʿl ž:ar qbl m q:ar .

ft:š to look for, search

žar (m) / žiran neighbor

It's better to know who your neighbor is before renting a house.

(13) l:i ytk:l ʿla žaru , ybat bla ʿša .

tk:l (ʿla) to rely on

bat (a) to spend the night

bla without

Don't depend on people all the time.

(14) l:i mksi bɣal n:as ʿryan .

ksa (i) to clothe

mksi clothed

ʿryan (m) / -in naked

It's better to be yourself with whatever you have than to borrow great things from others.

(15) šuf r:fiq qbl m t:riq .

r:fiq (m) / r:fan comrade, friend

t:riq (f) / t:fan ~ t:fan road

The travelling companion is more important than the trip itself.

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## UNIT FOURTEEN

## XIV.1 At the Dinner Table - l'ša

(F) - Fatma, the maid. The word for maid in Moroccan Arabic is /mtɛl:ma/, ~ /mtsx:ra/; /fatma ~ fɛima ~ faɛima/.

(A) - si brahim tɛd:l gls hna ɥdaya . Ibrahim, sit here by me.

(L) - fatma žibi t:aš . Fatma, bring the washing basin.

(F) - tɛd:l asidi ha š:abun . Here is the soap, sir.

(B) - barak l:ahu fik . Thanks.

(F) - bla žmil asidi . Don't mention it.

(Z) - žibilna lhrira fl:w:l . Bring the soup first.

(F) - wax:a alal:a . All right, madam.

(Z) - tɛd:l asi brahim . Mr. Ibrahim, please help yourself.

(B) - bism l:ah , baraka l:ahu fik alal:a . Thanks. (In the name of God. May God bless you madam.)

(L) - žibi t:ažin afatma . Fatma, bring the stew.

(F) - wax:a alal:a , ha huwa alal:a . All right, madam, here it is, madam.

- (A) - bism l:ah tfd:l asi brahim . Mr. Ibrahim, please help yourself.
- (B) - šukr asi ʿbdslam . Thanks, Mr. Abdelsalam.
- (Z) - si brahim zid šwy:a , kul , Mr. Ibrahim, please eat more,  
makliti walu . you haven't eaten anything.
- (B) - wax:a , zidini ši šwy:a All right, please give me some more  
dlhrira ʿlawd:aš mzyana bz:af . soup because it is very good.
- (Z) - fatma , zidi lsi brahim ši Fatma, give Mr. Ibrahim some  
šwy:a dlhrira . more soup.
- (F) - wax:a alal:a . All right, madam.
- (B) - šafi l:a yžʿl fik Enough, thanks, madam.  
lbaraka alal:a .
- (Z) - iwa tfd:l asi brahim xud Mr. Ibrahim, please take some  
t:ažin . stew.
- (B) - mn fdlk yir ši šwy:a l:a Please, very little.  
yžʿl fik lbarak:a .
- (Z) - žibi lksksu afaṭima . Fatma, bring the couscous.
- (F) - wax:a alal:a . All right, madam .
- (Z) - tfd:l xud lksksu asi brahim . Mr. Ibrahim, please take some  
couscous.
- (B) - ʔrfili šwy:a l:a yžʿl fik Please give me some.  
lbarak:a .

- 
- (Z) - a faṭima žibilna lfakya  
mbəd . Fatma, please bring the fruit.
- (F) - wax:a alal:a . All right, madam..
- (A) - si bṛahim tfd:l xud l:imm  
wšwy:a dlmšmaš rah mzyan . Mr. Ibrahim, please take an orange  
and some apricots, they are good.
- (B) - baraka l:ah fik . Thanks.
- (A) - faṭma žibi lma dlysil . Fatma, bring water for us to  
wash our hands.
- (F) - n'am asidi . ha lma wha  
s:abun , tfd:l asidi . All right, sir, here is the water  
and the soap. Go ahead, sir.
- (B) - baraka l:ahu fik . Thanks.
- (F) - bla žmil . Don't mention it.
- (D) - si bṛahim,, mašrbtiš lməšur  
dyalk . Mr. Ibrahim, you did not drink  
your juice.
- (B) - kanfd:l nšrb lməšur fš:bah  
bkri . daba šrbt lma bard . I prefer to drink juice in the  
morning. Now I drank cold water  
safi . and that's enough.
- (A) - faṭma žibilna liqama wžibilna  
lbr:ad dlfđ:a wduk lkisan Fatma, bring the mint and the silver  
teapot and those crystal glasses  
dlbn:ar ws:iny:a dn:uqra . and the silver tray.

- (F) - ha huwa kul:ši mužud asidi . Here is everything, sir.
- (A) - si brahim šr:fna qim atay . Mr. Ibrahim, honor us by preparing the tea.
- (B) - smhli asi ʿbdslam mifdik , Excuse me, Mr. Abdelsalam. I do  
makanʿrfš nqim atay mayribi . not know how to prepare Moroccan tea.
- (A) - ši bas ma kan . ana yadi It is all right. I am going to  
nqimu . prepare the tea.
- (L) - faṭima žibilna n:wa . Fatma, bring the nuts.
- (F) - wax:a alal:a . All right, madam .
- (A) - tfd:l xud atay asi brahim . Mr. Ibrahim, have some tea.
- (B) - had atay nimru waḥd . rfiʿ This is excellent tea. I like  
had atay . ʿžbni bz:af . it very much. I like mint tea  
kanbyi atay bn:ʿnaʿ bz:af . very much.
- (Z) - mḥba bik asidi . mḥba bik You are welcome. (You are welcome  
ʿndna . nhar kbir . in our house.)  
This is a great day.
- (B) - wl:ahi ana ma ʿndi baš I don't know how to thank you.  
nžazikum . val:ah huwa l:i May God reward you for receiving me  
yžazikum ʿla had lmuqabala . so well.
- (H) - si brahim xud n:wa rah Mr. Ibrahim, take some nuts; they  
mzyan . are good.

- (B) - ṣafi . klit bz:af l:ayžəl fik Thanks, that is enough. I ate a  
 lbaraka . si hmd qul:i l:a lot. Mr. Ahmed, please, if you  
 yxl:ik , ila žat əla xatrk , kifaš don't mind, tell me how your mother  
 lwalida šawbat had ləakl ? prepared this food?
- (H) - l:ah yawd:i , ħ:i aži l:a Sure. Mother, please come here. Mr.  
 yxl:ik . si brahim bya mm:k Ibrahim wants you to tell him how  
 kifaš šw:bti had ləakl , əžbu you prepared this food because he  
 bz:af . liked it very much.
- (Z) - wax:a , bkul: faṣaḥ awlidi . All right, with great pleasure,  
 iwa , əndna hna fə:ar lħrira my son. Here in our family, the  
 tɔx myribi kanšw:buh bl:hm soup is a Moroccan dish we prepare  
 dilymi , wlhm:uṣ , wlmħa with mutton, chickpeas, salt, black  
 wlibzar , wz:əfran , wz:bda . pepper, saffron and butter. The  
 wt:ažin kanšw:buh bdžəž , stew we make with chickens, boiled  
 wlbid msluq wn:wa . wlkksu , eggs and nuts. The couscous, as you  
 kima tərɣ , tɔx myribi mšhur know, is a Moroccan dish, internat-  
 fləalam . əndna fə:ar , ionally known. Here we prepare it  
 kanšw:buh blbšla wz:bib wlhm:uṣ . with onions, raisins and chickpeas.
- (B) - kanškrukum asidi əla had Thank you very much for this nice  
 lmunasaba . occasion.
- (A) - si brahim, matnsaš baš twl:i Mr. Ibrahim, don't forget to come  
 əndna mmbəd zyartk lfas . here after you visit Fez.
- (B) - l:ah yawd:i , labd: . əila Certainly I will. Goodbye.  
 l:iga? .
- (A) - maza s:alama . Goodbye.

Vocabulary

žah (i)	to bring
t:as	washing dish or basin
žmil (m)	favor
lhrira	Moroccan soup
lw:l (m)	the first
kla (tu)	to eat
ɛlɛwd:aš	because
ʔɛf ~ ʔɛf	to ladle
rah (m)	it is (here: it's) (see Gramm. Notes)
ysl	to wash
šrb	to drink
fd:l	to prefer
liqama	green mint (used in making tea)
br:ad (m) / brad	teapot
lfɛ:a	silvery metal
lbn:ar	crystal
šiny:a (f) / -t ~ šwani	tray
nugra	silver
qim atay	to prepare tea
ʔɛf	to know
n:wa	nuts
nimru wahd	excellent (lit. number one, Al)
rfiɛ (m)	excellent
žaza	to reward
qabl	to meet



muqabala (f) / -t	meeting, reception
qal (u)	to say
ila	if (possible)
ila žat ʔla xaṭṭk	please (lit: if that meets with your desire)
ṣawb	to fix, to do
ṣw:b	to fix, to do
l:ah yawd:i	certainly, sure, of course
ʔum:i ~ m:i ~ im:a	my mother
kif	how?
kifaš	how?
baš	that, that with which, to = in order to. Here "to" before English infinitive.
ʔakl (m) ~ makla	food
bkul: farah	with great pleasure
wldi	my son
wlid	diminutive of son
wlidi	sonny (Dim.)
tbx	cooking
myṛibi ~ maṛibi (m)	Moroccan
z:fṛan	saffron
msluq	boiled
slq	to boil something
mšhur	famous
l:alam (m)	the world
nsa (a)	to forget
ʔila l:iqa	goodbye (until we meet again)

## XIV.2 Grammatical Notes

1. Ordinal Numerals:

The ordinal numeral 'first' has the function of an adjective inflected for gender and number. The ordinal numerals 'second' to 'tenth' are only inflected for gender. Those above ten show no inflection. Examples of definite ordinal numerals:

lw:l (m) / -in	the first
lw:la (f) / -t	
t:ani (m) / t:anya (f)	the second
t:alt (-a)	the third
lhdaš	the eleventh

Ordinal Numerals (Indefinite)

aw:l (m) / -in	first
aw:la (f) / -t	
tani (m) / tanya (f)	second
talt (-a)	third
rab (-a)	fourth
xams (-a)	fifth
sads (-a)	sixth
sab (-a)	seventh
tamm (-a)	eighth
tas (-a)	ninth
asr (-a)	tenth
hdaš	eleventh
tnaš	twelfth

tḷṭ:aš	thirteenth
rḅtaš	fourteenth
xṃstaš	fifteenth
sṭ:aš	sixteenth
sḅtaš	seventeenth
tṃntaš	eighteenth
tṣtaš	nineteenth
ʿšrin	twentieth
wahd wʿšrin	twenty-first
rḅin	fortieth
sḅa wxmsin	fifty-seventh

2. walu 'nothing' :

maḡal walu .                      He did not say anything.

kif walu had š:i .                  This is nothing.

(kif 'like')

Notice the use of negative particle /ma/ before verbs in /walu/ constructs.

3. Object Pronominal Suffixes Associated with Verbs and Prepositions:

ʿtini 'give me':

/-ni/ 'me' here is a direct object pronominal suffix.

Study the following paradigms:

Paradigm A - with transitive verbs

Paradigm B - with preposition /m/ 'of, from'

Paradigm C - with prepositions /bi/ 'with', /ʕla/ 'on'  
and /mʕa/ 'with (accompanying)'

Paradigm D - with verbs ending in vowels and /ʔa/  
Also compare VII.22.

A. Transitive verbs

<u>zar</u>		<u>to visit</u>
zar	ni	he visited me
zar	k	he visited you (s)
zar	u	he visited him
zar	ha	he visited her
zar	na	he visited us
zar	kum	he visited you (p)
zar	hum	he visited them

B. mn 'of, from'

<u>xaf (mn)</u>		<u>to be afraid (of)</u>
xaf	mn:i	he was afraid of me
xaf	mn:k	he was afraid of you (s)
xaf	mn:u	he was afraid of him
xaf	mn:ha	he was afraid of her
xaf	mn:na	he was afraid of us
xaf	mn:kum	he was afraid of you (p)
xaf	mn:hum	he was afraid of them

C. /bi-/ 'with, of' [also /fi-/ 'in' and /li-/ 'to']

<u>faq</u>		<u>to wake up</u>
<u>faq</u>	<u>(bi-)</u>	to become aware of
faq	by:a	he became aware of me
faq	bik	he became aware of you (s)
faq	bih	he became aware of him
faq	biha	he became aware of her
faq	bina	he became aware of us
faq	bikum	he became aware of you (p)
faq	bihum	he became aware of them

/ɛla/ 'on'

<u>kdb</u>	<u>(ɛla)</u>	<u>to lie (to)</u>
kdb	ɛly:a	he lied to me
kdb	ɛlik	he lied to you (s)
kdb	ɛlih	he lied to him
kdb	ɛliha	he lied to her
kdb	ɛlina	he lied to us
kdb	ɛlikum	he lied to you(p)
kdb	ɛlihum	he lied to them

/mɛa/ 'with' (likewise /ɛda/ 'near, at one's place',  
/wy:a/ 'with', /wɛa/ 'behind')

<u>tkl:m</u>		<u>to talk</u>
<u>tkl:m</u>	<u>(mɛa)</u>	<u>to talk (to)</u>
tkl:m	mɛaya	he talked to me
tkl:m	mɛak	he talked to you (s)
tkl:m	mɛah	he talked to him
tkl:m	mɛaha	he talked to her

tkl:m	mʕana	he talked to us
tkl:m	mʕakum	he talked to you (p)
tkl:m	mʕahum	he talked to them

D. Verbs ending in vowels and /ra/

<u>ʕta</u>		<u>to give</u>
ʕta	ni	he gave me
ʕta	k	he gave you (s)
ʕta	h	he gave him
ʕta	ha	he gave her
ʕta	na	he gave us
ʕta	kum	he gave you (p)
ʕta	hum	he gave them

ra , presentational particle 'here is, here are'

ra	ni	(here) I am
ra	k	(here) you (ms) are
ra	ki	(here) you (fs) are
ra	h	(here) he is
ra	ha	(here) she is
ra	na	(here) we are
ra	kum	(here) you (p) are
ra	hum	(here) they are

4. rah 'there he is'

fayn hmd ?

Where is Ahmed?

rah tm:a .

There he is.

Also:

aš rak tqul ?

What are you saying?

which is equivalent to:

aš katqul ?

What are you saying?

\* \* \*

## XIV.3 Questions - tas'ila

1. aš kaydiru lmayarba qbl ma yaklu ?
2. asm lmt'1:ma dyal l'a'ila dhmd ?
3. baš bdaw l'ša ?
4. šnu qd:mat faṭima lbrahim mn b'ed lhrira ?
5. waš l'a'ila dhmd t'bxat lksksu wl:a la ?
6. kifaš žatu lmakla lsi brahim ?
7. šnu klaw mn b'ed l'ša ?
8. aš kayzidu lmayariba fatay ?
9. aš klat l'a'ila dhmd m' atay ?
10. aš t'lb brahim mn hmd b'ed l'ša ? (t'lb 'ask')
11. kifaš kayṣawbu lmayariba lhrira , wkifaš kayṣawbu lksksu wṭ:ažin ?

\* \* \*

## XIV.4 Proverbs (16 - 20) - lmtal

(16) ma mm šftk šb:htk .

šb:h

to compare, to take or mistake (for)

Guilt by association.

(17) šhal ma tal l:il kayšbh .

šbh

to become morning

Everything has an end.

(18) yd: whda makatkf:fš .

yd: (f) / yd:in

hand

kf:f

to clap

Cooperation is necessary.

(19) lfar lmq1:q mm s'd lqt: .

far (m) / firan

rat, mouse

ql:q

to worry, irk, irritate

mq1:q (m)

worried, restless

s'd

happiness

qt: (m) / qtut

tomcat

A look of suspicion or worry often leads to being trapped.



(20) ḍrbni wḥka , wsbqni wška .

bka (i)

to cry, weep

sbq

to precede, go before

ška (i)

to complain

Sometimes people who complain the most are themselves the ones responsible for the problem.

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

## UNIT FIFTEEN

## XV.1 Ahmed and George Meet in a Detroit Coffee Shop -

hmd wʒurʒ flq̄hwa

(H) - Ahmed, /hmd/

(Ž) - George, /ʒurʒ/

(H) - smhli mʃd̄lk , mʔayn siyadatk ? Tell me please, where you are from?

(Ž) - ana mn wilayat miš:igan . I am from the state of Michigan.

(H) - d̄n:it fibali bayl:a nta I thought that you were an Arab  
 ʕarabi ʕlawd:aš šftk katq̄ra because I saw you reading an  
 ʒarida ʕarabiy:a . Arabic newspaper.

(Ž) - la asidi ana amiriki , No, I am an American, but I studied  
 walakin drst l:uʔa Arabic at the University of Michigan.  
 lʕaraby:a fi ʒamiat miš:igan. Where are you from?  
 wsiadatk nta , mʔayn ?

(H) - ana mʔr̄ibi mʔ:bat . I am a Moroccan from Rabat.

(Ž) - šahih ? iwa munasaba mʔyana Is that so? This is a nice occasion.  
 hadi . ana yadi nmši lʔ:bat I am going to Rabat this summer.  
 f̄s:if nšaʔal:ah .

(H) - iwa ht:a ana kadalik yadi I am also going to be in Rabat this  
 nkun f̄r:bat had š:if nšaʔal:ah . summer.

- (Ž) - waš kaskam fr:baṭ ? Do you live in Rabat?
- (H) - l:ah yawd:i . xloṭ fr:baṭ  
waml t d:irasa dyali fr:baṭ  
wla-wila dyali kul:ha fr:baṭ . Certainly, I was born in Rabat and  
went to school there and all my  
family is in Rabat.
- (Ž) - smhli , ask ? What is your name, please?
- (H) - ana smi hmd . wita ? My name is Ahmed. And you?
- (Ž) - smi žurž . My name is George.
- (H) - mšar:fin asi žurž . smhli  
asi žurž , katktl:m bd:ariža  
lmryby:a šī rfi . fayn  
t:l:mtiha ? I am happy to meet you. You speak  
very good Moroccan Arabic. Where  
did you learn it?
- (Ž) - t:l:mtiha fžamrat mš:igan  
l'am lmaḍi , wakadalik drst  
lfuša tlt snin . I learned it at the University of  
Michigan last year. I also studied  
Classical Arabic for three years.
- (H) - waš drsti mryir l:uya ? What else did you study besides the  
Arabic language?
- (Ž) - t:arix , wž:uyrafiy:a ,  
wladab , wflsafa , wilm  
lžtima , wloṭisad , wilaqat  
d:wly:a bin š:rq l'awst:  
wšamal friqy:s wlyrb . (I studied) history, geography,  
literature, philosophy, sociology,  
and economics and international  
relations between the Middle  
East, North Africa and the West.
- (H) - smhli , byit ns'alk aš radi  
tmsitaml flmryib daba ? Please, if I may ask, what do you  
plan to do in Morocco?

- (Ž) - byit nɛml ši bht žtimasi ,  
 ɛlawd:as ana kanhtm: bz:af  
 bhad lmasɔil lžtimasy:a ,  
 bhal kifaš kayɛiš š:ɛb lmyɛibi ,  
 mnaha lqawasid lmyɛiby:a ,  
 ma huwa firaq bin š:ɛb  
 lɔurup:awi , wš:ɛb lmyɛibi .  
 I would like to do sociological  
 research because I am interested in  
 sociological matters such as how  
 the Moroccan people live, i.e. Moroccan  
 customs and habits and the sociolog-  
 ical differences between the Westerners  
 and Moroccans.
- (H) -kantm:awlk n:ažah .  
 I wish you success.
- (Ž) - baraka l:ahu fik . smhli ,  
 waš ash l тариڻ باš ymknli  
 nsafr m hna lɔ:bat ?  
 Thanks. Please tell me what is the  
 easiest way to go from here to  
 Rabat?
- (H) - ɛndk žuž hwayž , l:w:la  
 ymknlk tšb:r t:y:ara m  
 ditrwa lniyurk . wmm bɔd yadi  
 tšb:r lpanam m niyurk lɔ:bat .  
 walakin m žihti ahsn tšb:r  
 t:y:ara mditrwa lɔurup:a ,  
 im:a l:undr wl:a bariz , wmm bɔd  
 tšb:r lxutut lmalaky:a lmyɛiby:a  
 wbl:uɣa lfransy:a hiya rwayal air maruk .  
 You have two ways. First of all, you  
 can take a plane from Detroit to N.Y.  
 then take PanAm from New York to  
 Rabat, but I think it is better for  
 you to take a plane from Detroit to  
 Europe, either to London or Paris,  
 then take Royal Air Maroc to Rabat.
- (Ž) - qul:i , kifaš had r:wayal  
 air maruk ? mzyanin ?  
 Say, how are the Royal Air Maroc  
 flights? Are they good?
- (H) - al:ah yawd:i , ši rfiɛ, nimiru  
 wahd . nf:atat kbar, yadi  
 tmši mws:ɛ mɛa rask .  
 Certainly, They are excellent.  
 They are big jets. You'll be very  
 comfortable.

- (Ž) - šhal kataml t:y:ara mn  
bariz lṛ:baṭ ? How long is the flight from Paris to Rabat?
- (H) - kaydhrli šī žuž ds:waye wns: . I think it is two and a half hours.
- (Ž) - waš lmaṭar b'aid mn ṛ:baṭ ? Is the airport far from Rabat?
- (H) - lmaṭar maši fr:baṭ . lmaṭar  
fsla , b'aid mn ṛ:baṭ šī tmaya  
wl:a ʿšra kilumitr . The airport is not in Rabat. It is in Sale. It is about 8 or 10 kilometers from Rabat.
- (Ž) - kifaš ymklli nmši ml:maṭar  
l:mdina ? How can I go from the airport to the city?
- (H) - ml:i twsl lsla tm:a kayn  
takši , awl:a šb:r lkar , rxiš . take the bus, which is inexpensive  
ywsł:k ḥt:a l:mdina bd:at , and will take you downtown for  
btlata dd:rahm . three dirhams.
- (Ž) - wl:ahi ila ana frhan ktir  
lyum l:i ʿrftk . mṛati I am very happy that I met you today.  
ḥt:a hiya katbyi ktir š:rṛ My wife also likes the Middle East  
lʾawst wkathtm: kadalik very much and is interested in North  
bšamal friqy:a . waš ʿndk Africa. What do you have to do  
šī haža muhim:a yd:a ? tomorrow?
- (H) - yadi nd:akṛ mʾa mṛati lyum  
fl:šy:a nšaʾal:ah . ʿtini I'll have to talk to my wife this  
l:nwan dyalk wrum t:ilifun . evening. Give me your address and  
phone number.

- (Ž) - tḥd:l xud ha lakart dyali . Here is my card. Phone me  
 ʿml:i tilifun yd:a nšaʔl:ah tomorrow and bring your wife and  
 wmbəd nta wmratk ažiw zuruna visit with us.  
 wngs:ru žmiʿ .
- (H) - wax:a labd: . l:ayh:nik . Sure. Goodbye.
- (Z) - bs:lama . Goodbye.

\*\*\*

Vocabulary

wilaya (f) / -t	state
ḡn:	to think
bal	idea, mind (used only in certain expressions)
fibali	to (with) myself
ḥd: lbal	pay attention!
ʿarabi (m) / ʿarab	Arab
ʿaraby:a (f) / -t	Arab
luḡa (f) / -t	language
sahih	true, right
bayl:a	that
kadalik	also
skn	to dwell
xlq	to be born
dariža (f) / -t	dialect, colloquial
ʿl:m	to teach
tʿl:m	to learn
lfuṣṣa	Classical Arabic
mmʾir	besides, except, other than
t:arix	history
ž:uḡrafiy:a	geography

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lʔadab	literature
lflsafa	philosophy
ʔilm lʔtīmāʔ	sociology
lq̣tisad	economics
lʔilaqat d:wly:a	international relations
bin	between
š:rq lʔawṣṭ	Middle East
šamal friqy:a	North Africa
lyrb	the West
sʔal	to ask
bḥt (m) / abḥat	research
ʔtīmāʔi (m)	social (Nisba)
htm:	to pay attention, to be concerned
msʔala (f) / masaʔil	matter, question
bḥal	like
ʔaš (i)	to live
š:ʔb	people (of a country)
mnaha	that is to say
qa ida (f) / qawaʔid	custom, habit
fīraq (m)	difference
tm:a	to wish
nažah	success
shl (m) ~ sahl	easy
ashl	easier, easiest
ṭariqa (f)	way, manner
aw:al mṛ:a	first of all
nr:ata (f) / -t	jet

ty:ara (f) / -t	airplane
ma žihti	from my (own) point of view
žihā (f) / -t	side
aḥsn	best, better
im:a ... wl:a	either...or
im:a ... awl:a	
was (m)	wide
mws: maʿa rašk	comfortable (for you)
dhr	to appear, seem
maṭar (m) / -at	airport
rxis (m)	cheap
ws:l	to make reach
ʿrf	to get acquainted with, know(of)
māhim: (m)	important
d:akr (ma) (tḡakr > d:akr)	he talked (to converse)
rqm (m) / arqam	number
ʿs:r	to visit and stay up late
žmiʿ	together

\* \* \*

## XV.2 Grammatical Notes

### 1. bayl:a 'that' :

dn:it bayl:a nta ʿarabi .	I thought that you were an Arab.
ʿrft bayl:a hmd ʿadi yži hna	I knew that Ahmed will come here
yd:a .	tomorrow.



## 2. Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives:

ashl 'easier, easiest' and aḥsn 'better, best' occurred in the conversation. In Moroccan Arabic, comparative and superlative forms are alike, e.g.

<u>Adj.</u>	<u>Comp./Super.</u>	
kbir	akbr	big
ṣṣir	aṣṣr	small
nqi	anqa	clean

The distinction between the comparative and the superlative is made by the use of the preposition mn 'of, from'. This preposition is used only with the comparative.

had d:r:i kbir .	This boy is big.
had d:r:i akbr mn wldk .	This boy is bigger than your son.
hada akbr dr:i .	This is the biggest boy.

3. im:a ... aw, im:a ... awl:a, im:a ... wl:a 'either...or'

baš tmši lfas ymknk tšb:r	In order to go to Fez, you
im:a lmašina awl:a lkar .	can take either the train or the bus.
ʕtini ima qhwa wl:a atay l:a	Give me either coffee or
yxl:ik .	tea, please.

4. mws:ʕ mʕa rask 'comfortable';

The word ras 'head' is used very often to express 'self' as in "myself".

qult m'a raši .

I said to myself.

ṣawbha r:āṣu (< lṣāṣu).

He fixed it (f) for himself.

ṣawbha brāṣu .

He fixed it (f) himself.

sir qdi haža

Go do something for yourself!

r:ask(< lṣask ):

mša huwa brāṣu .

He himself went.

ana brāṣi .

I myself

waš ymknk tqum bhad lxāma

Can you do this work all by yourself?

nta brāṣk ?

\* \* \*

### XV.3 Questions - was'ila

1. fayn tlaqa žurž m'a ḥmd ?
2. waš žurž kayṣf l'arabiy:a ?
3. fayn qraha ?
4. waš žurž frhan ml:i tlaqa m'a ḥmd ? əlaš ? (why?)
5. aš yadi ydir žurž flmayrib ?
6. šnu qra žurž flžamī'a ?
7. kifaš ymknk tmši mn ditwa lṣ:baṭ ?
8. šnu qal ḥmd l'žurž əl:xuṭuṭ lmalaky:a lmayriby:a ?
9. šḥal katəml t:yara mn bariz lṣ:baṭ ?
10. waš lmaṭar beid mn r:baṭ ?

\* \* \*

## XV.4 Proverbs (21 - 25) - lmtal

(21) ḍarna wḍar buna , wḥaw lklab ytrḍuna .

klb (m) / klab

dog

trḍ

to dismiss

This proverb is said about people who are oppressed and shows how  
"slaves sometimes become masters".

(22) lbab l:i kayḍxul m:u r:iḥ , sd:u trtaḥ .

riḥ (m) / ryah

wind

rtah

to rest, get better

Always try to avoid problems.

(23) baš tərḥf lkḍ:ab , wsl:u ḥt:a lbab ḡ:ar .

ws:l

to take (to), to make reach

kd:ab

liar

If you check up on things, you will discover the truth.

(24) qal:u aš xs:k al-ryan , qal:u lxwatm amulay .

xatm (m) / xwatm

ring

mulay

title given to a descendant of the

Prophet Mohammed, here: Sir, Mr.

For those who have nothing, luxuries are more important than  
necessities.

(25) *ṭīr flyā: , aḥsā m my:a fs:ma .*

*ṭīr* (m) / *tyur*                      bird

*sma* (f) / *smawat*                      sky

A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

## UNIT SIXTEEN

XVII Ahmed and Lila Visit George and Mary -

ziyart hmd lžurž

(M) - Mary, /mari/, George's wife

(L) - Lila, /lila/, Ahmed's wife

(Ž) - si hmd mrhba asidi tfq:lu .

mari ažiyy , hada si hmd

mayribi ws:y:da

mratu .

Hello, Ahmed. Come in. Mary  
come and meet Ahmed and his wife  
from Morocco.

(H) - ahin bik alal:a,nqd:mlk

mrati lila .

Nice meeting you. I would like to  
introduce my wife, Lila.

(M) - mrhba bik alal:a .

mrhba bik ndna . tfq:lu

hna .

Welcome madam. Welcome.

Please sit here.

(H) - šukrn .

Thanks.

(L) - mahal mayan hada .

This is a nice place.

(M) - y:ih walakin ma

l'asaf syir šwy:a .

Yes, but unfortunately, it is a  
little bit too small.

(H) - dhrli ma syir walu .

It doesn't look too small.

- (Ž) - si hmd aš byitu tšrbu  
asidi . kayn lwiski  
wkayn lbir:a wkayn  
mšrubat šrin .  
Ahmed, what do you want to drink?  
We have whiskey, beer and other  
drinks.
- (H) - lila aš byiti tšrbi .  
Lila, what do you want to drink?
- (L) - tšini ši kuka mtl:ža  
l:a yxl:ik .  
Give me some ice cold Coke please.
- (Ž) - wnta asi hmd ?  
How about you, Ahmed?
- (H) - iwa ht:a ana tšini ši  
kuka kadalik .  
Me too. A Coke, please.
- (Ž) - wnti amari ?  
How about you, Mary?
- (M) - ana byit ši mšur .  
I would like some juice.
- (Ž) - wax:a .  
All right.
- (Ž) - tfd:li alal:a , xudi , ha lkuka. Please, madam, take the Coke.  
tfd:l asi hmd , xud , ha nta . Ahmed, here you are. Mary, here is  
tfd:li amari , xudi , ha lmšur .your juice.
- (H) - baraka l:ahu fik .  
Thanks.
- (L) - had lkuka mtl:ža mzyan .  
katnf m'a had š:hd .  
This Coke is really cold. It  
helps with the heat.
- (M) - qulili waš ʿndkum flmryib  
š:hd bhal had š:i wl:a  
aktr ?  
Say, is it as hot or even hotter  
than here in Morocco?

- (L) - la, la, t:qš flmɣrib dima  
mzyan fs:if wfš:twā .  
No, the weather in Morocco is always excellent, summer and winter.
- (H) - mm žiht lžw: haža sahla .  
t:qš flmɣrib dima mzyan .  
fmr:akš fs:if kayna šī  
šwy:a dlħarara fyušt .  
As far as the weather is concerned there is nothing to worry about.  
The weather in Morocco is always good. In Marrakech it is a little bit hot in August.
- (Ž) - wfr:bať kifaš lžw: ?  
How about the weather in Rabat?
- (L) - fr:bať lžw: mstabar, walayn:i  
kayn šī šwy:a dr:tuba .  
It is excellent. However, it is a little bit humid.
- (Ž) - qul:i šħal mm žami'a kayna  
ɛndkum flmɣrib ?  
How many universities do you have in Morocco?
- (H) - ɛndna fr:bať žami'at muħmd  
lxamis hiya lžami'a lkbira  
flmɣrib kul:u , walayni kayn  
furur lhad lžami'a fd:ar  
lbida, wfas , wtiťwan , wmknas.  
wkima tɛrf aqdm žami'a flmɣrib  
wšamal friqy:a wš:rq lɛawst  
hiya žami'at lqarawy:in f:a .  
tbnat fɛam tmmmy:a wtmmya .  
wymkn bayl:a lqarawy:in  
flmɣrib , wlɛazħar fmišra  
aqdm žami'at flɛalam ,  
In Rabat, we have the University of Mohamed V, which is the largest university in Morocco, and it has branches in Casablanca, Fez, Tetuan and Meknes. As you know, the oldest university in Morocco and in all of North Africa and the Middle East is the Karaouine University in Fez, which was built in 808 A.D.. We may say that Karaouine in Morocco and Al Azhar in Egypt are the two oldest universities in the world. Al Azhar

ɛlawd:aš lʔazhar tbnat fiɛam  
 tsemy:a wsɛrin . iwa asidi,  
 wnsit baš ngul:k bayl:a  
 kayn žamiʕat bnayusf fmɛ:akš.  
 iwa asidi had š:i ma kan .

was built in 970 A.D. I forgot  
 to tell you that in Marrakech we have  
 the University of Ben Yusef. And  
 that is all we have.

(Ž) - waš lʔasatida kul:hum mawariba? Are all the professors Moroccan?

(H) - la kayn ʔasatida ɛurup:ɛwy:in No, there are European and Egyptian  
 wmsry:in wkayn ht:a and even American professors.  
 lʔamiriky:in .

(L) - ana qrit mɛa ɛustada ʔamiriky:a I studied with an American professor  
 m kuluradu fi ɛam ɛalf tsemy:a from Colorado in 1966 in Rabat.  
 wst:a wst:in fr:bat. šmɛli asi And my husband forgot to tell you  
 žurž ɛažli nsa maqal:kš bayl:a that we have the Teacher's Training  
 ʕndna fr:bat lmdraša lʕulya College in Rabat, the College of  
 llasatida . wfmknas kayne Agriculture in Meknes, the Faculty  
 kul:y:at lfilaha . wf:as of Law in Meknes and Fez, and the  
 wd:ar lbida kayn kul:y:at lɛnɛnɛ. School of Engineering in Rabat.  
 wfr:bat kayn tɛa kadalik maɛrašašat  
 lhndaza .

(Ž) - waš ʕndkum kul:y:at t:ib: ? Do you have a Medical School?

(H) - l:ah yawd:i kul:y:at t:ib: Certainly, that is in Rabat.  
 kayna fr:bat .



- (M) - waš lkul:y:at ʕndkum flmʔrib  
ʕndhum xizanat mzyanin ? Do the Moroccan colleges have  
good libraries?
- (H) - šuf asidi , kul: kul:y:a First of all, each college has a  
fiha mktaba . wmmbed kayn lxizana library. We also have the Public  
leam:a . xizana kbira , kayn fiha Library which is a large library  
kul: lktub l:i txs: , wkayn fiha that has all sorts of books. It  
mʔpuʔat ʕaraby:a makaymknlhaš also has Arabic manuscripts which  
twžd flʕalam . are really unique.
- (M) - tfā:lu asi hmd lʕša mawžud . Dinner is ready.
- (H) - smīli alal:a fayn bit lma ? Where is the bathroom, please?
- (M) - tfā:l ha hiya ʕud:amk . tfā:li It's over there. Lila, please sit  
glsi hma hday alila . by me.
- (L) - baraka l:ahu fik . qulili Thanks. Did you ever have Arabic  
amari , waš ʕmrk kliti ši tʔx food?  
ʕarabi
- (M) - Klit tʔx lubnani.ʕndna wahd I've eaten Lebanese food. We have  
lmtʕam smu mʔʕam š:ix , fih ʕakl a restaurant here named Al Sheikh  
šrqī . Restaurant with Eastern food.
- (L) - t:bx lʕarabi kul:u mzyan All Arabic cooking is similar. In  
wkaytšabh . flmʔrib kayn ši Morocco we have special dishes such  
akl xas: kima ʔa:žin wlksksu as stew, soup, and couscous.  
wlhrrira . nšaʕal:ah kantmaw nti I would like you both to come and  
wražlk tžiw ʕndna nhar ž:mʕa have dinner with us this coming

- lmažya fləšy:a , wntəš:aw žmiə . Friday evening.
- (M) - wəx:a əlila . bkul: farəh . Sure, it will be a pleasure.
- (H) - had lʔakl lʔamiriki xlif wəzy:an This American food is nice and light.  
bz:af . ʔžbni kul:ši . I like it. Everything was good.
- (L) - ht:a əna ʔžbni had ləša bz:af I liked this dinner very much.  
ʔad . l:ayžəl lbaraka . Thank you.
- (M) - bla žmil , mħba bik əlal:a . Don't mention it. We are honored  
ħna mtsr:fin bzyartum . by your visit.
- (H) - si žurž əna ntkl ʔlik nħar George, we are looking forward to  
ž:mə nta wzužatk fləša nša'aləh . seeing you Friday for dinner.
- (Ž) - labd:mə nžiw . Sure, we will come.
- (H) - bs:lama . Goodbye.
- (Ž) - mə s:alama . Goodbye.

\*\*\*

Vocabulary

sy:d / sadat	Mister
sy:ja / -t	Madam (term of reference)
məhal (m) / -t	place
mə lʔasaf	unfortunately (with regret)
dħr	to appear, to seem
mtl:ž	ice cold
l:a yxl:ik	please

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nfa	to be useful
shā	heat
brā	cold
ktir	much, many, a lot
aktr	more
t:as	the weather
lāw:	the weather
š:ta	rain
m ših	as far as, from the point of view
haša sahla	something easy
abaš	never
lhašara	heat, warmth
rtuba	humidity
fṛ (m) / furuṣ	branch
kima	as
bna (i)	to build
ʕam (m) / -at (also smm)	year
had š:i ma kan	that's all there is
ʔustad (m) / ʔasatida	professor
ʔustada (f) / ʔustadat	
ʕali (m)	high
ʕala (m) ; ʕulya (f) (superlative)	higher, highest
kul:y:at lfilaḥa	Faculty of Agriculture
kul:y:a	college
kul:y:at lḥuḥ	Faculty of Law
lḥdaza ~ lḥdasa	engineering, geometry

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t:ib:	medicine
ṭbib (m) / ʔaṭib:a	medical doctor
-a (f) / -t	
sn:a (f) / snan	tooth
mktaba (f) / -t	bookshop
l:i	which, that, who
katxs:	(is) are necessary (f)
mxtuṭ (m) / -at	manuscript
wʔd	to be ready (here: found)
bit lma	rest room
ṭbx	cooking
lubnani (m)	Lebanese (Nisba)
šbh	to look like
kaytšabh	is (are) alike
xas: (m)	special
xfif (m)	light
tqil (m)	heavy
bz:af ʔad	very much, too much
tkl (ʔla)	to depend (on)
zuža / -t	wife

\* \* \*

## XVI.2 Grammatical Notes (on tape)

1. ma ... walu

'at all'

ma syir walu .

It's not small at all.

ma mša walu .

He did not go at all.

ma klit walu lyum .

I did not eat at all today; I haven't eaten anything today.

ma qal:i walu .

He did not tell me anything.

ma ʔndi walu .

I have nothing at all.

2. bhal

'like'

makaynš bhal had š:i .

There is nothing like this.

t:qš hma bhal t:qš flmɣrib

The weather here is like that of Morocco.

bhal aš ?

like what?

kaylɔs ʔmɣs:x bhal ila

He wears dirty clothes as if he

maʔndu flus .

has no money.

3. ɣir ši šwy:a

'just a little bit'

ʔtini ɣir ši šwy:a .

Give me just a little bit.

kla ɣir ši šwy:a dš:lada .

He only ate a little salad.

4. had š:i ma kan

'that is it!'

qal:i bayl:a ɣadi yži

He said he'll come tomorrow and

ɣd:a,whad š:i ma kan .

that is all (that he said)

5. waš

is, are, do, does, will ...?

waš nta yaɖi tbqa hna ?

Are you going to stay here?

waš qal:k bayl:a yaɖi

Did he tell you that he is going

ymši ?

to leave?

## 6. 1:i kayxs:

which is necessary (ms)

1:i yxs:

1:i katxs:

which is necessary (fs)

1:i txs:

1:i kayxs:u

which are necessary (p)

1:i yxs:u

yaɖi nwž:dlk dak š:i

I'll prepare that (thing) which is

1:ikayxs: (~ 1:i yxs:).

necessary.

7. makaymklhaš

it (f) can't, she can't

maymklhaš

also makaymkluš

it (m) can't, he can't

maymkluš

makaymklhaš txdm lyum .

She can't work today.

had š:i makaymkluš ywžd

This thing can't be found anywhere

fši blaša x̂ra myir hna .

else (except here).

maymklhaš nmšiw lmknas

We can't go to Meknes today.

lyum .

8. $\text{ʕmr}$	age (life)
$\text{ʕmn}$	all my life
$\text{ʕmrk}$	all your(s) life
$\text{ʕmr}$	all his life
$\text{ʕmn} \text{ ma } \sim \text{ ma } \text{ʕmn}$	I have never, I'll never
$\text{ʕmn} \text{ ma } \text{mšit } \text{lmr:akš}$	I have never been to Marrakech.
$\text{maʕmrk } \text{tʕawd}$	Don't ever do that again!
$\text{maʕmn} \text{ maʕawd } \text{asi lbulisi}$	I'll never do it again, Officer!
$\text{maʕmr} \text{ nʕawd}$	I'll never do it again.

\* \* \*

XVI.3 Questions - *ʕasʕila*

1.  $\text{asm } \text{mr} \text{ hmd } \text{wasm } \text{mr} \text{ žurž}$  ?
2.  $\text{kifaš } \text{žat } \text{qar } \text{žurž } \text{lmr} \text{ hmd}$  ?
3.  $\text{ašnu } \text{šrb } \text{hmd } \text{wmrtu } \text{wašnu } \text{šrbat } \text{mari}$  ?
4.  $\text{kifaš } \text{t:qš } \text{flmayrib}$  ?
5.  $\text{kifaš } \text{lžw: } \text{fmr:akš} \text{ ? } \text{wfr:baš}$  ?
6.  $\text{šhal } \text{ma } \text{žamīa } \text{flmayrib} \text{ ? } \text{škun } \text{huma}$  ?
7.  $\text{waš } \text{kayna } \text{kul:y:at } \text{t:ib } \text{flmayrib}$  ?
8.  $\text{waš } \text{lʕasatida } \text{fžamīat } \text{mūhm:d } \text{lʕamis } \text{kul:hun } \text{maʕariba}$  ?
9.  $\text{waš } \text{lkul:y:at } \text{flmayrib } \text{ʕndhum } \text{xizanat } \text{kbaš}$  ?
10.  $\text{kif } \text{dayra } \text{lʕizana } \text{lʕama } \text{fr:baš}$  ?
11.  $\text{ʕawdīna } \text{ši } \text{šwy:a } \text{ʕlt:bx } \text{lmayribi}$  .
12.  $\text{fuqaš } \text{yadi } \text{žurž } \text{yžur } \text{hmd}$  ?

\* \* \*

## XVI.4 Proverbs (26 - 30) - lmtal

(26) aš kay<sup>ʕ</sup>rf lhmar fs:knžbir .

lhmar (m) / hmir

donkey

s:knžbir

ginger

Always ask someone who knows.

(27) l:i fatk blila , fatk bhila .

hila (f) / -t

trick

Old people usually are more experienced than younger ones.

(28) ht:a šab, ʕad ʕl:q lhžab .

šab (i)

to get old, to get grey hair

ʕl:q

to hang up, wear (for necklace)

ʕad

then

hžab (m) / -at

amulet, charm, veil

Do things at the proper time.

(29) ža ybus wldu , xw:rflu ʕinu .

bas (u)

to kiss

xw:r

to poke, to unclog

ʕin (f) / ʕym

eye; also a spring of water

This proverb is said about well-intentioned, though clumsy people who, by their awkward deeds, cause more harm than good.



(30) l:i ʕd:u lhmš , kayxaf mn lqn:ba .

ʕd:u (-u-)                      to bite, to sting

hmš (m) / hnuša ~ hmaš              snake

qn:ba (f) / -t ~ qnanb              cord, spring

After being bitten by a snake, one normally fears a rope, because  
of its resemblance to a snake; once bitten, twice shy.

\*\*\*      \*\*\*      \*\*\*

## UNIT SEVENTEEN

## XVII.1 George and Mary Visit Ahmed and Lila -

ziyart žurž lḥmd

(H) - škun ? tḥd:l asidi . ah žurž      Who is it? Come in. Ah, is that  
mrḥba , mrḥba , tḥd:lu , tḥd:lu . you, George? Welcome, come in.

(Ž) - šukrn asi ḥmd , šukrn .      Thanks, Ahmed.

(L) - aḥln wa saḥln mari, aš xbarḥ ?      Hello, Mary. How are you?  
nti bixir ?

(M) - labas lḥmdu lil:ah . wnti ?      I am fine. How are you?

(L) - ḥt:a ana bixir lḥmdu lil:ah .      I am fine.

(H) - tḥd:lu asidi . glsu .      Sit down, please.

(L) - ažiyy a mari . glsi hna .      Sit here, Mary.

(M) - ḥad lbit mʿyan . ežbni ḥad      This is a nice room. I like this  
lfrāš mʿribi .      Moroccan furniture.

(L) - ml:i yadyin twšlu llmʿrib      When you go to Morocco, you'll find  
yadyin tšufu, kayn nwaʿ ktira      different varieties of furniture.  
bz:af ml:frašat . kul: waḥd      Everybody furnishes his house  
kayfr:š d:ar dʿalu bd:uq l:i      according to his own taste.  
ybyi .

- (M) - zṛby:a ṣzala hadi , ʿžbtni  
bz:af , l:un fiha haʿil .  
This is an excellent rug. I like  
it very much. It has excellent  
colors.
- (L) - hadi zṛby:a qdima . hadi  
ʿšṛ snin whiya ʿndna . ila  
mšitu lfas , kayn tm:a bz:af  
dz:rabi , ahsn mn hadi .  
It is an old rug. We have had it  
for ten years. If you go to Fez  
there are a lot of rugs far better  
than this.
- (M) - žurž , labd: ma nžibu mʿana  
ši zṛby:a wl:a žuž ml:maṛrib .  
George, we must bring one or two of  
these rugs back with us from  
Morocco.
- (H) - smhuli, wž:t:lkum ši mšruba  
maṛriby:a .  
Excuse me, I prepared a Moroccan  
drink for you.
- (Ž) - y:ih ! šnu hiya had  
lmšruba ?  
Is that so? What is it?
- (H) - had lmšruba maṛriby:a  
kanqululha l:uz mʿšur .  
We call it almond juice.
- (Ž) - ʿmmi masmt had  
š:i .  
I've never heard of it.
- (H) - tfd:li a mari , xudi duqi .  
tfd:i a žurž , xud, qul:i  
kif žak .  
Here, Mary, taste it. Here, George.  
Tell me how you like it.

(Ž) -ah! mšrubā haʔila hadi .  
 rfiʔ had š:i . hadi aw:l  
 mʔ:a flhayat dyali , l:i kanšrb  
 l:uz mʔsur .

Ah! Excellent. Very good. This  
 is the first time I ever drank it.

(M) -ʔndkum bz:af dyal l:uz  
 flmʔrib ?

Do you have a lot of almonds in  
 Morocco?

(L) -al:ah yawd:i , mʔta l:ah ʔir  
 l:uz flmʔrib . lmʔrib blad  
 filahiy:a . ʔndna bz:af dlfakiya  
 flmʔrib bhal lwilaya dlfakifurʔni  
 waktr .

Certainly there are a lot of almonds  
 in Morocco. Morocco is an agricul-  
 tural country. We have a lot of  
 fruit like California and even more.

(H) -qulilha šnu ʔndna mʔud  
 flmʔrib .

Tell her what we have there.

(L) -iwa kayn l:imm hlw ktir ,  
 wmuʔud bz:af , wʔxiš bz:af ,  
 wakanšd:ru mʔ:u bz:af llxariž .  
 wkayn lhamd kadalik . iwa wkayn  
 d:l:ah , wibt:ix, dak š:i  
 kanšd:quh ʔlawd:aš kayn mʔ:u  
 bz:af . wkayn t:mʔ hlw wmuʔyan ,  
 wʔxiš , wkayn lkʔmʔs , wlxux ,  
 wlmšmaš , wlenb wlbʔqud . iwa  
 ʔndna lfakiya kul:ha mʔuda flmʔrib

Well, we have oranges that are very  
 sweet, plentiful and cheap. We export  
 a lot of them. We have lemons also.  
 And a lot of watermelons and melons  
 which we give away free because we  
 have too many of them. We have dates  
 that are sweet and cheap. We also  
 have figs, peaches, apricots, grapes  
 and plums. Well, we have all sorts  
 of fruits.

(M) -wlxudra ?

How about vegetables?

- (L) - wlxudra haža sahla flmṛib .  
kima amirika, mn žiht lxudra  
kul: ši mužud .  
As far as vegetables are concerned,  
there is no problem. As in America,  
everything is there.
- (M) - waš lxudra yalya ?  
Are vegetables expensive?
- (L) - la, la, abaden . rxiša bz:af  
maši bhal hna fi amirika .  
tərifi šhal kayswa kilu dm:atiša  
ʿndna fr:bat ? rbea dr:yal ,  
mnaha rbea ds:ns .  
No, not at all. They are very cheap.  
It is not like the U.S.A. Do you  
know how much a kilo or tomatoes costs  
in Rabat? Four rials, i.e. four  
pennies.
- (M) - waš bš:ah rxiš had š:i ?  
Really, is it that cheap?
- (L) - kayn mazal arxs: fl'aswaq ʿla  
br:a . had t:aman hada taman  
lmdina .  
You can get it still cheaper in  
small towns and villages. This price  
I quoted you is for the city.
- (Ž) - waš ʿndkum bz:af dlwrd ?  
Do you have a lot of roses?
- (L) - iwa kayn lwrđ wn:w:ar bz:af .  
Lots and lots of roses and flowers.
- (Ž) - kayžbni lwrđ lhmr bz:af .  
I like red roses very much.

\*\*\*

Vocabulary

škm	who is it?
fraš (m) / -at	furniture
nuc (m) / nwa ~ anwa	kind, sort, variety
fr:š	to furnish
mfr:š (m)	furnished
duq	taste

daq (u)	to taste
l:i	that, which, who (relative)
ʔzala (f) / -t	gazelle
bnt ʔzala	a pretty girl (gazelle-like girl)
wʔ:dt > wʔ:t:	I prepared
luz (m)	almonds
smʔ	to hear, listen
kif ʔak ...	how does it strike you
lhayat (f)	life
blad (f) / -at ~ bldan	country
filaha	agriculture
filahi (m)	agricultural (Nisba)
hlw (m) / hlw:in	sweet
mr: (m) / -in	bitter (taste)
sd:r	to export
stwrđ	to import
lxariž	outside, exterior, abroad
sd:q	to give alms
sadaqa (f) / -t	charity
swa (a)	to be worth, to cost
bs:ah	is that true?, true, correct
mazal	not yet, still
ʔla br:a	rural areas, villages
wrđa (f) / wrđ	rose
nw:ara / nw:ar	flower

\* \* \*

## XVII.2 Grammatical Notes

1. Škun

who is (are)?

Škun hada ?

Who is it?

Škun huwa l:i qal:k had

Who is it that told you this thing?

Š:i ?

Škun l:i fikun yadi

Who (among you) is going to go

ymši lbariz ?

to Paris?

2. Šnu

what?, which?

Šnu byiti ?

What do you want?

Šnu qulti ?

What did you say?

Šnu had š:i ?

What is this thing?

Šnu byiti ? lxdṛ wl:a lhmr ?

Which one do you want - the green  
or the red?

3. Ža (i) 'to come' has the imperative aži (ms), ažiy (fs), ažiw (p) and also has the following meanings:

kif žak lmṣur ?

How do you like the juice?

fayn žat lxizana ?

Where is the library?

ha hmd ža .

Here comes Ahmed.

žani bhal ila hlw bz:af .

It seems to me as if it were very sweet.

kayži mṣak had l:un .

This color suits you.

«laš žiti «lih ?

Why did you take sides with him?

ž a kbir «ly:a .

It was big for me.

\* \* \*

## XVII.3 Questions - taswila

1. waš labas ɛla žurž wɛari ml:i žaw ɛnd hmd ?
2. kif ža lfraš lmayribi lmari ?
3. kifaš kayfr:šu lmyarba q:yur dyalhum ?
4. kifaš dayrin q:rabi flmayrib ?
5. šnu hiya lmsruba l:i qd:mha hmd lžurž ?
6. waš mužud bz:af dl:uz flmayrib ?
7. šnu huma lfawakih l:i kaynin flmayrib ?
8. waš kayn bz:af dlxuḍra flmayrib ?
9. qul:na ši waḥdin ('some') m:hum ?
10. waš lfakya wlxuḍra yalyin flmayrib ?

\* \* \*

## XVII.4 Dinner at Ahmed and Lila's - l'ša ɛnd hmd wlila

(H) -lila , waš l'ša mužud ?

Is dinner ready, Lila?

(L) - y:ih l'ša mužud . tfq:li

Yes, please let us go in. Sit here,

a mari , glsi hna ḥdaya .

Mary, next to me.

(H) -ariy nbdaw blḥrira , wmbɛd

Let's begin with the soup, then the

žibilna t:ažin , wksksu , wdik

stew and the couscous, and the

š:laḍa lmayribiy:a l:i sawbtha

Moroccan salad that I prepared.

ana .



- (L) - wax:a ty:b . All right.
- (M) - riha mustabara hadi . waš  
nti l:i sawbti had lxubz ? It smells good. Did you bake this bread?
- (L) - y:ih sawbtu lyum fs:bah . Yes, this morning. We tried to  
aw:di hawlt ana wražli ktir baš eat American bread, but we couldn't.  
nstemlu had lxubz l'amiriki , It is as wet and as spongy as cotton.  
walakin ma l'asaf rtb  
bhal l'atn .
- (M) - had lxubz l:i sawbti mustabar . The bread you baked is excellent.
- (L) - flmayrib l'a'ilat lmayribiy:a Moroccan families usually bake  
kaysawbu dima lxubz fd:ar . their own bread at home. In very  
qlil baš kanšriw lxubz ml:hwant. few instances do we buy bread from  
wkandj: lxb:aza wnda flmayrib , the stores. However, bakeries there  
kadalik, kaysawbu xubz have excellent bread.  
mustabar .
- (H) - si žurž kul , kul . zid ši George, eat. Take some stew; it  
šwy:a dt:ažin . rah mzyan . is good.
- (Ž) - smhli asi hmd , wl:ahi mafiya Excuse me, I can't eat anything else.  
mayzid ht:a ši haža, šb:t , I am full to the brim. Thanks.  
l:ayžel lbarak:a .
- (H) - lila , žibilna liqama wn:wa , Lila, bring the tea, the mint and  
baš byit nwr:i lžurž kifaš the nuts. I would like to show  
kansawbu atay mayribi . George how to prepare Moroccan tea.

- (Ž) - l:ah yawd:i smət ktir ʕla  
had atay mayṛibi . byit nšufk  
kifaš katsawbu .  
Sure, I have heard a lot about this Moroccan tea. I would like to see you prepare it.
- (M) - aš had r:biṣ lxqṛ hada ?  
What is this green grass here?
- (H) - ʕmrk mašfti had š:i ?  
You mean you haven't seen it before?
- (M) - la . hadi aw:l mr:a . fih  
r:iḥa mzyana .  
No, this is the first time. It smells good.
- (H) - hada huwa n:ʕnaʕ .  
This is mint.
- (L) - tfd:li xudi atay a mari .  
Here , Mary, take some tea.
- (M) - si žurž , katbyi atay hlw  
awl:a ms:us ?  
George, do you like your tea with lots of sugar, or do you like it not so sweet?
- (Ž) - l:a yxl:ik byit ʔir š  
mqlq:a ds:uk:ar .  
One spoon of sugar, please.
- (H) - hma lmyarba kanbyiw atay  
hlw bz:af .  
Moroccans like their tea very sweet.
- (M) - had atay rfiṣ . kul:š i ʕžbni  
kantm:a š i nhar ykun ʕndk  
lwqt wmbəd tətini š i mlumat  
kifaš tḫxti had š:i .  
This is excellent tea. I liked everything and would like you to give me the recipes when you have time.
- (L) - ʕal:ah yawd:i . bkul: farah  
lwqt l:i byiti .  
Certainly, it would be a pleasure. Anytime you like.

- (M) - iwa yaḍi naml:k tilifun . I'll phone you.
- (Ž) - iwa asidi kanškrkum ktir Thanks for this nice occasion.  
wala had lmunasaba .
- (H) - bla žmil asidi . hadi ḍarkum . Don't mention it. Come anytime.
- (M) - liltkum sauida . Good night.
- (L) - ila l:iqa? nšawal:ah . - Goodbye.
- (H) - mra s:alama . Goodbye.

\*\*\*

### Vocabulary

ty:b	all right
riha (f) / rwayh	scent, smell
hawl	to try
rtb (m)	wet, humid
qtn (m) ~ qtn	cotton
qlil	few, little
maly:a mayzid	I can't eat anything else (can't add)
šbe	to be filled up with food
rbic (m)	grass
ms:us (m)	lacking enough salt or sugar
malqa / (f) / malq	spoon
malumat	knowledge, information
tbx	to cook

\* \* \*

## XVII.5 Grammatical Notes

1. qlil baš ...

very rarely

qlil baš kanmši

Very rarely do I go to the movies.

ls:inima .

movies.

2. māfy:a mā ...

I can't (lit. there is not in me

that which)

māfy:a māyxdm !

I can't work!

māfy:a māyakulht:a šī haža .

I can't eat anything.

māfy:a māymši .

I can't go.

mafina māymši .

We can't go.

\* \* \*

## XVII.6 Questions - ras'ila

1. baš bdaw l'ša dyalhum ? šnu klaw mn b'ed ?
2. škun l:i šawb š:laqa ?
3. kif dayr lxubz l'amiriki ?
4. waš lila katšri lxubz mn s:uq awl:a katšawbu fq:ar ?
5. waš žurž wmarī klaw māyan ?
6. šnu šrbu mn b'ed mā t'eš:aw ?
7. waš emr mari šaft n:enac mn qbl ?
8. waš ežbhum atay māyribi ?
9. šnu tľbat mari mn lila ?
10. kif žawbatha lila ?

\* \* \*

## XVII.7 Proverbs (31 - 35)

(31) l:i txdmu tiu , wl:i trhnu biu .

tau (i) to obey

trhn to pawn

It is better to obey one's boss and to sell rather than to pawn.

(32) l:i yxalt lhd:ad , yhra hwayu .

xalt to associate with

lhd:ad (m) / -a blacksmith

hura to burn

One is bound to be hurt by bad company.

(33) nta amir , wana amir , wškun yadi yug lhumir .

amir (m) / wanau prince

saug (u) to drive, operate

If all men were kings, no work would be done.

(34) rdina blhm , wma rda bina .

rda (a) to accept

blhm (m) / blhm ~ blhm trouble, worry

In some instances, those who make allowances for others hear their complaints.

(35) l:i tkrh wǧhu fz:nqa , ywr:ik qfah flhm:am .

krh

to hate

wǧh (m) / wǧuh

face

znqa (f) / -t ~ znaqi

street

qfa (m)

back of the neck

hm:am (m) / -at

public bath

One is always bound to run into people he doesn't like.

\*\*\* . \*\*\* \*\*\*

## UNIT EIGHTEEN

Mary and Lila

mary wlila

## XVIII11 A Phone Call - ft:ilifun

- (M) - alu . Hello.
- (L) - škm hadi alal:a ? Who is it, madam?
- (M) - hadi mari . This is Mary.
- (L) - ah ! mari . fayn nti daba ? Where are you now?
- (M) - ana flfɛmasyan hda ɗark . I am at the drugstore near your house.
- (L) - aš maši tɛmli bɛd ma tɛd:i ? What are you going to do when you are through there?
- (M) - walu . Nothing.
- (L) - iwa ažiɣ nšɛbu atay žmiɛ  
ila maɛndk ma d:iri . Then come and let us have a cup of tea together if you have nothing to do.

- (M) - wax:a ana yadya nxlt ɣlik      All right. I'll come to your  
 ld:ar mdaba ši qsmayn wl:a tlata. place in ten or fifteen minutes.
- (L) - iwa hani kantasn:ak hna      I'll wait for you at home.  
 fd:ar .

### Vocabulary

maši tɛmlɪ

you (fs) are going to do

yadi tɛmlɪ

you (fs) will do

xlt (ɣla)

to arrive (at)

\* \* \*

### XVIII.2 Grammatical Notes

1. maši tɛmlɪ

you'll do ...

yadi tɛmlɪ

you'll do ...

The participle of the verb mša 'to go' can substitute for yadi 'going' to express the future:

maši nktb ši bɾa .

I'll write a letter.

yadi nktb ši bɾa .

I'll write a letter.

aš maši tɛmlɪ had lɣšy:a ?      What are you going to do this evening?

aš yadi tɛmlɪ had lɣšy:a ?      What are you going to do this evening?

yadyin nmšiw ls:inima .      We will go to the movies.

2. ila maɛndk maɛd:ir

if you have nothing to do

- a. This is a common, useful structure. Other examples:



ma 'ndi manqul . I have nothing to say.

mskin , ma 'ndu mayakul . Poor fellow, he has nothing to eat.

- b. Notice dar (i) and tdir → d:ir. This assimilation occurs when inflection /t-/ of second person (s. and p.) and third person (fs) precedes a verb whose first radical is /d/ or /ḡ/ .

dar (i) , tdiru > d:iru	you(p) do
dab (u) , kad:ub	it (f) dissolves or melts

It also occurs in derived verb forms V, VI, VII.

darb III	tdarb > d:arb VI	to fight
dw:x II	tdw:x > d:w:x V	to be made dizzy
dq: I(biradical)	tdq:> d:q: VII	to be knocked
dgdg I (quadrilit.)	tdgdg>d:gdg VII	to be smashed

### 3. mn daba from now, within

yadi nmši mn daba šī sara . I'll leave after (about) an hour.

had š:i yadi ywl:i mzyan mn daba šī 'amayn . This thing will be good in two years.

mn daba lfuq mayadiš nšrb atay fš:bah . From now on I won't drink tea in the morning.

\* \* \*

## XVIII.3 Questions - taswila

1. Škun l:i dar t:ilifun llila ?
2. fin kant mari ?
3. Šnu qaltlha lila ?
4. fuqaš yadya mari txlt, əla lila ?

\* \* \*

## XVIII.4 Mary Visits Lila - ziyat mari llila

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (L) - iwa mħba , yal:əh aži .<br>glsi hna hdaya . waš byiti atay<br>wl:a lqhwa ? | Welcome, come, sit here by me.<br>What would you like, tea or coffee? |
| (M) - kanfd:l atay əlawd:aš<br>atay bn:əna kzyəžəni<br>bz:af .                   | I prefer tea because I like mint<br>tea.                              |
| (L) - tfd:li . ha atay mizud .<br>xudi lhlwa . had lhlwa<br>sawbtha byd:i .      | Here, the tea is ready.<br>Take some cookies. I made them<br>myself.  |
| (M) - had š:i rfis . hlwa rfis .<br>qulili asm had lhlwa ?                       | Excellent. What do you call this?                                     |
| (L) - hadi hlwa mairiby:a<br>smha kəb ʔzal .                                     | This is a Moroccan dessert that<br>we call gazelle horn.              |

- (M) - had lkswa dyalk ežbtñi bz:af . I like your dress.
- (L) - hada huwa lqftan lmayribi . This is the Moroccan kaftan. Come  
ažiy m'aya llbit dn:cas . yadi with me to the bedroom. I'll show  
nwr:ik hwayž šrin l:i vñdi . you some other clothes I have.
- (M) - byit n'rf kifaš l:bas I would like to know what  
lmayribi . Moroccan clothes look like.
- (L) - šufi hadi thty:a katkun This is a transparent dress which we  
tht lqftan . whadi dfina , wear under the kaftan, and this is a  
whadi mdm:a , whada hayk , long kaftan. This is a belt and this  
whadi žl:aba , whada šrbil . is a shawl, and this is a djellaba,  
and this is a pair of shoes.
- (M) - had l:bas ha'il . waš had These are lovely clothes. Do you  
t:ub katsawbuh flmayrib ? make this kind of material in  
Morocco?
- (L) - y:ih , vñdna ma'amil We have textile factories which  
flmayrib dyal t:ub kima produce silk, cotton, linen, wool  
lhrir , wlqtn , wlkt:an , and synthetic materials. Would you  
wš:uf , wš:abra . byiti nwr:ik like to see my silver and gold.  
n:uqra wd:hb dyali ? (jewelry)?
- (M) - y:ih , ila žat 'la xatrk . If you don't mind.
- (L) - had lxatm hdaqli hmd f'id This ring was given to me by Ahmed  
miladi , whad lxial dyal m:i , on my birthday, and this necklace  
whad d:malž hadu šrithum m is my mother's, and I bought these  
tanža l'am l:i fat . vñdi bracelets in Tangiers last year.

hɛam kul:u ɛnb xl:itu flmɛɣrib  
mɛa ɛi wɛ:a .

I have a gold belt which I left  
in Morocco at my parents' house.

(M) - had ʃ:i ɣali bz:af .

That is very expensive.

(L) - lmɛa lmɛɣriby:a dima ɛndha  
ʃi ktir ml:bas wlfɛ:a wɛ:hb .  
xwatati l:i flmɛɣrib ɛndhum tlata  
wl:a ɣɛa dlmɛ:at akɛɣ m:i .

The Moroccan woman always has a  
lot of gold and clothes. My sisters  
who live in Morocco have three or four  
times as much as I do.

(M) - kantm:a nʃaɣl:ah ml:i  
nwsɣu lr:bat ana wʒurʒ, byitkum  
nti whmd tmʃiw mɛana ʃi nhar  
is:uq baʃ naxdu ʃi hwayʒ kima  
had ʃ:i dyalk .

I hope that when we go to Rabat,  
if possible, you and Ahmed can help  
us buy some clothes like yours in  
the market.

(L) - smhili , had ʃ:i mamwʒudʃ  
fs:uq . xs:na nmʃiw llmdina  
ɣima fr:bat wl:a fas . ɛndi  
ɛm:i wxalti kayskunu f:as . wlad  
ɛm:i kayɛrfu fas mzyan . huma  
ymʃiw mɛana wmbɛd tʃriw  
l:i byitu .

Sorry, but you can't buy them at the  
market. You have to go to the  
medina either in Rabat or in Fez.  
I have my (paternal) uncle and my  
(maternal) aunt in Fez. My (paternal)  
cousins know Fez very well and can  
help us buy what you want.

(M) - hadi fkrɛ mzyana .

That is an excellent idea.

(L) - ʒd:i ɛndu ɣanut kbir dɛ:rabi  
fd:ar lbida .

My grandfather has a big carpet shop  
in Casablanca.

(M) - qulili fayn kaynin lhwant  
l:i kaybiɛu ʒ:ld lmzyan ?

Tell me, where are good leather  
workshops?

- (L) - bħal aš ? Like what, for example?
- (M) - bħal hađ š:i l:i ʿndk  
fd:xla . Like that piece you have in the  
living room.
- (L) - hađ š:nʿa kul:ha mǝžuda  
fi fas . You can find all that in Fez.
- (M) - waš ašr ymknlī nšri  
ml:mǝrrib ? What else can I buy in Morocco?
- (L) - ymknlk tšri l:i byiti, kul:  
ši mǝžud tm:a . ila byiti tšri  
n:uqra awl:a d:hb kayn mǝžud . You can buy whatever you want.  
Everything is available. You can  
buy silver or gold or copper or  
wkeyn š:wani dn:has šfr whmr  
mǝcuša , ʿažiba bz:af , wkeymknlk buy a lot of things made of brass  
tšri bz:af dlhwayž mšnuʿin which are really cheap. We also  
m:has . n:has ʿndna rxis have Moroccan blankets, cushions  
bz:af flmǝrrib . wmbʿd kayna and table covers, hand-made and  
masaʿil kǝra kima bt:ny:at , embroidered and Moroccan couches.  
wmxad: mǝrriby:in , wʿtawat Westerners who live in Morocco like  
dlmida mtruzin blyd: , wkeyn them very much. And of course we  
l:hayf . kul: lʿurup:awy:in have rugs everywhere in Morocco.  
l:i kayʿišu flmǝrrib kaybyiwhum And, as I told you before, we have  
bz:af . molum kayn mǝžud ʿ:rabi leather work, like wallets, hand bags,  
fkul: lmǝrrib . wkima qultik kayn and ladies' and men's slippers and  
mšnuʿat žld kadalik bħal lbžtam pocketbooks. All this is handmade  
wš:kara , wš:rbil , wbllya and beautifully decorated by hand,  
too.

wš:ak dš:yalat . kul: had

š:i mš:nuš blyd: fih nqš

māyribi rfiš .

(M) - kanškrk ktir šla had lmalumat . Thank you very much for this information.

(L) - bla žmil amari . aži naxdu  
š: kas datay ašr , You're welcome, Mary. Let's have another cup of tea.

(M) - wax:a . ila žat šla xatrk . All right, if you would like.

(L) - tšd:li xudi atay . Here is the tea.

(M) - baraka l:ahu fik . Thank you.

### Vocabulary

yal:ah

let us go, let's

kswa (f) / ksawi

dress

qftan (m) / qfatn

kaftan

bit n:as

bedroom

lbas ~ lbs

clothing

tšty:a (f) / -t

transparent nylon dress worn under the kaftan

dfina (f) / dfayn

a kaftan type of dress

mšm:a (f) / -t ~ mšam

belt (cloth)

hayk (m) / hay:ak

heavy shawl

žl:aba (f) / žlalb

djellaba

šrbil (m) / šrabl

ladies shoes

---

haʔil (m)	excellent
tub (m) / twab	material
maʔmāl (m) / maʔamāl	factory
ħrir	silk
kt:an	linen
ʃuf	wool
ʃabra	artificial silk
ʕid milad	birthday
ʔm:i ~ ʔum:i	my mother
ʔb:a	my father
dmliz (m) / dmaliz	bracelet
dbliz (m) / dbaliz	bracelet
ʕm:i	my paternal uncle
xali	my maternal uncle
xalti	my maternal aunt
ʒd:i	my grandfather
fkr̥a (f) / afkar̥	idea
ʃnʕa	manufacturing, production, trade
nqš	to engrave
nhas ʃr̥	brass
nhas ħmr̥	copper
bt:an:y:a (f) / -t	blanket
mx̥d:a (f) / mx̥ad	cushion
ʔta (f) / ʔtawat	cover
ymk̥li ~ ymk̥l:i	it is possible for me
lhifa / lhayf	long narrow mattress shaped like a couch
maʔlum	certainly, of course

mṣnuʿat	products
nqš (m) / nquš	decoration
bṣṭam (m) / bṣaṭm	wallet
škarā (f) / škayr	bag (with shoulder strap, used by men)
blāya (f) / blayī	North African slippers
šrbīl (m) / šrabl	woman's embroidered slippers

\* \* \*

### XVIII.5 Grammatical Notes

#### 1. Notice the following variants:

lmayrib ~ lmayrib ~ lmayrib	Morocco
mayribi ~ mayribi ~ lmayribi	Moroccan

2. lbit dn:ʿas                      bedroom  
     bit n:ʿas                      bedroom  
     lbit dyal n:ʿas                bedroom  
 3. l:i                              who, which, that (m,f,p)

lwld l:i ža smu hmd .	The boy who came is called Ahmed.
had š:i l:i šriti haʿil .	That thing you bought is excellent.
lʿyalat l:i tyd:aw mʿana mšaw .	The ladies who had lunch with us left.

#### 4. Kinship terms

walid	father
ʿab: / ʿabaʿ	father
walida	mother
ʿum: / ʿum:ahat	mother
lwalid dyali	my father
ʿb:a	my father



---

lwalida dyali	my mother
ḥm:a ~ ḥm:i	my mother
lwalidin	parents
ḡd: / ḡdud	grandfather
ḡd:a / -t	grandmother
ḡd:i	my grandfather
ḡd:ati	my grandmother
bn / wlad	son
wld / wlad	son
wldi / wlati	my son
bnt / bnat	daughter
bnti / bnat	my daughter
ḡax: / ḡx:ut	brother
xay ~ xuya / ḡx:uti	my brother
ḡuxt / xwatat	sister
ḡuxti / xwatati	my sister
ḡbib	my uncle
ḡm: / ḡmam	paternal uncle
ḡm:i / ḡmami	my paternal uncle
ḡm:a / -t	paternal aunt
ḡm:ti / ḡm:ati	my paternal aunt
xal / xwal	maternal uncle
xali / xwali	my maternal uncle
xala / -t	maternal aunt
xalti / xalati	my maternal aunt

---

bn ʕm:i / wlad ʕm:i	my cousin (fa br so)
wld ʕm:i / wlad ʕm:i	my cousin (fa br so)
bnt ʕm:i / bnat ʕm:i	my cousin (fa br da)
wld ʕm:ti / wlad ʕm:ti	my cousin (fa si so)
bnt ʕm:ti / bnat ʕm:ti	my cousin (fa si da)
wld wld ʕm:i	second cousin (son of my paternal uncle's son)
bnt wld ʕm:i	second cousin (daughter of my paternal uncle's son)
wld bnt ʕm:i	second cousin (son of my paternal uncle's daughter)
wld wld ʕm:ti	second cousin (son of my paternal aunt's son)
bnt bnt ʕm:ti	second cousin (daughter of my paternal aunt's daughter)
wld bnt ʕm:ti	second cousin (son of my paternal aunt's daughter)
wld wld xali	second cousin (son of my maternal uncle's son)
bnt wld xali	second cousin (daughter of my maternal uncle's son)
bnt wld xalti	second cousin (daughter of my maternal aunt's son)
bnat bnt xalti	second cousins (daughters of my maternal aunt's daughter)
bnt ʕm: b:a	second cousin (daughter of my father's paternal uncle)

---

wld ʿm: b̂:a	second cousin (son of my father's paternal uncle)
wld xal b̂:a	second cousin (son of my father's maternal uncle)
bnt xal b̂:a	second cousin (daughter of my father's maternal uncle)
wld xalt m̂:i	second cousin (son of my mother's maternal aunt)
raʒl	man (husband)
raʒli	my husband
raʒlha	her husband
mra	woman (wife)
mraṭi	my wife
mratu	his wife
nsib (m)	in-law
nsiba (f)	in-law
nsibi (m)	my in-law
nsibti (f)	my in-law
nsab (p) / -at	in-laws
nsabi (mp)	my in-laws
nsabati (fp)	my in-laws
ʔu mraṭi	brother-in-law (wife's brother)
wld ʿm: mraṭi	son of my wife's paternal uncle (my wife's cousin)
ʔuxt raʒli	sister-in-law (my husband's sister)
lwalid dlmra dyali	father-in-law (my wife's father)

lwalida dlmra dyali	my mother-in-law (my wife's mother)
qrib (m) / q̣rab	relative
qriba (f) / q̣rabat	
ʔahl	family (of)
lahl ~ lʔahl	the family (of)
ʔahl lmra	in-laws (the wife's family)
ʔahl r:azl	in-laws (the husband's family)
ʔawila (f) / -t	family

\* \* \*

#### XVIII.6 Questions - ʔawila

1. Šnu byat mari tšrb ? atay wl:a lqhwa ? ʔlaš ?
2. asmit lhlwa l:i sawbatha lila ?
3. qul:na škun huma bəq 'some' ksawi dlʔalat l:i mužudin flmaʔrib ?
4. waš kayna maʔamil dt:ub flmaʔrib ?
5. škun l:i hda lxatm llila ? fuqaš ?
6. waš lmra lmaʔriby:a kaykun ʔndha bz:af ddhb ? bhal aš ?
7. min kayšru n:as d:hb flmaʔrib ?
8. kifaš ʔadya lila tʔawn mari wžurž baš yšriw lli byaw ml:i ykunu flmaʔrib ?
9. waš kayn mšmuʔat dn:has flmaʔrib ? bhal aš ?
10. aš kaysawbu mn ž:ld flmaʔrib ?

\* \* \*

XVIII. 7 Mary visits Lila (Part 2) - *zyart mari llila*

- (L) - *ʕndk ši suʔal ʔaḵr ?* Do you have any other questions?
- (M) - *raḥli ɣal:i smʕ bayl:a* My husband told me that most  
*lyaliba flʕaʔilat lmaḡriby:a* of the Moroccan families have  
*ʕndhum lmtʕl:mat .* housekeepers.
- (L) - *mʕlum ymknlk tqɭ:bi ʕla* Of course, you can look for a young  
*ši bnt syira tʕawnk . lmtʕl:mat* girl to help you. All Moroccan  
*lmʕriby:at kul:hum kayʕrfu* housekeepers know how to cook and  
*yṯbxu , wynd:fu d:ar , wkadalik* clean the house and take care of the  
*kayqablu d:rari s:ḡar wkaytsw:qu ,* kids and do all sorts of things.  
*wkayʕmlu kul: had lmqdy:a .*
- (M) - *ḥaḡiq ?* Is that so?
- (L) - *ʕndna fr:baṯ kayn ila bṯiti* In Rabat you can go to the police  
*kaymknlk tmši lš:urṯa wmbʕd* station and they have addresses of  
*huma yʕṯiwk lɛnwɛn dyal ši* housekeepers who work with  
*mtʕl:ma mnduk lmtʕl:mat l:i* European families. And you meet  
*yxdm mʕa lʕaʔilat lʕurup:awy:at .* some of them and choose one and  
*wmbʕd yadi ttlaɣay mʕaha* discuss the salary.  
*wtšufiha wtʕmli mʕaha*  
*taman .*
- (M) - *waš had lmtʕl:mat xs:hum* Do the housekeepers sleep in or  
*makan ds:ukna xas:, ʔawl:a* do they live with their families?  
*kaysknu mʕa lʕaʔila dyalhum ?*

(L) - ila kanu mtel:mat br:any:at  
kaymknihum ysknu msa mwalin d:ar.

If they are not from Rabat, they  
live in.

(M) - iwa ahsn , xš:ni bnt l:i tbqa  
mray fđ:ar , clawd:aš endi žuž  
dlwlad s̄yar , whad lmud:a l:i  
yadi nbqaw flmayrib , yadi  
nxržu ktir . whaža xra byit  
ntel:m t:abx lmayribi .

I would like one that lives in because  
I have two little children and  
I would like to get out during our  
stay in Morocco. Also, I want  
to learn how to cook Moroccan food.

(L) - ila kant endk mtel:ma , nti  
mayadi tmlī ht:a šī haža .  
lmtel:ma , hiya l:i kaṭy:b  
lftur fš:bah .

If you have a housekeeper, you are  
not going to have to do anything. She  
prepares breakfast. Moroccans eat  
very good breakfasts.

flmayrib l'aṭilat  
lmayriby:a kayftu mzyan .  
kayty:bu fš:bah r:rayf ,  
awl:a s:fnž , wlibid watay  
awl:a lqhwa . iwa wmbəd  
katmši ls:uq , katmī lmīdy:a  
l:i ymknha tsawb biha lyda  
wlša . wmbəd katwl:i lđ:ar ,  
katnd:f d:ar kul:ha . fl:w:l ,  
katsawb byut n:ras , wmbəd bit  
d:yaf , wmbəd bit lma , wlhm:am ,  
wlks:ina , wmbəd katmī š:abun .

They eat pancakes or doughnuts  
and eggs, and drink tea or coffee.  
Then the housekeeper shops for lunch  
and dinner, and comes home to  
clean the house. First she cleans  
the bedrooms, then the living room,  
the toilet, the bathroom, and the  
kitchen. Then she washes the clothes.

- (M) - waš lmtɛl:mat kayɛrfu t:bx  
lmaɣribi, awl:a lɣurup:awi  
kadalik ? Do housekeepers know how to cook  
Western food as well as Moroccan  
food?
- (L) - melum bžuzhum , maɣribi  
wɣurup:awi . walayn:i xs:k  
nti tqulilha aš byiti flyda  
wfləša kul: yum . Yes, both Moroccan and Western  
cooking. However, you have to tell  
her what you want her to cook for  
lunch and dinner every day.
- (M) - šhal fs:ara l:a yxl:ik ? What time is it, please?
- (L) - hadi ɣ:bɛa wns: daba . It is 4:30 now.
- (M) - iwa l:a yhn:ik . ntšawfu mmbəd . Goodbye, I'll see you later.
- (L) - iwa mara s:alama . Goodbye.

Vocabulary

ql:b	to look for, turn over, check, examine
nd:f	to clean
haqia ?	is that so?
š:urɛa	police
bulis	police
bulisi (m) / bulis	policeman
lqa (a)	to meet
laqa	to meet
tlaga (ma)	to meet (with)
xrɛ (kayxrɛž)	to go out

sw:q	to shop
šfnža (f) / -t ~ sfnž	doughnut
mǧdy:a (f) / -t	shopping, errand
bit d:yaf	salon, living room
hm:am (m) / -at	bathroom
ḵš:ina (f) / -t	kitchen
kuzina (f) / -t	kitchen
ṣabun	soap
ʿml s:abun	to wash clothes
ṣb:n	to wash clothes
tšawf	to see one another, meet

\* \* \*

#### XVIII.8 Questions - ṣawila

1. waš lmtɛl:mat lmaɣriby:at kayɛrfu yty:bu ?
2. aš kaydiru lmtɛl:mat mn ɣir ty:yab ('cooking') ?
3. fin ymkn llɛrupawy:in ywždu lmtɛl:mat ?
4. waš byat mari lmtɛl:ma tgls maha fq:ar wl:a tskun msa lɛawila dyalha ? ɛlaš ?
5. aš kayaklu lmaɣriba flftur ?
6. aš kaydiru lmtɛl:mat mn bɛd maymšiw ls:uq ?
7. waš lmtɛl:mat kayɛrfu yty:bu ɣir lɛakl lmaɣribi wšafi ?

\* \* \*



## XVIII.9 Proverbs (36 - 40)

(36) *mm b'ed l-rka , shba .**rka*

to fight, to treat roughly

*rka (f) / -t*

a fight

*shba ~ shba*

friendship

Friendships are often strengthened after a misunderstanding.

(37) *huta xanza , katm:z š:wari .**xnz*

to stink

*xanz*

smelly (bad)

*xm:z*

to cause to stink

*šwari (m) / -yat*a large saddle bag used on beasts  
of burden for hauling

One rotten fish spoils the whole basket.

(38) *šam ht:a ſya , wftr ſla žrađa .**šam (u)*

to fast

*žrađa (f) / žrađ*

grasshopper

This proverb is said about people who refrain from a particular activity for a period of time and then, upon resumption of the activity, show poor choice or taste in what they do.

(39) ʿryan taḥ ʿla mkš:t .

taḥ (i)	to fall
kš:t	to rob
mkš:t (m)	penniless

This proverb is said about a person who seeks the help of another helpless person.

(40) sbʾ šnayʾ , wʾ:zq dayʾ .

šayʾ (f) / šnayʾ	craft, job
ʾzq	to grant (by God)
dayʾ (i)	to be lost
ʾzq (m) / ʾzaq	earned compensation, bounty
dayʾ (m)	lost

He is a jack of all trades but gets no real profit from any of them.

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

Well, Paris is an excellent city,  
but everything is expensive there.

(L) - mʕak lħq: . ana wraʒli  
 ml:i kun:a kanʕišu  
 fbariz hadi ʕamayn  
 ʒbrna taksyat ʕalin, wl:ʕakl  
 ʕali, ws:ukna ml:muħal .  
 ana wraʒli kun:a kanʕišu  
 fwahd lbit syir , fih šrzm  
 syir wmakaynš fih ma sxum ,  
 wkun:a kanxl:su alf wmy:a  
 wxmsa wšrin frank fš:hr .  
 iwa ʕšna ʕamayn bħal had  
 š:i ; bariz mdina haʕila ,  
 walayn:i tkrfšna bz:af .

You are right. When my husband  
 and I lived in Paris two years  
 ago, we found that taxicabs and  
 food were expensive. We found it  
 impossible to rent a decent place at  
 a reasonable price. We used to live  
 in a small room with one small  
 window and no hot water. We paid  
 1125 francs a month. We lived like  
 that for two years. Paris is a  
 great city, but we had a real hard  
 time.

(M) - ana mt:afqa mʕak . lħayat  
 fbariz xs:ha flus ktira .  
 muħal tžbri maħal: mzyan ,  
 walakin ʕadi yṭqam ʕlik  
 ʕali bz:af .

I agree with you. Life in Paris  
 requires a lot of money. It is  
 possible to find a nice place to  
 live but it will cost you a lot.

(H) - ʕal:ah , tfq:lu . ha  
 s:y:ara dyali tm:a .

Come, my car is over there.

(Ž) - fin ʕadyin nmšiw daba ?

Where are we heading now?

(H) - ʕndi lq:ar baš ntʕš:aw  
 žmiʕ , wtšufu lʕaʕila  
 dyalna , wmbəd ʕadyin

To my place. We'll eat and I'll  
 introduce you to our families, and  
 then I'll take you to see the house

nmšiw nwr:iwk d:ar l:i  
 žbmalk ila byitiha ,  
 yr hma qriba flagdal .

that I rented for you in Agdal.  
 It is not far from here.

(Ž) - waš had d:ar bida  
 ml:žamīa ?

Is this house far from the  
 University?

(H) - la , d:ar hda lhy: lžamīi . No, the house is in the campus area.

(Ž) - hači fkrā mzyana .

That is a good idea.

### Vocabulary

safar

travelling, trip

ql:ʿ

to take off

wqf

to stand up, stop

mʿak lhq:

you are right

sukna

dwelling

ml:muhal

impossible

saun (m)

hot

xl:s

to pay

krfs

to botch up, to maltreat

tkrfs

to be messed up

muhal

I doubt it, I don't think so

(expresses doubt as to some action)

tqam (ʿla)

to cost

sy:ara (f) / -t

car

hy:

quarter, section of town

\* \* \*



## 3. yir

yir hna qrib                      except, but, only, just 'isolating  
not far from here                      particle'

drst yir d:ariža lmayriby:a . I studied only Moroccan Arabic.  
ma drst yir d:ariža lmayriby:a . I studied only Moroccan Arabic.

waš d:ar dyal hmd b'ida              Is Ahmed's house far from here?  
m:a ? (<mm hna)

la , yir hna qriba .                  No, not far from here.

Yrfili yir ši šwy:a                      (Ladle) Give me just a little bit  
l:a yxl:ik .

endi yir řba dd:rahm .                  I have just (only) four Dirhams.

ma endi yir řba dd:rahm .              I have just (only) four Dirhams.

mařani yir had š:i .                      He only gave me this thing.

\* \* \*

## XIX.3 Questions - řasřila

1. škm l:i tsn:a řurř wmarī fmařař sla ?
2. waš ř:y:ařa wřlat flwqt ?
3. aš řhrłk řř:wayal air mařuk ?
4. fayn wqf řurř wmarī ?
5. kif řbřu bariz ?
6. kifaš řaš hmd wlila fbariz ?
7. fayn d:ahum hmd mm b'ed manzlu mřř:y:ařa ?
8. fayn kayna d:ar l:i kraha hmd lřurř ?
9. fayn kayn lřy: lřamisi řř:bař ?

\* \* \*

## XIX. 4 With Ahmed and Lila's Family in Rabat -

m'a l'a'wila dhmd wlila fr:baṭ

(Z) - Zubida, Lila's mother, /zubida/

(B) - Bel Arbi, Lila's father, /bl'arabi/

(A) - Aisha, Lila's sister, /'aiša/

(Z) - m'hba bikum 'ndna . lila

tkl:mtli bz:af 'lik nti

wžurž .

Welcome. Lila talked quite a bit  
about you and George to me.

(B) - iwa , m'hba bikum asidi

'ndna . tfd:lu l'sa

mizud .

Welcome. Come in. Dinner is  
ready.

(A) - smhili alal:a mari ,

fayn katsknu fi amirika ?

Excuse me, Mary, where do you live  
in America?

(M) - ana xlaqit fšikagu ,

wl'a'wila dyali kul:ha

katsknu fšikagu . walakin

'mlt d:irāša dyali kul:ha

fmš:igan . tm:a tlaqit m'a

žurž . wflhadr kansknu fditrwa .

I was born in Chicago, and my  
family lives in Chicago. But I  
went to school in Michigan where I  
met George. At the present time  
we live in Detroit.

(A) - qrit flžuyrafy:a

l'amiriky:a bayl:a mdint

ditrwa mdina kbira , wfiha

bz:af dlmasani' ds:y:arat .

I studied in American geography  
that Detroit is a big city and that  
it has many automobile factories.



- (M) - y:ih . mʕak lħq: .                      You are right.
- (A) - kantm:a flmʕstqbal tkun  
endi ši mħa baš nmši  
nqra fžami:a amiriky:a .                      I hope in the future to have a  
fellowship to study in an American  
university.
- (Ž) - kayn ʕndna fʕanarbr  
fmš:igan žami:a haʕila .                      In Ann Arbor, Michigan, we have an  
excellent University.
- (L) - šnu bʕiti tārši aʕiša ?                      What do you want to study, Aisha?
- (A) - bʕit ndrš l:uyat kima  
lʕinglizy:a wlʕispany:a  
wlʕalmany:a kadalik .                      I would like to study languages such  
as English, Spanish and German.
- (Ž) - l:ah yawd:i , yadi tkuni  
saʕda mʕa rāšk tm:a .  
kaydhrli bayl:a žami:at mš:igan  
ahsn žami:a flʕalam kul:u  
ftārīš l:uyat .                      Well, in that case, you will be very  
happy. I think that the University  
of Michigan is the best university  
in the world in the field of teaching  
(foreign) languages.
- (B) - had š:i haʕil . nti  
aʕiša katarfi ši šwy:a  
dn:gliza .                      That is excellent. Aisha, you know  
some English.
- (A) - y:ih . ʕmlt ʕamayn fl:isi .                      I studied English for two years at  
the lycée (high school).
- (M) - had lmud:a l:i ana hna  
fr:baṭ, ana kayxš:ni  
nt:l:m ā:ariža lmaʕriby:a                      During my stay here in Rabat I  
would like to improve my colloquial  
Moroccan. I have an idea; I'll

mzyan . wfnaɣari , ana  
 nɛtik dɾuʃ blingliziya , wnti  
 ʔawnini bd:ariʒa lmaɣriby:a,  
 wila kan ʔndk lwqt , ʔl:mini  
 kifaʃ nqra wnkɛb lʔaraby:a  
 lfusha , ʔlawd:aʃ dɾst ɣir  
 d:ariʒa lmaɣriby:a .

help you with English and you help  
 me with Moroccan Arabic, and if you  
 have time, teach me to read and write  
 Classical Arabic, because I only  
 studied colloquial Moroccan.

(Z) -iwa , hadi fkrɛ mzyana aʔiʃa .  
 daba nti fʃ:if , maʔndk mad:iri  
 fhad lʔutla .

That is an excellent idea, Aisha.  
 Now that it is summer vacation you  
 have nothing to do.

(A) - wax:a , bkul farah , ana  
 mustaʔd:a .

Well, I am ready.

(M) - bqay tʒi ʔndi ld:ar kul: nhar  
 mmbɛd lyda waxɛm ʒmiɛ .

Come to my place everyday after  
 lunch and we'll work together.

(A) - wax:a alal:a .

All right.

(Z) - fhad t:lt ʃhur dʃ:if  
 dɣrli yadya ttɛl:mi  
 lngliza mzyan m dak ʃ:i  
 r:ifiɛ ma mari, ʔlawd:aʃ  
 mari kant mɛl:ima dɛ:gliza  
 hadi rɛt sin..

You'll learn English very well  
 in these three months because Mary  
 was an English teacher four years  
 ago.

(Z) - ʔiʃa kadalik lʔam lmaɣ  
 kant katɛl:m mɾat s:afir  
 lʔamiriki d:ariʒa lmaɣriby:a .

Last year Aisha taught Moroccan  
 Arabic to the wife of the American  
 ambassador who now speaks very

wflħadr hiya kathdr bd:ariža  
lmaṛiby:a mzyan mn dak š:i  
r:fi, bh:al lmaṛba .

good Moroccan Arabic, exactly like  
a Moroccan.

(H) -mak lhq: am:i . ml:i  
žawbtha lbarh ft:ilifun,  
endha hlq kif ši maṛiby:a .

You're right, mother. When I talked  
to her over the phone yesterday, she  
sounded exactly like a Moroccan.

(L) -mrat š:afir l'amiriki hadi  
tlt snin whiya kat:iš hna  
flmaṛib . katbyi lmaṛib  
bz:af hiya wražlha . l'usbu  
lmaži nša'al:ah yadyin tkunu  
strahtu ma raškum fdaškum ,  
yadi n'či ši hfla wmb'd yadi  
nqd:mlkum š:afir l'amiriki  
wmratu ; nas ty:bin bz:af.  
wmb'd yadi ttlaqaw ma  
maṛiba,w'urup:awy:in ,  
w'amiriky:in ħrin . wkantm:aw  
had lmad:a dyalkum hna flmaṛib ,  
tkun sa'ida ktir  
nša'al:ah .

The ambassador's wife has been living  
here for three years . Both she and  
her husband like Morocco very much.  
Next week when you've settled down,  
I'll give a party and introduce the  
Ambassador and his wife to you.

They are excellent people.

You will also meet some Moroccans,  
Europeans and other Americans. We  
hope you will have a nice time here  
in Morocco.

### Vocabulary

xlq

to create, to be born

xlaq

to be born

masn' (m) / masani'

factory

mmha (f) / -t	scholarship
səd	to be happy
səd (m)	happy
ʿawn	to help
ʿutla ~ ruxsa	vacation
bqay tziy	keep coming (f)
žawb	to answer
hlq	voice, throat
strah	to repose, relax
hfla (f) / -t ~ hfali	party
ty:b (m)	nice, gentle, good (for people). ok

\* \* \*

## XIX.5 Grammatical Notes

1. Conjugation of the verbs xlq 'to be born' and xlaq 'to be born' :

<u>xlq</u> 'to be born (to create)'	<u>xlaq</u> 'to be born'	
xlqt	xlaqit	I was born
xlqti	xlaqiti	you (s) were born
xlq	xlaq	he was born
xlqat	xlaqat	she was born
xlqna	xlaqina	we were born
xlqtu	xlaqitu	you (p) were born
xlqu	xlaqu	they were born

2. rfi excellent  
ši rfi excellent  
 nimiru wahd excellent (Al)  
 ha'il excellent  
 ma dak š:i r:fi excellent
- lkswa dyalha rfi . Her dress is excellent.  
 šrat kswa ši rfi She bought an excellent dress.  
 had l'akl nimiru wahd . This is excellent food.  
 had d:ar hadi ha'ila . This house is excellent.  
 šra wahd lkswa lmratu He bought an excellent dress for  
 mdak š:i r:fi . his wife.
3. hadi amayn two years ago, for two years  
 šuftu hadi amayn . I saw him two years ago .  
 hadi amayn mašftu . I haven't seen him for two years.  
 zurt bariz hadi amayn . I visited Paris two years ago.  
 hadi amayn baš zurt It was two years ago that I  
 bariz . visited Paris.
- lila kant m'l:ima Lila was a teacher of Arabic four  
 dl'araby:a hadi rbe snin . years ago.
- lila hadi rbe snin whiya Lila has been a teacher of Arabic  
 katqr:i l'araby:a . for four years.
- lila hadi rbe snin whiya Lila has been a teacher of Arabic  
 m'l:ima dl'araby:a . for four years.

## XIX.6 Questions - ʔasʔila

1. fayn zadt (>zatt) mari ? 'zad' to be born
2. fayn katskun lʔaʔila dyalha ?
3. fayn qʔat mari ?
4. fayn tlaqat mari mʔa žurž ?
5. šnu qʔat ʔiša fž:uyʔafy:a ʔla mdint ditʔwa ?
6. aš kattm:a ʔiša d:ir flmustqbal ? (d:ir < tdir)
7. aš katʔʔf ʔla žamiat miš:igan l:i kayna fʔanaʔbr ?
8. waš qʔat ʔiša n:gliza ? šhal mn ʔam ?
9. aš qtaʔʔat mari ʔla ʔiša ? (qtaʔʔ 'to suggest')
10. waš ʔmʔ mari qʔ:at n:gliza ?
11. kifaš tʔl:mat mʔat š:afir lʔamiriki d:ariža lmaʔriby:a ?
12. waš mʔat š:afir lʔamiriki kathaʔ d:ariža mʔyan ?
13. aš yaɖi d:ir lila ml:i žurž wmari ystarʔu fʔaʔhum ž:ɖida ?

\* \* \*

## XIX.7 After Dinner - mn bʔd lʔša

(Ž) qul:i asi hmd , waš ʔndkum  
hna ši žaraʔid ʔaraby:a ?

Ahmed, do you have Arabic newspapers  
here in Morocco?

(H) - aw:alamʔ:a kayn žaraʔid  
maʔriby:a bh:al lʔalam,l:i  
huwa ahsn žarida maʔriby:a ,  
wkayn kadalik žaraʔid msʔy:a  
bhal lʔahram , l:i hiya žarida  
mšhura fš:rʔ lʔawsaʔ .

Yes, first, there are Moroccan papers  
like the Al-Alam which is the  
best Moroccan paper and there are  
also Egyptian papers such as Al-  
Ahram which is a well-known paper  
in the Middle East.

(Ž) - ma ʕmɾni smɛt blʕalam . hadi  
 ʕaw:ala mɾ:a , walakin qrit  
 lʕahram ktir fʕamirika .  
 qul:i a hsn žarida lʕalam  
 awl:a lʕahram ?

I have never heard of Al-Alam. I  
 read Al-Ahram in the U.S.A. Which  
 is better, Al-Alam, or Al-Ahram?

(H) - kif kif . fnadari lʕahram  
 žarida qdima wkat:l:q  
 ʕla lʕaxbar flxariž . lʕalam  
 žarida daxily:a muhim:a .

Same thing. I think Al-Ahram is a  
 well established newspaper and deals  
 with international news whereas Al-Alam  
 is an unimportant local newspaper.

(Ž) - waš kaynin ši žaraʕid  
 ʕurup:awy:in ?

Are there any European papers?

(H) - y:ih , kayn limund žarida  
 fransawy:a , žarida duwaly:a ,  
 wkayn n:yuyurk taym .  
 wakayn kadalik žaraʕid  
 maʕriby:a bl:uʕa lfransy:a  
 kima lptimarukan wlupnyum .

Yes, you can find the French paper  
 "Le Monde" which is an international  
 paper. We also have the "New York  
 Times". We have Moroccan papers  
 published in French such as "Le  
 Petit Marocain" and "L'Opinion".

(Ž) - y:ih , a ahsn lptimarukan  
 awl:a lupnyum ?

Which is better, "Le Petit Marocain"  
 or "L'Opinion"?

(H) - bhal bhal .

Same thing.

(Ž) - waš kayn ši makatib l:i  
 ʕndhum kutub bn:gliza  
 wlʕaraby:a hna fr:bat ?

Are there any bookstores here in Rabat  
 that sell English and Arabic books?

- (H) - lkutub kul:ha mužuda hna  
 bn:gliza , wl'aṛaby:a ,  
 wlfransy:a , wl'almany:a ,  
 wl'aṣpany:a , wḥt:a ṛ:usy:a ,  
 wlgriky:a , wlbṛtqizy:a .  
 iwa kul:ši mužud . had š:i  
 kul:u yadi tlqah fišariḥ muḥm:d  
 lẓamis .
- (M) - byina nšriw ši sy:ara  
 ʔurup:awy:a ṣyira .
- (B) - iwa mužudin s:y:arat hna  
 bz:af . kayn ʔndna maml dya  
 fyat , sy:ara ṣyira , mzyana .  
 bz:af dlmaṣariba kaystamlu  
 had lfyat hna .
- (H) - ḥt:a simka mzyana wṛxisa .  
 kansuḥa hna flmaṣrib ,  
 fd:ar lbida .
- (B) - kaymalkum tmšiw ši nḥar  
 ma hmd lḍ:ar lbida huwa  
 ʔndu bz:af dl'aṣdiqa tm:a  
 l:i ymalkum yʔawnukum,ila  
 byitu tšriw ši sy:ara ždida,  
 awl:a balya .
- You'll find all sorts of books in  
 English, German, Spanish and even in  
 Russian, Greek and Portuguese. You'll  
 find all this in bookstores on  
 Mohammed V Avenue.
- We would like to buy a small  
 European car.
- Cars are available here. We have  
 a Fiat Motor Factory. Fiat is a  
 nice small car. A lot of Moroccans  
 have Fiats.
- Simca is also good. It is made  
 here in Morocco, in Casablanca.
- You can go to Casablanca one of these  
 days with Ahmed. He has a lot of  
 friends there who would help you if  
 you decide to buy a new or used car.



- (Ž) - baraka l:ahu fik asi bl:arabi      Thank you very much for all this  
 kanškrük əla had lmasarada .      help. Ahmed, could you please  
 si hmd l:a yxl:ikila žat      give us a ride to that new house?  
 əla katrk, wš:lna nšufu had      By the way, is it furnished or  
 d:ar ž:dida . waš had d:ar      unfurnished?  
 mfr:ša awl:a la ?
- (H) - la , d:ar hiya ždida , walakin      It is a new, unfurnished house.  
 mamfr:šaš . hma flmayrib ,      Here we don't rent furnished  
 makaykriwš d:yur mfr:šin ,      houses, because everyone furnishes  
 əlawd:aš kul: wahd kayfr:š      his own place as he likes. You  
 d:ar dyalu fd:uq l:i kayžbu .      will stay here with us this week  
 yadyin tbqaw mmana hma faw:l      and then we'll go together to the  
 rusbuc , wmbad yadi nmšiw žmi      medina (downtown market) and you  
 llmdina wxtaru lhwayž l:i      can choose whatever you want so that  
 byitu , wtf:šu qarḡum kima byitu. you can furnish the house.
- (Ž) - wax:a asidi had n:adar mzyan .      All right. That is a good idea.  
 yał:ah nšufu d:ar daba .      Let's go and see the house now.
- (H) - wax:a ana yadi nmši nxr:ž      All right. I'll go get the car  
 s:y:ara , wntlaḡakum gud:am      and meet you and Mary in front of  
 d:ar nta wmar .      the house.
- (M) - lila nti wxtk ažiw mmana      Lila, you and your sister come  
 nšufu d:ar .      with us to see the house.
- (L) - wax:a bkul: farah .      All right.
- (Ž) - yał:ah .      Let's go.

Vocabulary

kif kif	the same, alike
bha1 bha1	the same, alike
naḍr	to see, to think, to look at
naḍar	idea
d:axil	inside, interior, local
xariḥi (m)	outside
ḍaxili (m)	inside
ḍuwali (m)	international
luḡa (f) / -t	language
lnḥa (f) / -t	dialect
ḍariḥa (f) / -t	dialect
d:ariḥa lmaḡribi:a	Moroccan Arabic
lʿarabi:a	Arabic language
lifransi:a ~ lfaransi:a	French language
n:gliza ~ linglizi:a	English language
lʿalmani:a	German language
lʿaspanyi:a ~ s:blyuni:a	Spanish language
r:usi:a	Russian language
lbrtqi:zi:a	Portuguese language
lgriki:a	Greek language
snʿ	to manufacture
tsnʿ	to be manufactured
ṣadiq (m) / ṣaḍiqa	friend
saʿd	to allow, permit
misarʿada (f) / -t	facilities (help)
kra (i)	to rent
xṭar	to choose
xr:ḥ	to cause to go out, extract, graduate

## XIX.8 Grammatical Notes

kif kif

the same

bhal bhal

the same

waš t:qš fr:baṭ aḥsn m  
 d:ar lbida ?

Is the weather in Rabat better  
 that that of Casablanca?

la , kif kif .

No, it is the same.

la , bhal bhal .

No, it is the same.

lžara'id kul:hum hna

All newspapers here are alike.

bhal bhal .

had lkswa dyalk bhalha

Your suit is exactly like mine.

bhal dyli .

t:umubil ž:dida dyalk

Your car and my father's are alike.

wdlwalid dyali , kif kif .

\* \* \*

## XIX.9 Questions - was'ila

1. waš kayn ši žara'id waṛaby:a flma'rib ?
2. aš katərfu əla žaridat l'alam ? wl'ahṛam ?
3. škun l:i aḥsn žaridat l'ahṛam wl:a l'lm ?
4. waš kaynin ši žara'id wuṛupawy:in flma'rib ? bhal aš ?
5. waš kayn ši žara'id ma'riby:a blfaṛansy:a ? asmithum ?
6. waš muḫudin ktub bl:uyat l'əžnaby:a flma'rib ? aš m luṛat ?
7. waš žurž bya yšri sy:ara kbira ?
8. šnu huwa n:u' ds:y:arat l:i muḫudin flma'rib ?

9. fayn kaytṣnɛu s:y:arat ?
10. fayn bɣaw ymšiw m bəd ?
11. waš q:ar dyał žurž mft:ša ? ɛlaš ?
12. fayn yađi ygls žurž mmari s:imana l:w:la ?
13. škun l:i ɛrɣat mari baš ymši yšuf q:ar ž:dida ?

\* \* \*

### XIX.10 Proverbs (41 - 45)

- (41) wr:inaħum s:ɛaya , sbquna lɔ:yur lkbar .

wr:a	to show
sɛa (a)	to beg
sɛaya (f)	begging
saɛi (m) / suɛyan	beggar

I taught him my trade and now he competes with me.

- (42) kaysrɔ mɛa s:r:aq , wybki mɛa mwalin q:ar .

This proverb is said about one who pretends to be ignorant of the wrong deed he committed.

- (43) hbl trbh , wskr tžmɛ r:aʔy .

hbl	to lose one's mind
hbil (m) / hbal	fool
rbh	to profit, gain
skr	to drink (wine), get drunk
žmɛ	to collect, gather
raʔy (m) / ʔaraʔ	idea

Pretend to be crazy and you will profit, pretend to be drunk and you will learn secrets.

(44) gz:ar wytʕš:a bl:ft .

gz:ar (m) / -a

butcher

Dentist's children's teeth are often rotten.

(45) lhǝr m ʕnd lhɪbɪb tɪ:ʔh .

hǝra (f) / hǝr

stone, rock

One normally disregards misdeeds of one's dear friends.

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

## UNIT TWENTY

XX.1 George's New House- q:ar ž:dida dya1 žurž

(H) - žurž , hadi hiya q:ar l:i  
kritikum . tǧd:l šuf q:ar  
wǧul:i kifaš naǧark .

This the house that I rented for  
you. Look at it and tell me what  
you think.

(Ž) - had lbyut mzyanin wǧbar .  
whad d:xla mzyana, ǧžbtini bz:af .  
ǧul:i asi hmd , škun huwa mul  
had q:ar , waš huwa mǧribi  
awl:a urup:awi ?

The rooms are big and nice. And  
the foyer is very nice. Who is  
the landlord? Is he Moroccan or  
European?

(H) - la , mulaha mǧribi , si  
bī:md:ah , ražl tažr . had  
lhuma kul:ha dyalu . had  
ž:ar l:i hma ǧl:ym, huwa lʔustad  
lbrnusi, ʔustad t:arix lʔislami  
flžamiʔa hma fr:bat . wž:ar  
lažr, l:i ǧlš:mal, huwa d:ktur  
hamid, ustad msri, m žamiʔat  
lqahira, wdaba huwa hma fr:bat

No, he is a Moroccan. His name is  
Mr. Bellmeddah. He is a merchant.  
He owns all this section. Your  
neighbor to the right is Professor  
Barnousi, Professor of Islamic  
History at the University, in Rabat.  
To the left, your neighbor is  
Dr. Hamid, an Egyptian professor from  
Cairo University who has been here for

- hadi ram . wkaydr:s fikul:yat  
lhuuq .  
a year. He teaches at the Law  
School.
- (M) - waš had d:ar hadi fiha lma  
sxun ?  
Is there hot water in this house?
- (L) - la , walayn:i ymknlkum  
t:y:tu ft:ilifun əla ši hd:  
baš ysawblkum butagaz .  
kayn mahalat ktir hma fr:bat  
l:i kaysawbu dak š:i .  
No, but you can call someone who  
can install a gas heater for you.  
There are a lot of places here in  
Rabat that specialize in that.
- (H) - m bəd . xl:ina nfd:iw had  
lqady:a bəda . daba yal:ah  
nmšiw ənd si bl:md:ah , baš  
txl:šu fikra , wmbəd d:akr  
məah əla lmsa'il dyal d:ar .  
Wait. Let us settle this matter  
first. Let us go to Mr. Bellmeddah  
and pay the rent and discuss all the  
arrangements with him.
- (L) - ml:i tfd:iw had l'ašyal,yadi  
n:y:tu li'idart t:ilifun, whuma  
yadi yšiw ysawbuh had l'subə .  
lbutagaz haža sahla . yadyin  
nmšiw mēa hmd fs:y:ara wnzibuha  
mēana .  
When you are through with all this,  
we can call the telephone company and  
they will install a phone for you  
this week. The problem of butane  
gas is an easy one. We will go with  
Ahmed and take the container in the  
car with us.
- (Z) - wax:a . yal:ah nmšiw ənd  
sibl:md:ah .  
O.K. Let's go and see Mr. Bellmeddah.

Vocabulary

nadar	view, idea
tažr (m) / tuž:ar	rich man, merchant
cy:t	to call
butagaz (f) / -at	butane gas, butane gas range
lym	the right (side)
š:mal	the left (side)
lysr	the left (side)
fd:a (i)	to finish
lkra	rent
b'da	first, now
d:akr (< tdakr)	to discuss
šuy1 (m) / ašyal	business, work
ʔidara (f) / -t	administration

## XX.2 Grammatical Notes

## 1. l:i

who, which, that (relative)

hadi hiya d:ar l:i kritlkum . This is the house which I rented  
for you (p).

hada huwa lwid l:i kaybi This is the boy who sells newspapers.  
lžaraʔid .

hadi hiya lbnt l:i katbi This is the girl who sells newspapers.  
lžaraʔid .

hadu huma lwlad l:i kaybi These are the boys who sell  
lžaraʔid . newspapers.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| hadu huma lbnat l:i kaybi'u<br>lžara'id . | These are the girls who sell<br>newspapers.      |
| hadi hiya d:ar l:i kritlkum.              | This is the house which I rented<br>for you (p). |
| hada huwa lktab l:i<br>tkl:mtlk 'lih .    | This is the book which I talked<br>to you about. |
| hadu huma lhwayž l:i<br>'tawni .          | These are the clothes that<br>they gave me.      |
| hadu huma lktub l:i<br>'ndi .             | These are the books that I have.                 |
2. 'l:ym to (on) the right  
'lš:mal to (on) the left
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| dur 'l:ym !  | Turn right!  |
| dur 'lš:mal !  | Turn left!   |
| ž:ar l:i 'l:ym huwa<br>l'ustad hmd .                 | The neighbor who lives on the right<br>(side) is Professor Ahmed.                      |
| zid fhad š:ari' bd:at, radi<br>tlqa lbanka 'lš:mal . | Continue on this street and you'll<br>find the bank on the left side of<br>the street. |
3. b'eda first, now  
aži b'eda come (here) now!  
qulli b'eda say! hey say!

## XX.3 Questions - wasila

1. waš d:ar l:i kra hmd lžurž mzyana wl:a la ?
2. škun huma ž:iran dyal žurž ?
3. waš d:ar fiha lma sxun ?
4. kifaš yadi žurž ydir baš ykun endu lma sxun ?
5. aš xš:u žurž ydir baš ydx:l t:ilifun lq:ar ?

\* \* \*

## XX.4 George and the Landlord - žurž umul d:ar

(BM) - Mr. Bellmeddah, the landlord, /bl:md:ah/

(H) - si bl:md:ah mslxir asidi . aš x barkum ? si bl:md:ah, hada si žurž ws:y:da mratu . huma n:as l:i kritlhum d:ar dyalik . si bl:md:ah tkl:m mrahum bd:ariža lmrriby:a , rahum kayrfu d:ariža mzyan .	Good afternoon, Mr. Bellmeddah. This is George and his wife, the new tenants. Talk to them in Moroccan Arabic. They speak it very well.
--	---

(BM) - ših ? mšr:fin asi žurž mrhba bikum endna . byitu tšrbu ši haža ?	Is that so? Welcome, George. What would you like to drink?
---	---

(Ž) - la, baraka l:ahu fik, m'endnaš lwqt daba . nhar ašr nša'l:ah .	Thanks, we do not have time now. Some other time.
--	--

- (BM) - labd: ma tšrbu ši haža . You must drink something.
- (H) - wax:a . byina ši atay We'll drink tea if you have it  
ila mužud . ready.
- (BM) - kul:ši mužud, tfq:lu glsu . It's ready. Have a seat. How do  
kif žatk q:ar asi žurž ? you like the house, George?
- (Ž) - dar mzyana, walakin mrati It's very nice, but my wife doesn't  
mabyatš dik š:baya . like the colors.  
(BM) - haža qriba hadi . aš m That is an easy matter. What  
lun byat ? colors does she want?
- (M) - byit byut n:cas yukunu I want the bedrooms to be grey and  
rmady:in , wbyit lkš:ina wd:xla the kitchen, the foyer, the toilet  
wbit lma wlhm:am ši šbaya tkun biḍa and the bathroom painted white.
- (BM) - ty:b alal:a . ala r:as All right, Madam, with great  
wl'in . bkul farah . pleasure.
- (Ž) - smhli asi bl:md:ah , waš Would you like me to pay now?  
byiti nxl:šk daba ? naml:k š:k: ? Shall I write you a check?
- (BM) - la, la, zayd naqš . m b'd . No, it doesn't matter. Do it later.
- (Ž) - wax:a . l:ayhnk: asidi . Goodbye.
- (BM) - bs:lama . Goodbye.

\* \* \*

- (Ž) - had s:y:d ražl ty:b bz:af This is a very nice man.  
rad .

(H) - ṣaḍīq kbīr . kan ṣṣufuh hadi  
 mud:ə twila . huwa wlwalid  
 makaytfarḡuš .

He is an old friend. We have known  
 him for a long time. A very good  
 friend of my father. They are always  
 together.

### Vocabulary

sbaya

paint

lun / alwan

color

rmadi (m)

grey (here: 'off white')

ʿla r:as wl'in

with great pleasure

šk: ~ šik (m) / -at

check

zayd naqs

it does not matter much

twil (m)

tall

tfarḡ

to separate, be separated

\* \* \*

## XX. 5 Grammatical Notes

### Parts of the Human Body

raṣ (m) / ryus

head

šar (m)

hair

mux: (m) / mxax

brain

ʿin (f) / ʿinin

eye

hažb (m) / hwažb

eyebrow

šfr (m) / šfar

eyelash

žfn (m) / žfan

eyelid

žbha (f) / -t ~ žbahi

forehead

---

nif (m) / nyuf	nose
maxr (m) / maxr	nose
wdn (f) / wdnin	ear
šarb (m) / šwarb	lip
fum: (m) / fwam	mouth
lsan (m) / lsun	tongue
šlaym (mp)	moustache
sn:a (f) / snan	tooth
drsa (f) / drus	backtooth (molar)
nab (m) / nyab	canine tooth
drst l:ql (f)	wisdom tooth
xd: (m) / xdud	cheek
hmk (m) / hnak	jaw
fk: (m) / fkak	lower jaw
wžh (m) / wžuh	face
dqn (m) / dqun	chin
hlq (m) / hlug	throat (internal)
žld (m)	skin
qržuta (f)	larynx, Adam's apple
enq (m) / enug	neck
qfa (m) / -wat	back of the neck, nape
qba (f) / -t ~ qab	back of the neck, nape
ktf (m) ktaf	shoulder
dr ~ dras (m) / dran	arm
bat (m) / bitan	armpit
mrfa (f) / mrafq	elbow
mašm (m) / mašm	wrist

yd: ~ id: (f) / yd:in ~ id:in	hand
ḍhr lyd: (m)	the back of the hand
kf:a (f) / -t	palm
sb: (m) / sb:an	finger, toe
ḍfr (m) / ḍfar	finger nail
sḍr (m) / sḍur	chest
bz:ula (f) / bzazl	breast (for females)
krš (f) / kruš	stomach
ḍl:a (f) / ḍlu:	rib
žnb (m) / žnab	side
ḍhr (m) / ḍhur	back
sur:a (f) / -t	umbilical cord, navel
qlb (m) / qlub	heart
riy:a (f) / -t	lungs
fwaḍ (mp)	viscera
kbda (f) / -t ~ kbad	liver (also a term of affection)
msran (m) / msarn	intestine
klwa (f) / klawi	kidney
msrana zayda (f)	appendix
ḍdm (m) / ḍdam	bone
dm: (m)	blood
ḍrq (m) / ḍruq	vein
ržl (f) / ržlin	leg or foot
fxḍ (m) / fxad	thigh
rukba (f) / rkabi	knee
qsba (f) / -t	shin
sag (m) / siḡan	calf of the leg
huta dr:žl (f)	calf of the leg

\*\*\*

Learn the following:

dr:	to give pain
katār:ni krši .	I have a stomach ache.
kaydr:ni rasi .	I have a head ache.

\* \* \*

#### XX.6 Questions - taswila

1. a smit mul q:ar ?
2. baš hdr mul q:ar ma žurž ?
3. aš šrbu endu ml:i wšlu lndu ?
4. šnu qal žurž ala š:baya dgar ?
5. šnu qalt mari lsi bl:md:ah ?
6. šnu kan ž:awab dyal mul q:ar ?
7. kifaš wšf hmd si bl:md:ah ?

\* \* \*

#### XX.7 George and Mary Buy New Furniture - žurž kayšri frašat ždad

(C) - Caddour, the shopowner, /qd:ur/

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (Ž) - fin yadyin daba ?                           | Where are we going now?                             |
| (H) - yadyin nnzlu llmdina<br>baš nšriw lfrašat . | We are going to the medina to<br>buy the furniture. |
| (Ž) - wax:a . yaḷ:ah asidi .                      | O.K., let's go.                                     |

\*\*\*

- (H) - hanta, šuf, ha lfrašat . xtaɣ  
Here is the furniture. Choose what you want.
- (Ž) - mari, aži šufi had l:haf .  
dhrli ila mzyan .  
Mary, come and see this sofa.  
It looks nice.
- (M) - y:ih mzyan . iwa , xs:na  
naxdu had l:haf whad š:lyat  
brbɛa , ɛlawd:aš kaywatiw l:haf .  
It's nice. Let's take it along with these four matching chairs.
- (Ž) - aži tšufi had lfraš . kif  
žak ?  
Come and look at this bed. How do you like it?
- (M) - had lfraš ha'il , mzyan .  
It's excellent.
- (Ž) - si hmd , fin mul lmaḥal ?  
Where is the owner of the shop?
- (H) - mɛ:ndk ɛlaš tɛm:m ɛla mul  
lmaḥal, xtaɣ lhwayž l:i byiti ,  
wmɛ:d nql:bu ɛlih .  
Don't worry. First of all, choose what you want and then we'll find him.
- (Ž) - xs:na had lmida hadi ld:yaf  
bš:lyat dyalha .  
We ought to buy this dining table and the chairs.
- (M) - hadi fkra mzyana .  
That's a good idea.
- (Ž) - si hmd waš kayn ɛndu žrabi  
hma ?  
Does he have rugs here?
- (H) - kan ɛrf maḥal aḥsn bz:af ɛndhum  
ž:rabi ši ktir . yadi nmšiw  
ltm:a mɛ:d .  
I know a better place, that has a whole lot of rugs. We'll go there later.
- (Ž) - iwa , flhaɣr had š:i l:i byina  
hma . ɛy:tlɛa ɛla mul lhanut .  
That's all I need now. Call the owner of the shop, please.



(H) - aži asi qd:ur . qul:

lhad s:y:d šhal ḥsbti ʿlih

fhad š:i .

Mr. Caddour, come here, please.

Tell him how much this is.

(C) - had š:i kul:u asidi kaytqam

ʿlih bsbemy:a wxmsin drhm .

All this will cost 750 dirhams.

(Ž) - hak tfd:l asidi . ha š:k:

dyal s:bemy:a wxmsin drhm .

Here is a check for 750 dirhams.

(C) - baraka l:zhu fik .

Thanks.

(H) - waš katərf šī wahd l:i

ʿndu šī kamyun yʿawn:a baš

nrh:lu had š:i ?

Do you know someone who has a

truck to help us move these things?

(C) - sbr, sbr . ha wahd s:y:d

hna hdana . maʿndkum ʿlaš tbqaw

hna . ʿtiwini lənwan dyalkum

whuwa yadi ywsl:km kul:šī

ld:ar .

Wait, my neighbor is a mover. You

can go. Just give me the address

and he will take everything to your

place.

(H) - ha lənwan asidi tfd:l .

Here is the address.

(Ž) - bs:lama .

Goodbye.

(C) - bs:lama .

Goodbye.

### Vocabulary

nzl

to descend

brbʿa

the four of ... (them)

wata

to match, suit

xm:m	to think
maṣṇdk ʿlaš tɣm:m	you have nothing to worry about
maḥal (m) / -at	place
ql:b	to look for, examine
mida (f) / -t ~ myadi	dining table
ḍif (m) / ḍyaf ~ ḍyuf ; ḍifa (f) / ḍifat	guest
ḥsb	to count, calculate
kamyun (m) / -at	truck
rh:l	to move
sbr	to wait, to be patient

\* \* \*

## XX.8 Grammatical Notes

1. hanta ~ ha nta

ha ana .	here you (ms) are
ha nta .	Here I am.
ha nti .	Here you (ms) are.
ha huwa .	Here you (fs) are.
ha hiya .	Here he is.
ha hma .	Here she is.
ha ntuma .	Here we are.
ha huma .	Here you(p) are.
	Here they are.

[Presentational particle ha + Independent personal pronouns.]

ha ana yaḍi nmši lq:ar daba . (here) I am going to go home now.

hanta xud !

(here you are) Take!

ha huma žaw !

Here they come!

hahma kml:na kul: ši .

Here we are through with this thing.

2. brb'a

the four of them

mšina hma btlata lmknas  
lbarh .

We went, the three of us, to  
Meknes yesterday.

žaw l'ndi bžuž .

They came to my place, the two  
of them.

yadi nmši bwhdi .

I am going to go all by myself.

yadi yxdmu bsb'a .

They are going to work, all seven  
of them.

3. ma'ndk ...

you need not ...

ma'ndkum 'laš tbqaw hma .

You (p) need not stay here.

ma'ndi 'laš nmši lfas .

I have no reason to go to Fez.

ma'ndk 'laš tmm .

You (ms) have nothing to worry  
about.

ma'ndu 'laš yži lhna daba .

He need not come here now.

4. hak

here you (ms) are.

hak .

Here you (ms) are.

haki .

Here you (fs) are.

hakum ~ haku .

Here you (p) are.

hak lflus asidi .

Here is the money, sir.

hak, hanta, xud lflus .	Here you (ms) are, take the money.
haki , ha lflus .	Here you (fs) are, here's the money.
haku ha lflus .	Here you (p) are, here is the money.
haku ha ntuma , xudu lflus .	Here you (p) are, take the money.

\* \* \*

## XX.9 Questions - tas'ila

1. fayn mšaw baš yšriw lfrašat lžurž ?
2. ašmu šafu , wašnu ʿžbhun , wašnu šraw ?
3. waš šraw ʔ:ʔabi mm ʿnd si qd:uʔ ? ʿlaš ?
4. šhal xl:ʔ žurž fkuł: ši ?
5. kifaš wš:l žurž lfrašat dyalu lq:aʔ ?

\* \* \*

## XX.10 Tourist Attractions in Rabat - aš kaybyiw s:w:aš yšufu fʔ:baʔ

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (H) - žurž . aš byitu tmlu daba ?   | What would you like to do now, George?  |
| (Ž) - filhadr maʿndna manmlu .  | Nothing in particular right now.  |
| (H) - yał:ah nmšiw lšal:a , wahd<br>lmahal ʔarixi . ʔadi yʔžbk bz:af .<br>had lmahal hada l:i ʔadi nšufu,<br>mahal qdim , kanu bnawh ʔ:umany:in.<br>fih hm:am rumani , wfih wahd lʿin,<br>wmbəd kayn tm:a wahd lmhkama<br>dyał ʔ:uman , wkayn fiha byut<br>ʔrin ʔdam bz:af . kul: lʔažanib<br>kayžiw yžuru had lmahal . dima<br>ʿmar bn:as . wʔd:a nšaʔl:ah | Well then, let's go to Chella, a<br>historic place. You'll like it very<br>much. This place which we will<br>visit is an old place, built by the<br>Romans. There is a Roman bath and<br>a spring. There is also a Roman<br>Court of Law and other ancient rooms.<br>All foreigners like to visit this place<br>It is always crowded. Tomorrow we'll<br>go to the Oudaias' Kasbah; you'll |

- nmšiw lludaya . yadi tčžbk  
bz:af . fiha atarat țarixy:a ,  
wmbed kul: lfn:anin lmyariba  
kayhdu bz:af ml:xdma dyalhum  
lhad z:awya .
- (Ž) - wax:a hadi fkra mzyana .
- (L) - ahmd , sbr xl:ina ht:a  
lnhar s:bt nšz:l:ah , dak  
lwqt huma ykunu salaw had š:i  
kul:u , wmbd nmšiw ltur hs:an  
yadi yčžbk bz:af a mēri . šum<sup>at</sup>  
has:an binaya qdima , 'alya  
bz:af fiha šī xmsin mitr dl<sup>l</sup>w  
wlhyut dyalha mbay:in blh<sup>r</sup> ,  
wfl<sup>rd</sup> dyalha tlata dlmtr , wfiha  
mdr ha'il . ml:i yadi tt<sup>l</sup>i  
lfuq yadi tbanlk sla kul:ha  
wr:bat .
- (M) - wax:a . daba yał:ah nmšiw  
lšal:a fl:w:l .
- (H) - wax:a . yał:ah .
- like it very much. It has  
historic remains and all Moroccan  
artists donate many of their works  
to it.
- That's a good idea.
- Ahmed, let's go to Hassan's Tower  
on Saturday when they are all  
settled. You'll like it, Mary.  
It is an old building about 50  
meters high. It's built of stones  
and the walls are about three meters  
wide. From the top of the tower,  
there is an excellent view. You  
will see all of Sale and Rabat.
- All right. Let's go to Chella first.
- All right.

### Vocabulary

hm:m	to give a bath
thm:m	to take a bath
hm:am	bath

ṣin (m) / ṣyun	spring
ažnabi (m) / ažanib	foreigner
atar (m) / -t	ruins, historical monument, trace
fn:an (m) / -a ~ fn:anin	artist
zawya (f) / -t	small mosque, religious center
sala (i)	to finish, end
ṣumra / -t	tower
binaya (f) / -t	building
ṣrd	width
ṣlw	height
hit (m) / hyut	wall
ṣrid (m)	wide
mandr (m) / manadr ~ manadir	view, sight
ban (a)	to appear

\* \* \*

## XX.11 Grammatical Notes

1. Structures with NumeralsExamples:

One + N(s) def.	wahd lwld	one boy, a boy
	wahd lbnt	one girl, a girl
N(ms) indef. + One(m)	wld wahd	one boy
N(fs) indef. + One(f)	bnt whda	one girl
One(m) + Modifier	wahd ṣṣir	a small one (m)
One(f) + Modifier	whda ṣṣira	a small one (f)
Two + N(p) indef.	žuž wlad (bnat)	two boys (girls)

my:at wld                      one hundred boys

---

100 + /d-/ + N(p) def.	my:a dlwlad	one hundred boys
1000 + N (s) indef.	alf wld	one thousand boys
1000 + /d-/ + N(p) def.	alf dlwlad	one thousand boys

## 2. Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences with /ila/ 'if (possible, probably) and /kun/, /lukan/, and /wkan/ 'if (impossible, contrary to fact)'.

- ila ʕtani lflus , radi nmši nšri t:umubil .  
If he gives me money, I'll buy the car.
- ila taht š:ta ,  $\begin{cases} \text{manšiš} \\ \text{mayadiš nmši} \end{cases}$  ls:inima .  
If it rains, I will not go to the movies.
- ila byiti tmši fhalik , qulhali daba .  
If you want to go, just tell me.
- ila kan ʕndk wld mrid , xs:k tcy:t ʕl t:bib .  
If you have a sick child, you should call a doctor.
- ila kamu ʕndi lflus , wɫ:ahi manbqa hna qšmayn dlmagana .  
If I had money, I would not stay here for more than ten minutes.
- wkan ža , kan ʕani mšit .  
Had he come, I would have left.
- wkan kan ʕml:i t:ilifun , kunt mšit ʕndu .  
Had he phoned me, I would have gone to his place.
- wkan kun:a mšina bkri , kuna tlaqina mʕah tm:a .  
Had we left early, we would have met him there.
- lukun kan ža bkri , kan had š:i gaʕ maṭṭa .  
Had he come early, this would not have happened.



10. kun kant mšat llbulis , kanu ʕawnuha bz:af .

Had she gone to the police, they would have helped her a lot.

11. lukan kunt šftu , kan ʕftu lbra .

If I had seen him, I would have given him the letter.

\* \* \*

#### XX.12 Questions - ʔasʔila

1. aš katʔrfu ʕla šal:a ?

2. fin kayna ludaʔa ? ašnu fiha ?

3. wšflna ʔmʕat ḥs:an .

\* \* \*

#### XX.13 Proverbs (46 - 50)

(46) lfluka bla rays tʔʔ .

tʔʔ

to sink, to drown

rays ~ raʔis (m)/ʔuy:as ~ ruʔasa chief, boss

Every job needs a responsible person in charge.

(47) kul: zrʕ kayžih ky:al .

zrʕ

to sow

zrʕ (p)

hard wheat

ky:l

to measure (wheat)

ky:al (m) / -a

one who measures out grains

Everything, no matter what its quality is, will find someone who needs it.

(48) l:i ytbe klam n:as mayžbr fayn yeml dyalu .

tbe

to follow

klam

what is said

eml

to make, to do

Don't be affected by other's opinions. Form your own and follow them. (Stick to your guns.)

(49) l:i maenduš iflus klam ms:us .

flus

money

Money talks.

(50) lmra bla hya , bhal t:cam bla mlha .

hya

modesty, shyness, decency

t:cam (m)

food

The most important thing about a woman is modesty.

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

PART FOUR

APPENDIX A

VERB TABLES

APPENDIX A  
VERB TABLES

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## APPENDIX A

### Introduction

Appendix A consists of twenty-four Verb Tables representing all verb forms and structures (Sound, Weak, Doubled, etc.). Forms IV and IX are not included since they are rare in occurrence and regular in conjugation, i.e. like any other Sound Form (III or X for example). The Perfect (or past) tense forms are listed first, followed by Imperfect forms with the Frequentative Particle /ka-/ (for some speakers: ta- - da-). The Imperative forms follow the Imperfect forms. The forms used in this Appendix are the same forms used throughout the book.

The participles are inflected for gender and number. Transitive (tr.) Form I Verbs have an Active (AP) and a Passive (PP) participle. Intransitive Form I verbs have AP's only. Forms II - X have one participle that may function both as AP and as PP if the verb is transitive, and as AP if the verb is intransitive. The AP can be translated as "one who..." thus serving as an "actor", e.g. /ktb/ 'to write' , /katb/ 'writer, one who writes'. The PP is the same as in English, e.g. /ktb/ 'to write' , /mktub/ 'written'.

The Verbal Noun has the same translation as the English gerund, e.g. /ktb/ 'to write' /ktaba/ 'writing' ; /šam/ 'to fast' /šyam/ 'fasting'.

Table 1

## Form I Sound

ktb 'to write' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	ktbt	kanktb		
nta	ktbti	katktb	ktb	
nti	ktbti	katktbi	ktbi	
huwa	ktb	kayktb		
hiya	ktbat	katktb		
ḥna	ktbna	kanktbu		
ntuma	ktbtu	katktbu	ktbu	
huma	ktbu	kayktbu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	katb	katba	katbin	katbat
Passive;	mktub	mktuba	mktubin	mktubat

Verbal Noun\* kitaba

\*Other Verbal Nouns of Form I Sound are formed on the following patterns:

ḡrb	'to hit'	ḡrb	'hitting'
rsi	'to wash'	rsil	'washing'
dxl	'to enter'	dxul	'entering'
ḥsb	'to count'	ḥsab	'counting, arithmetic'

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 2

## Form II Sound

bd:l 'to change' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	bd:lt	kanbd:l		
nta	bd:lti	katbd:l	bd:l	
nti	bd:lti	katbd:li	bd:li	
huwa	bd:l	kaybd:l		
hiya	bd:lat	katbd:l		
hna	bd:lna	kanbd:lu		
ntuma	bd:ltu	katbd:lu	bd:lu	
huma	bd:lu	kaybd:lu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mbd:l	mbd:la	mbd:lin	mbd:lat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	tbdil - tbdal			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 3

## Form III Sound

samḥ 'to forgive someone' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	samḥt	kansamḥ		
nta	samḥti	katsamḥ	samḥ	
nti	samḥti	katsamḥi	samḥi	
huwa	samḥ	kaysamḥ		
hiya	samḥat	katsamḥ		
ḥna	samḥna	kansamḥu		
ntuma	samḥtu	katsamḥu	samḥu	
huma	samḥu	kaysamḥu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	msamḥ	msamḥa	msamḥin	msamḥat
<u>Verbal Noun*</u>	msamḥa - musamḥa			

\*Other Verbal Noun patterns for Form III Sound are here listed:

ṣanq	'to hug'	mṣanqa	'hugging'
safr	'to travel'	safaṣ	'travelling'
saḥd	'to help'	musaḥada	'helping'
ṣand	'to compete with'	ṣinad ~	'competing'
		ṣnad	

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*



Table 4

## Form V Sound

tʃl:m 'to learn' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	tʃl:mt	kantʃl:m		
nta	tʃl:mti	kattʃl:m	tʃl:m	
nti	tʃl:mti	kattʃl:mi	tʃl:mi	
huma	tʃl:m	kaytʃl:m		
hiya	tʃl:mat	kattʃl:m		
hna	tʃl:mna	kantʃl:mu		
ntuma	tʃl:mtu	kattʃl:mu	tʃl:mu	
huma	tʃl:mu	kaytʃl:mu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mtʃl:m	mtʃl:ma	mtʃl:min	mtʃl:mat

Verbal Noun

Form V Sound has no Verbal Noun of its own. Verbal Nouns of the corresponding Form II are used instead, e.g.

/ʃl:m/ 'to teach' II and /tʃl:m/ 'to learn' V

/tʃlim/ (VN of II and V)

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 5

## Form VI Sound

tfahm 'to understand each other' (intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	tfahmt	kantfahm		
nta	tfahmti	kattfahm	tfahm	
nti	tfahmti	kattfahmi	tfahmi	
huwa	tfahm	kaytfahm		
hiya	tfahmat	kattfahm		
hna	tfahmna	kantfahmu		
ntuma	tfahmtu	kattfahmu	tfahmu	
huma	tfahmu	kaytfahmu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mtfahm	mtfahma	mtfahmin	mtfahmat

Verbal Noun

Form VI Sound has no Verbal Noun of its own. The Verbal Noun of the corresponding Form III is used instead, e.g.

/ʕanq/ 'to hug' III and /tʕanq/ 'to hug one another' VI  
/mʕanqa/ 'hugging' (VN of III and VI)

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 6

## Form VII Sound

tḡrb 'to be beaten'\* (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative**</u>
ana	tḡrbt	kantḡrb	
nta	tḡrbti	kattḡrbi (ḡkatḡrbi)	
nti	tḡrbti	kattḡrbi (ḡktḡrbi)	
huwa	tḡrb	kaytḡrb	
hiya	tḡrbat	kattḡrb (ḡkat:ḡrb)	
ḡna	tḡrbna	kantḡrbu	
ntuma	tḡrbtu	kattḡrbu (ḡkat:ḡrbu)	
huma	tḡrbu	kaytḡrbu	

Participles

No Participles for Form VII Verbs. Since Form VII is the passive of Form I; the passive participles of Form I are used instead, e.g.

ms	fs	mp	fp
mḡrub	mḡruba	mḡrubin	mḡrubat

Verbal Noun

Form VII has no Verbal Noun of its own. The Verbal Noun of the corresponding Form I is used instead, e.g.

/ḡrb/ 'to beat I /tḡrb/ 'to be beaten' VII

/ḡrb/ 'beating, hitting' (VN of I and VII)

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\*Notice the variant forms /t:ḡrb/ and /nḡrb/ for some speakers.

\*\*Does not exist for this verb. Theoretically /tḡrb , tḡrbi , tḡrbu/

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

Table 7

## From VIII Sound

ẖtaɾm 'to respect' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	ẖtaɾmt	kanẖtaɾm		
nta	ẖtaɾmti	katẖtaɾm	ẖtaɾm	
nti	ẖtaɾmti	katẖtaɾmi	ẖtaɾmi	
huwa	ẖtaɾm	kayẖtaɾm		
hiya	ẖtaɾmat	katẖtaɾm		
ẖna	ẖtaɾmna	kanẖtaɾmu		
ntuma	ẖtaɾmtu	katẖtaɾmu	ẖtaɾmu	
huma	ẖtaɾmu	kayẖtaɾmu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	m̱ẖtaɾm	m̱ẖtaɾma	m̱ẖtaɾmin	m̱ẖtaɾmat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	ẖtiɾam			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 8

## Form X Sound

stʕml 'to use' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	stʕmlt	kanstʕml		
nta	stʕmlti	katstʕml	stʕml	
nti	stʕmlti	katstʕmli	stʕmli	
huwa	stʕml	katstʕml		
hiya	stʕmlat	katstʕml		
hna	stʕmlna	kanstʕmlu		
ntuma	stʕmltu	katstʕmlu	stʕmlu	
huma	stʕmlu	kaystʕmlu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mstʕml	mstʕmla	mstʕmlin	mstʕmlat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	stiʕmal			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 9

## Quadriliteral Verb

tṛžm 'to translate' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	tṛžmt	kanṛžm		
nta	tṛžmti	kattṛžm	tṛžm	
nti	tṛžmti	kattṛžmi	tṛžmi	
huwa	tṛžm	kayṛžm		
hiya	tṛžmat	kattṛžm		
ḥna	tṛžmna	kanṛžmu		
ntuma	tṛžmtu	kattṛžmu	tṛžmu	
huma	tṛžmu	kayṛžmu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mṛžm	mṛžma	mṛžmin	mṛžmat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	tṛžama			

N.B. Reduplicatives (e.g. /žržr 'to drag') are conjugated same as quadriliterals. Their participles are also formed on the same pattern as those of the quadriliterals, e.g.

ms	fs	mp	fp
mžržr	mžržra	mžržrin	mžržrat

Verbal Noun mostly on the pattern /tžržir/ (>džržir)

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

Table 10

## Form I Medial Weak

xaf (a) 'to be afraid' (intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	xft	kanxaf		
nta	xfti	katxaf	xaf	
nti	xfti	katxafi	xafi	
huwa	xaf	kayxaf		
hiya	xaft	katxaf		
hna	xfna	kanxafu		
ntuma	xftu	katxafu	xafu	
huma	xafu	kayxafu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	xayf	xayfa	xayfin	xayfat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	xuf			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 11

## Form I Medial Weak

baʕ (i) 'to sell' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	bʕt	kanbiʕ		
nta	bʕti	katbiʕ	biʕ	
nti	bʕti	katbiʕi	biʕi	
huwa	baʕ	kaybiʕ		
hiya	baʕt	katbiʕ		
hna	bʕna	kanbiʕu		
ntuma	bʕtu	katbiʕu	biʕu	
huma	baʕu	kaybiʕu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	bayʕ	bayʕa	bayʕin	bayʕat
Passive:	mbyuʕ	mbyuʕa	mbyuʕin	mbyuʕat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	biʕ			

\*\*\* \*\*



Table 12

## Form I Medial Weak

şam 'to fast' (intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	şumt	kanşum		
nta	şumti	katşum	şum	
nti	şumti	katşumi	şumi	
huwa	şam	kayşum		
hiya	şamt	katşum		
hna	şumna	kanşumu		
ntuma	şumtu	katşumu	şumu	
huma	şamu	kayşumu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	şaym	şayma	şaymin	şaymat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	şyam - şum			

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

Table 13

## Form I Final Weak

bda (a) 'to begin' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	bdiṭ	kanbda		
nta	bdiṭi	katbda	bda	
nti	bdiṭi	katbday	bday	
huwa	bda	kaybda		
hiya	bdaṭ	katbda		
ḥna	bḍina	kanbdaw		
ntuma	bḍitu	katbdaw	bdaw	
huma	bdaw	kaybdaw		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	badi	badya	badyin	badyat
Passive:	mbdi	mbdy:a	mbdy:in	mbdy:at
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	biḍaya			

Table 14

## Form I Final Weak

ʕta (i) 'to give' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	ʕtit	kanʕti		
nta	ʕtiti	katʕti	ʕti	
nti	ʕtiti	katʕtiy	ʕtiy	
huwa	ʕta	kayʕti		
hiya	ʕtat	katʕti		
hna	ʕtina	kanʕtiw		
ntuma	ʕtitu	katʕtiw	ʕtiw	
huma	ʕtaw	kayʕtiw		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	ʕaʕi	ʕaʕya	ʕaʕyin	ʕaʕyat
Passive:	mʕti	mʕty:a	mʕty:in	mʕty:at
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	ʕti			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 15

## Form I Final Weak

xda (←u) 'to take' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	xdit	kanaxud		
nta	xditi	kataxud	xud	
nti	xditi	kataxdi	xudi	
huwa	xda	kayaxud		
hiya	xdat	kataxud		
ḥna	xdīna	kanaxdu		
ntuma	xditu	kataxdu	xudu	
huma	xdaw	kayaxdu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	xayd	xayda	xaydin	xaydat
~	waxd	waxda	waxdin	waxdat
Passive:	muxud	muxuda	muxudin	muxudat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	ʔaxd - wxid (rare)			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 16

## Doubled Verbs

hb: 'to like, love' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	hb:it	kanhb:		
nta	hb:iti	kathb:	hb:	
nti	hb:iti	kathb:i	hb:i	
huwa	hb:	kayhb:		
hiya	hb:at	kathb:		
hna	hb:ina	kanhb:u		
ntuma	hb:itu	kathb:u	hb:u	
huma	hb:u	kayhb:u		
<u>Participles*</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Passive:	mhbub	mhbuba	mhbubin	mhbubat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	hub:			
<hr/>				
*Not commonly used AP				
	hab:	hab:a	hab:in	hab:at

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

Table 17

## Doubled Verbs

dq: (-u-) 'to knock' (tr. and intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	dq:it	kandug:		
nta	dq:iti	katdug:	duq:	
		(>kad:ug:)		
nti	dq:iti	katdug:i	duq:i	
		(>kad:ug:i)		
huwa	dq:	kaydug:		
hiya	dq:at	katdug:		
		(>kad:ug:)		
hna	dq:ina	kandug:u		
ntuma	dq:itu	katdug:u	duq:u	
		(>kad:ug:u)		
huma	dq:u	kaydug:u		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	daq:	daq:a	daq:in	daq:at
Passive:	mdquq*	mdquqa	mdquqin	mdquqat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	dq: ~ duq: ~ dq:an			

\*crushed, grounded

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 18

## Biradical Weak Verb

ža 'to come' (intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	žit	kanži		
nta	žiti	katži	aži	
		(>kadži)		
nti	žiti	katžiy	ažiy	
		(>kadžiy)		
huwa	ža	kayži		
hiya	žat	katži		
		(>kadži)		
hna	žina	kanžiw		
ntuma	žitū	katžiw	ažiw	
		(>kadžiw)		
huma	žaw	kayžiw		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active	maži	mažya	mažyin	mažyat
-	žay:	žay:a	žay:in	žay:at
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	mži			

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

Table 19

## Biradical Weak Verb

d:a 'to take along' (tr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	d:it	kand:i		
nte	d:iti	katd:i	d:i	
nti	d:iti	katd:iy	d:iy	
huwa	d:a	kayd:i		
hiya	d:at	katd:i		
hna	d:ina	kand:iw		
ntuma	d:itu	katd:iw	d:iw	
huma	d:aw	kayd:iw		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
Active:	md:i	md:y:a	md:y:in	md:y:at

Verbal Noun

It was not possible to elicit Verbal Noun for this verb, nor did it occur on the field taped materials.

\*\*\* \*\*



Table 20

## Form II Final Weak

xn:a 'to sing' (tr. and intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	xn:it	kanxn:i		
nta	xn:iti	katxn:i	xn:i	
nti	xn:iti	katxn:iy	xn:iy	
huwa	xn:a	kayxn:i		
hiya	xn:at	katxn:i		
hna	xn:ina	kanxn:iw		
ntuma	xn:itu	katxn:iw	xn:iw	
huma	xn:aw	kayxn:iw		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mxn:i	mxn:y:a	mxn:y:in	mxn:y:at
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	ḡna			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 21

## Form II Medial Weak

mw:q 'to cause to get up or wake up' (tr. and intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	nw:qt (>nw:t:)	knw:q		
nta	nw:qti (>nw:t:i)	ktnw:q	nw:q	
nti	nw:qti (>nw:t:i)	katnw:qi	nw:qi	
huwa	nw:q	kaynw:q		
hiya	nw:qat	katnw:q		
hna	nw:qna	kannw:qu (>kn:w:qu)		
ntuma	mw:qtu (>nw:t:u)	katnw:qu	nw:qu	
huma	nw:qu	kaynw:qu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mnw:q	mnw:qa	mnw:qin	mnw:qat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	tnwiq ~ tnwaq			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 22

## Form II Medial Weak

xw:f 'to frighten' (tr.)

[Corresponding Form I xaf (a) 'to be afraid' (intr.)]

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	xw:ft	kanxw:f		
nta	xw:fti	katxw:f	xw:f	
nti	xw:fti	katxw:fi	xw:fi	
huwa	xw:f	kayxw:f		
hiya	xw:fat	katxw:f		
hna	xw:fna	kanxw:fu		
ntuma	xw:ftu	katxw:fu	xw:fu	
huma	xw:fu	kayxw:fu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mxw:f	mxw:fa	mxw:fin	mxw:fat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	txwaf			

\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

Table 23

## Form II Medial Weak

fy:q 'to wake someone up' (tr.)

[Corresponding Form I faq (i) 'to wake up' (tr. and intr.)]

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	fy:qt	kanfy:q		
nta	fy:qti	katfy:q	fy:q	
nti	fy:qti	katfy:qi	fy:qi	
huwa	fy:q	kayfy:qu		
hiya	fy:qat	katfy:q		
hna	fy:qna	kanfy:qu		
ntuma	fy:qtu	katfy:qu	fy:qu	
huma	fy:qu	kayfy:qu		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mfy:q	mfy:qa	mfy:qin	mfy:qat
<u>Verbal Noun</u>	tfaq			

\*\*\* \*\*

Table 24

## Form VIII Final Weak

tʃʃ:a 'to eat dinner' (intr.)

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
ana	tʃʃ:it	kantʃʃ:a		
nta	tʃʃ:iti	kattʃʃ:a	tʃʃ:a	
nti	tʃʃ:iti	kattʃʃ:ay	tʃʃ:ay	
huwa	tʃʃ:a	kaytʃʃ:a		
hiya	tʃʃ:at	kattʃʃ:a		
hna	tʃʃ:ina	kantʃʃ:aw		
ntuma	tʃʃ:itu	kattʃʃ:aw	tʃʃ:aw	
huma	tʃʃ:aw	kaytʃʃ:aw		
<u>Participles</u>	ms	fs	mp	fp
	mtʃʃ:i	mtʃʃ:y:a	mtʃʃ:y:in	mtʃʃ:y:at

Verbal Noun\* ʃʃa

\*Other Verbal Noun patterns:

tʃl:a 'to joke, jest' tʃliya Verbal Noun

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PART FIVE  
APPENDIX B  
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL  
AND  
GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

## APPENDIX B

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

Adjective - A word which limits, qualifies or describes a noun or a pronoun.

In the majority of cases, Moroccan Arabic adjectives are basic (c.f. basic noun) words. Most Moroccan Arabic adjectives have the structure CCiC, e.g. /kbir/ 'big', /ṣṣir/ 'small', /zwin/ 'nice', /mriḍ/ 'sick'. Also see Adjectives of Color and Defect, Diminutive and Modifier.

Adjectives of Color and Defect - This is a class of adjectives that refers to color and physical defect. They have the pattern CCC (ms), CCCa (fs) CuCC (p), e.g. xḍḍ (ms), xḍḍa (fs), xuḍḍ (p) green  
ṣṣṣ (ms), ṣṣṣa (fs), ṣuṣṣ (p) lame

Adverb - A word or phrase used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Examples of Moroccan Arabic adverbs are /hna/ 'here', /tm:a/ 'there', /bz:rba/ 'immediately, quickly', /bz:af/ 'much, very', /bš:wy:a/ 'slowly, softly'.

Affix - A term used to refer to prefixes, e.g. /#ka-/ in /kayktb/ 'he is writing', infixes, e.g. /-a-/ in /ktab/ 'a book' and suffixes, e.g. /-u#/ in /kl:mu/ 'talk to him!'.

Afro-Asiatic - A language stock consisting of five families of languages: Semitic (e.g. Arabic and Hebrew), Egyptian (e.g. Ancient Egyptian and Coptic), Berber (q.v.), Cushitic (e.g. Somali and Galla) and Chaddic (e.g. West Africa: Hausa).

Allomorph - A positional variant of a morpheme (q.v.) occurring in a specific environment. English has a noun plural morpheme /Z/ that has the phonologically conditioned allomorphs /s - z - Iz/ as in "cats", "dogs", "kisses". In Moroccan Arabic the connector /W/ "and" has the allomorphs /w/ after a vowel and /u/ between two consonants, e.g. ṣa wmša 'he came and left'  
ṣaf lwld ulbnt 'He saw the boy and the girl.

Allophone - A positional variant of a phoneme (q.v.), occurring in specific environments and not causing semantic differentiation, e.g. English initial [k<sup>h</sup>] in "kay" and [k] following /s/ in "ski" are both members of one and the same phoneme /k/. The only difference between them is that the first is aspirated whereas the second is unaspirated (see Aspiration). In Moroccan Arabic /a/ has the allophones [a] as in English 'fat' and [a] as in English 'father' in the environments of non-emphatic (q.v.) and emphatic consonants respectively, e.g. /tab/ = [tab] 'to repent' and /t̤ab/ = [t̤ab] 'to be cooked'.

Arabic - The most important Semitic (q.v.) language now spoken. It is the official language of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharja, the Sudan, Syria, Tunis, Yemen, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Muscat and Oman. Arabic is spoken by 100 million people. It is the religious language of 650 million Moslems.

Arabic is both a modern language and an ancient one, going back over 2,000 years. Classical Arabic was the language of the Koran and the vehicle of Arabic literature. It is still universally acknowledged as the Standard Form of the language and is used in writing and speeches. Modern Standard Arabic is standardized all over the Arab World and is the language of education, the press, radio and TV as well as public lectures. In addition, an Arabic dialect is spoken in each of the Arab countries and varies to some extent from one Arab country to another. Arabists recognize two major dialect groups "Western" and "Eastern"; the Western includes the Arab countries of North Africa through Libya and the Eastern includes Egypt and all the Arab countries of the East.

Aspectual - Temporal Forms - The categories of tense and aspect are so closely interconnected in Arabic that, in many cases, it is not possible to separate the aspectual meaning of the verb, i.e. whether the action is completed or not, from its temporal reference. See Imperfect and Perfect for more information on these two categories.

Aspiration - The puff of breath after a consonant, e.g. /t/ in English "top", is aspirated where that of English "stop" is unaspirated; e.g. Moroccan Arabic /r̤ta/ 'a cover' and /r̤t̤a/ 'to cover' where /t̤/ of



the second example is aspirated.

Assimilation - A phonetic process whereby two adjacent phonemes acquire common characteristics or become identical. One important instance of assimilation in Moroccan Arabic is with the phonemes /t ṭ d ḍ r ṛ s ṣ z ẓ š ž n l/ after the definite article /l-/; e.g. /raʒl/ 'man', /l-raʒl/ → /r:aʒl/ 'the man'. Another instance is with verbs, e.g. /wʒ:d/ 'to prepare', /wʒ:d-t/ → /wʒ:t/ 'I prepared'; /duq:/ 'knock!', /ka-t-duq:/ → /kad:uq:/ 'you are knocking'.

Auxiliaries - An auxiliary is a verb used before another verb to elaborate the temporal or aspectual meaning of the main verb; e.g. English "will" in "he will write a letter" or Moroccan Arabic /radi/ in /huwa radi yktb bṛa/ 'he will write a letter'. Examples of Moroccan Arabic Auxiliary Verbs:

1. /radi/ 'will...' + imperfect  
radi nmš daba      I am going to go now.
2. /kan/ 'be' + perfect, imperfect, frequentative, and active participle (q.v.)  
kan mša      He had gone.  
kunt kanšṛb atay fš:baḥ      I used to drink tea, in the morning.  
kant xaṛža fdak lwqt      She was leaving at that time.
3. /xš:/ 'it's necessary' + pronominal endings  
xš:ni nqra had lšy:a      I have to study this evening.
4. /bra/ 'to want' + imperfect  
bṛit nmši daba      I want to leave now.
5. /bda/ 'to begin' + imperfect or frequentative  
bdat thdṛ hḍra xawya      She began talking nonsense.
6. /bqa/ 'to remain, keep on' + imperfect or active participle  
bqina kanaklu ḥt:a fd:ina kul:ši      We kept eating until we finished everything.  
bqa gals bwḥdu      He remained sitting all by himself.

Base Form - The simple or basic form of a word to which inflections (q.v.), and affixes (q.v.) are added to derive other forms (See Derivation); e.g. Moroccan Arabic /ʔm/ 'to do' is Simple Form I and /stʔm/ (Form X) 'to use' is derived from it by prefix /st-/.

Basic and Derived Verb Stems - (also Forms) Forms II - X of the verb (q.v.) are referred to as Derived Verb Forms, or Stems. Thus, /wʃ!/ Basic Form or Form I? 'to arrive' and /wʃ:!/ (Derived Form II) 'to cause to reach'; /ʃm!/ (Basic Form or Form I) 'to do' and /stʃm!/ (Derived Form X) 'to use'; /baʃ/ (Basic - I) 'to sell' and /tbaʃ/ (Derived - VIII) 'to be sold'; /mʃa/ (Basic - I) 'to go, walk' and /tmʃ:a/ (Derived - VIII) 'to take a walk'.

Basic Noun - A noun that has no relation to any verb or verb stem (q.v.) from which it could be derived (see Derivation); e.g. /ktb/ 'to write' has /ktab/ 'book' as a derived noun. However, in the case of /ħdid/ 'iron' and /ħd:ad/ 'blacksmith', /ħdid/ is a basic noun and /ħd:ad/ is derived from it.

Berber - A closely related family of languages spoken by approximately 10,000,000 people in North Africa and in the countries of the open Sahara. The Berber Dialects spoken in Morocco are (a) Tamazight (Middle Atlas), (b) Tashelhit or Shilha (High and Anti Atlas and the Sous Valley in Southern Morocco), (c) Rifian Zenatya (in the Rif - Northern and Northeastern Morocco).

Biradical Stem - A verb stem (q.v.) consisting of two radicals (q.v.), e.g. /ʒa/ 'to come', /d:a/ 'to take along', /ħb:/ 'to love' (c.f. doubled).

Broken Plural (Noun) - A plural formed from the singular by internal change. Broken plurals are not predictable. Examples:

ktab (s)	ktub (p)	book
bɾl (s)	bɾal (p)	mule
sn:a (s)	snaɾ (p)	tooth
dr:i (s)	drari (p)	boy

Collective Noun - In Moroccan Arabic this is a class of nouns that designates a group of things or a general category, e.g. 'onions are good for you.' The singular or Noun of Unit is formed by adding the feminine ending suffix /-a/ to the Collective Noun which itself is masculine singular. In Moroccan Arabic, e.g.

bʃl	onions	bʃla	an onion
-----	--------	------	----------

lbš! mzyan	Onions are good.
bš!a kbira	a big onion
biḍ eggs	biḍa an egg
nml ants	nm!a an ant

The regular plural is formed from the singular by adding the plural morpheme (q.v.) /-t/, e.g.

bš!	onions	bš!a	an onion
tlata d!bš!at	three onions		

**Comparative** - This is the adjectival form that corresponds to English "bigger" derived from the adjective "big". In Moroccan Arabic: /kbir/ 'big', /akbr/ ~ /kbr/ 'bigger'. There are several patterns for the Comparative in Moroccan Arabic of which /akbr/ ~ /kbr/ is the most common. Other examples are:

Adjective		Comparative	
qwi	strong	aqwa ~ qwa	stronger
ʕali	high	aʕla ~ ʕla	higher
byḍ	white	abyḍ ~ byḍ	whiter
ḥmq	crazy	aḥmq ~ ḥmq	crazier
xfif	light	axf: ~ xf:	lighter

Notice the following structures:

1. w!ḍi akbr mn w!ḍk      My son is bigger than your son.
2. w!ḍi akbr w!ḍ      My son is the biggest boy.

Note that /akbr/ is the same form used for Comparative 'bigger' and Superlative 'biggest'. This is true of all Comparatives and Superlatives.

**Conjunction** - A particle (q.v.) having the function of joining sentences, clauses, phrases or words. Some Moroccan Arabic conjunctions are here listed:

ima	either	im:a...awl:a...	either...or...
im:a	either	w ~ u	and
aw	or	lakin	but
w!a	or	lakn:	but
awl:a	or	biḥq:	but
im:a...aw...	either...or...	walakin	but
im:a...w!a...	either...or...	walayn:i	but

ʕla wd:aš	because	wax:a	even if, although
ʕla hq:aš	because	lukan	if (contrary to fact)
hit	because, since	kun	if (contrary to fact)
ʕla qibal	because		
ml:i	since, when, as	škun ma	whoever
mnin	since, when	faynm:a	wherever
ht:a	until	laynm:a	to wherever
baš	so that, in order to	mninm:a	from wherever, whenever
maḥd:...w...	the more...the more	kul:ma	whenever
l:i	who, which, that	kif ma	however
ʔir	as soon as, no sooner than	kima	however
		wqtm:a	whenever
ʕla hq:	because	šḥalm:a	however much
ʕla xaṭr	because	qd: ma	to the extent that
ʕla wd:	because	qbl ma	before
ʕla msb:a	because of	bʕd ma	after
ʕla sabab	because of, on account of	bla ma	without
		ašm:a	whatever
		aw:l ma	as, when

**Consonant Clusters** - A sequence of two or more consonants pronounced without an intervening vowel, e.g. /st/ or /hl/ in /stahl/ 'to deserve'.

**Correlative Particle** - This particle is the equivalent of English "that, which, what" in such expressions as "it is necessary that...".

had š:i ma kan      That is it.

Lit: "That thing is that which was."

labd: ma tzuṛni      You have to visit me.

Lit: "It is necessary, that you visit me."

It also occurs in connection with such particles as /qbl/ 'before' /bʕd/ 'after', e.g. /qblma/ , /bʕdma/

**Definite Article** - In Moroccan Arabic /l-/ is the definite article. It is prefixed to nouns and adjectives, e.g. /wld/ 'boy', /lwld/ 'the boy'. If the noun or adjective begins with one of the following consonants, /r ʕ n l l s š ž z ʔ t ṭ d ɖ/, the

definite article assimilates to this consonant, i.e. it becomes like it; e.g.

raʒl	a man	ɾ:azl	the man
dr:i	a boy	d:r:i	the boy

Demonstratives - The following demonstratives occur in Moroccan Arabic and must be followed by an indefinite noun:

<u>Proximity</u>		<u>Remoteness</u>	
hada (m)	this	hadak (m)	that
hadi (f)	this	hadik (f)	that
hadu (p)	these	haduk (p)	those

Examples:

hada wld mzyan	This is a nice boy.
hadak wld mzyan	That is a nice boy.

In addition, we have the invariable proximity demonstrative /had/ 'this, these' as well as the remoteness demonstrative /dak, dik, duk/ 'that (m), that (f)', and 'those' respectively, all of which must be followed by a definite noun.

had lwld mzyan	This boy is nice.
had lbnt mzyana	This girl is nice.
had n:as mzyanin	These people are nice.
dik lbnt mzyana	That girl is nice.

Derivation - The formation of a word from another word or base by the means of affixes (q.v.), i.e. a prefix (e.g. English 'un' in "unemployed") or a suffix (e.g. English '-er' in "teacher") or an infix (e.g. Moroccan Arabic -a- in /ktab/ 'book' derived from /ktb/ 'to write'). Examples from Moroccan Arabic:

<u>prefix:</u>	/ʃml/ 'to do' - Form I Verb (q.v.)
	/stʃml/ 'to use' - Form X Verb (q.v.)
<u>suffix:</u>	/limun/ 'lemons' - Collective Noun (q.v.)
	/limuna/ 'a lemon' - Noun of Unit (q.v.)
<u>infix:</u>	/nʃs/ 'to sleep'
	/nʃas/ '(act of) sleeping' - Verbal Noun (q.v.)

Derived Nouns and Modifiers - In Moroccan Arabic, the verbal noun (q.v.), the nisba (q.v.), the noun of character and profession (q.v.) and the diminutive of nouns (q.v.) are among the most common derived nouns.

## Examples:

ɣsl	to wash	ɣsil	washing	<u>Verbal Noun</u>
xbz	to bake	xb:az	baker	<u>Noun of Profession</u>
mzɣɣ	Egypt	maɣɣi	Egyptian (ms)	<u>Nisba</u>
wld	boy	wlid	little boy	<u>Diminutive</u>

The active participle (q.v.), the passive participle (q.v.) and the diminutive of adjectives (q.v.) are among the most common derived modifiers.

## Examples:

nɣs	to sleep	naɣs	sleeping	<u>Active Participle</u>
bhq	to amaze	mhbuq	amazed	<u>Passive Participle</u>
ɣɣiɣ	small	ɣɣiwɣ	tiny	<u>Diminutive</u>

Diminutive - A noun of modifier derived from another noun or modifier.

The pattern is not predictable.

<u>Base</u>		<u>Diminutive</u>
bnt	girl	bnita
bɣa	letter	bɣy:a
wld	boy	wlid
ɣɣiɣ	small	ɣɣiwɣ
kib	dog	klib

Discontinuous Morpheme - See Morpheme.

Doubled Verb - A verb form (q.v.), the second radical of which is tense, e.g. /ʃd:/ 'to close', /ħb:/ 'to love'. (Notice that /b/ is lax and that /b:/ is its tense counterpart; tense /b:/ has double the duration of lax /b/ and is produced with stronger articulation and greater tension on the muscles of the articulator.)

Dual - Certain nouns in Moroccan have forms denoting the dual, e.g.

alf	one thousand	alfayn	two thousand
yum	one day	yumayn	two days
saʃa	one hour	saʃtayn	two hours
ʃam	one year	ʃamayn	two years
nuba	once	nubtayn	twice

Durative - See Frequentative.

Emphatic - An emphatic consonant (also Flat or Velarized) is one which is produced by pressing the blade of the tongue against the palate so that the articulation is velarized or alveolarized rather than just dental. /t̤/ is the emphatic counterpart of plain /t/, e.g. /t̤ab/ 'to be cooked' and /tab/ 'to repent'.

Emphatic consonants color plain consonants, i.e. the occurrence of an emphatic consonant will cause a plain consonant in the same syllable (sometimes in the preceding and/or the following syllable) to become emphatic, e.g. /t̤lq/ → /t̤lq/ 'to release' and /t̤bl/ → /t̤bl/ 'drum'. The influence of emphatic consonants on vowels is very noticeable, e.g. /tab/ = [t̤ab] 'to repent' where [æ] is as in English "fat" and /t̤ab/ = [t̤ab] where [a] is as in English "father".

Moroccan Arabic has the following primary emphatic consonants:

/t̤ d̤ s̤ z̤ l̤ r̤/ .

Exhortative Particle - The exhortative particle /ya! :ah/ 'let's' is used in constructions before imperfect forms (without /ka-/) to denote a first person encouraging structure of the type 'let's (do such and such) '.

ya! :ah nmšiw      Let's go.

ya! :ah nimšiw nšrbu kas atay žmiš      Let's go drink a cup of tea together.

Final Weak - A verb (q.v.) which has a vowel as its final radical (q.v.), e.g. /hda/ (i) 'to present', is called weak because of the change that occurs in that vowel in the imperfect, /yhdi/ 'he presents', and in the imperative, /hdi/ 'present (ms)!', for certain members of this sub-class of verbs. Compare:

mha (i)	to erase	xda (-u)	to take	bqa (a)	to remain, seem
mha	he erased	xda	he took	bqa	he remained
kaymhi	he erases	kayaxud	he takes	kaybqa	he remains
mhi	erase!	xud	take!	bqa	remain!

Flat - See Emphatic.

Fortes - See Tenseness.

Frequentative Form - Consists of the imperfect (q.v.) form plus the frequentative prefix /ka-/. It expresses a habitual repeated action, e.g. /kanmši ls:uq kul: šbaḥ/ 'I go to the market every morning.'  
/kunt kanmši ls:uq kul: šbaḥ/ 'I used to go to the market every morning.'

or an action which is simultaneous with regard to the time of speech (progressive) or another definite moment,

e.g. /kayakul daba/ 'He is eating now.'

/kan kayakul ml:i žit/ 'When I came in, he was eating.'

With certain verbs of motion, e.g. /maša/ 'to go' the Frequentative never has a progressive meaning,

e.g. /kaymši mn ḡaṛu lilmḡasa kul: šbaḥ/ 'He walks from his home to school every morning.'

The Frequentative is also referred to as the Durative.

Frequentative Particle - /ka-/, the frequentative particle, is prefixed to the imperfect (q.v.) to derive the frequentative form (q.v.).

This particle has the following variant forms: /ka-/ - /ta-/ - /da-/ - /la-/ .

Grapheme - The smallest meaningful unit of the writing system of a language that distinguishes one lexeme (q.v.) or word from another, e.g. English b and t in "boy" and "toy"; Moroccan Arabic ب /b/ and ت /t/ in باب /bab/ 'door' and تاب /tab/ 'to repent'. Also referred to as Letter.

Imperfect - The imperfect is formed by prefixes and suffixes.

/ktb/ 'to write', /nktb/ 'I write', /nktbu/ 'we write', /yktb/ 'he writes', /yktbu/ 'they write'

Notice that the prefix denotes person and gender and the suffix denotes number. The temporal and aspectual ranges of meaning expressed by the Imperfect form are here listed in terms of corresponding English equivalents.

1. The prefixation of /ka-/ to the imperfect structures gives the frequentative form (q.v.), e.g.  
katmši ls:uq kul: šbaḥ She goes to the market every morning.
2. Structures with /raḡi/ or /maši/ plus imperfect are future



structures.

radi nmši lbariz yd:a I'll go to Paris tomorrow.

3. Negative Imperative Structures are formed from second person imperfect with the use of the negative morpheme /ma...š/  
matmšis Don't go! (ms)
4. Exhortative (q.v.) Structures  
ya! :ah nmšiw Let's go.
5. Optative (q.v.) Structures  
! :ah ybaṛk fik God bless you.
6. Future (unspecified)  
ml:i tšufu qulhalih When you see him, say it to him.
7. Present (unspecified)  
ana nšrf nhdṛ lšaraby:a I know how to speak Arabic.

Indefinite Article - This is the equivalent of English "a", "an". In Moroccan Arabic we have /ši/ 'some, a' /waḥd/ 'one, a, an'. Note in particular the structures

/waḥd žuž/ 'a couple'

/waḥd ž:mafa dn:as/ 'a group of people'

Unlike English, it is perfectly acceptable to use nothing at all, e.g. /biḍa/ 'an egg' as in /klit biḍa had š:baḥ/ 'I ate an egg this morning.' Also note the construction /ši waḥd/ 'someone'.

Indefinite Pronoun - Moroccan Arabic has the following indefinite pronouns:

/ši/ 'some' which occurs in /ši bnadm/ 'somebody'

/ši waḥd/ 'someone'

/ši ḥaža/ 'something'

/ši nhaṛ/ 'someday'

/ši nas/ 'some people'

/kul: ši/ 'everything, everybody'.

Inflection - The affixation of certain morphemes to the base of a word

to denote person, number, gender, tense/aspect and/or mood of a verb;

e.g. Moroccan Arabic /ktb/ 'to write' can give us the following inflected forms: /ktbna/ 'we wrote'  
/yktbu/ 'they wrote'.

Interrogative Particles - A word or a phrase used in asking questions.

The most common interrogative adverbs in Moroccan Arabic are:

a	what?	aš	what?
fayn	where?	šhal	how much, how many?
layn	to where?	šhal mn kilumtr	how long (distance)?
mnin	from where?	šhal mn safa	how long (time)?
laš	why, what for?	kif	how?
imta	when?	kifaš	how?
ʔlaš	why?	fuqaš	when?
škun	who? which?	wqtaš	when?
šnu	what? which?	nhaṛaš	what (when) day?
dmn:	whose?	waš	Did, will ? type
dya! mn:	whose?		question particle

Isolating Particle - /ɣir/ 'only, except, but'

zidni ɣir ši šwy:a Give me just a little bit.

Labialization - Moroccan Arabic has a set of labialized consonants transcribed /ḅ ṃ ɸ ʀ q̣ ʁ̣ ʕ̣ ʔ̣/. Labialization is manifested as simultaneous lip-rounding when producing any of the above consonants. Thus, /ḅ/ is pronounced as [b<sup>w</sup>] or [bw].

Lax - (Also Lenis) See Tenseness.

Lexeme - Also referred to as Lexical Item or Lexical Form or Word or Vocabulary Item.

Lexicon - A list of (all or certain) words in a language.

Masdar - A term used by Arab grammarians to refer to the Verbal Noun (q.v.).

Medial Weak - A verb stem (q.v.) which has a vowel as its middle radical (q.v.), e.g. /baʕ/ (i) 'to sell'. It is called weak because of the change that occurs to that vowel in the imperfect /biʕ/ and in the

imperative /biʃ/ for certain members of this sub-class of verbs.

Compare:

baʃ (i)	to sell	qaʃ (u)	to say	xaf (a)	to be afraid
baʃ	he sold	qaʃ	he said	xaf	he was afraid
kaybiʃ	he sells	kayqul	he says	kayxaf	he is afraid
biʃ	sell!	qul	say!	xaf	have fear!

Minimal Pair - See Phoneme.

Modifier - A word used to modify, describe, limit or qualify the meaning of a noun or a pronoun. In Moroccan Arabic this class of modifiers consists of (a) adjectives and (b) participles.

Examples:

- (a) wld kbir      a big boy  
 bint kbira      a big girl  
 wlad kbar      big boys

Notice number/gender agreement.

- (b) ɟar mhlula      an open house

Note that participles (q.v.) are derived from verbs whereas in the majority of cases, adjectives are not. More important, adjectives have the form CCiC, e.g.

kbir	big
ṣ:ir	small
zwin	nice
mriɟ	sick

Morpheme - The minimal meaningful unit of speech in any language; it may be a word or part of a word, e.g. Moroccan Arabic /ktb/ 'to write' has one morpheme, /ktb-t/ 'I wrote' has two and /ma-ktb-t-š/ 'I did not write' has three. Notice that /ma...š/, the negative morpheme, is a Discontinuous Morpheme. Also note that /-/ is referred to as a Morpheme Boundary.

Morphophoneme - A class of phonemes (q.v.) belonging to one and the same morpheme (q.v.), e.g. English /s- z- iz/ as in "cats", "dogs", "kisses" which are all morphophonemic allomorphs (q.v.) of the noun plural morpheme (q.v.) whose form is governed by the phonetic environment. In Moroccan Arabic /w/ and /u/ are morphophonemic allomorphs of the

connector "and" conditioned by the occurrence of the first before or after a vowel and the second following a consonant, e.g.

ža wmša He came and left.

šaf lwid ulbnt He saw the boy and the girl.

Negative Particles - In Moroccan Arabic we get the following negative particles:

/ma...š/ and /ma...šay/ used mainly with verbs

maktbš He did not write.

/maši/ + adjective, participle, adverb, particles

maši kbir He is not big.

maši frhan He is not happy.

/ma...walu/ 'not at all'

ma šwir walu It is not small at all.

/ma...šmɾ/ 'never, ever'

mašmɾni smɾt bhad š:i I never heard of this thing.

Nisba - A noun ending in /-i/ in its (ms) form. The term Nisba means 'pertaining to', e.g.

dhb	gold	dhbi	golden
fas	Fez	fasi	native to Fez
zitun	olives	zituni	olive green color

Noun of Character - A word (derived in most cases from a verb (q.v.)) that refers to a characteristic of a person or his profession. They are formed on the pattern (q.v.) CC:aC, e.g.

kdb	to tell lies	kd:ab	liar
nsa	to forget	ns:ay	forgetful

Noun of Profession - A derived noun (derived in most cases from a verb) that denotes a profession, e.g.

xbz	to bake	xb:az	baker
bnə	to build	bn:ay	mason
xɾ:	hand writing	xɾ:aɾ	calligrapher
ɸdid	iron	ɸd:ad	blacksmith

Noun of Unit - See Collective Noun.

Nouns and Adjectives - In Moroccan Arabic, nouns and adjectives show two genders, masculine and feminine, and two numbers, singular and plural. Very few forms show a dual (q.v.), e.g.

wld boy            bnt girl  
wlad boys          bnat girls  
kbir (ms), kbira (fs), kbar (mp), kbarat (fp) big

Optative Structures - Moroccan Arabic has a number of optative structures expressing a wish or a desire, e.g. "May God bless you." These structures all refer to the present and future whether they have perfect or imperfect forms, e.g.

lmalik muḥm:d lḡamis ṛaḥimahu !:ah King Mohamed, May God have  
mercy on his soul.  
ʔtini ktabk !:a yṛḥm lwalidin Give me your book please (=May  
God have mercy on your parents.)  
!:a ybarḵ fik May God bless you.=Please  
!:a yxli:ik May God keep you (preserve you).=Please

Participles - Adjectives derived from verbs and inflected for gender and number. Transitive Form I verbs have active (AP) and passive (PP) participles. Intransitive Form I Verbs (q.v.) have AP's only. Forms II - X (q.v.) have one participle that functions both as AP and as PP if the verb is transitive, and as AP if the verb is intransitive.

Examples:

		<u>AP</u>	<u>PP</u>	
Form I	kfr (intr)	kafr	--	to get irritated
	fʃ! (tr)	faʃ!	mʃsu!	to separate
		<u>Participle</u>		
Form II	bd:l	mbd:l		to change
III	ʃawb	mʃawb		to fix
V	tʃl:m	mtʃl:m		to learn
VI	tfahm	mtfahm		to reach mutual understanding
VIII	ḥtaṛm	mḥtaṛm		to respect
X	stʃml	mstʃml		to use

Particle - A word, usually uninflected and invariable, used to indicate syntactical relationships. In Moroccan Arabic, particles are adverbs (q.v.), conjunctions (q.v.), the correlative (q.v.), the

isolating particle (q.v.), presentational particles (q.v.), pronouns (q.v.) the reinforcing particle (q.v.) and the vocative particle (q.v.). One thing to remember is that no Moroccan Arabic particle is exactly the equivalent of any given gloss in English.

Pattern - Vowels and/or consonants added to the root (q.v.) to form a stem (q.v.). Examples:

Root: ktb (denotes writing)

Pattern -a- infix between C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>: ktab 'book'

Pattern m- prefix: mktb 'office'

Pattern #m- prefix and -a# suffix: mktba 'desk'

Also see Word Structure.

Perfect - The Perfect Form in Moroccan Arabic is formed by suffixation; e.g. /ktb/ 'to write' /ktbt/ 'I wrote'. The perfect expresses the following aspectual-temporal ranges of meanings in terms of corresponding English equivalents:

1. Past

ža lbarḥ He came yesterday.

mšina ls:inima žmiš wxl:ina d:rari fɔ:ar We went to the movies together and left the kids at home.

2. Present Reference

fhmt I understand.

ila ža , qullih ygls hna If he comes, tell him to stay here.

ha huma žaw Here they come; here, they have come. (Present Perfect)

3. Optative (q.v.) with Present and/or Future Reference

lmalik muḥm:d lɣamix ɣaḥimahu l:ah King Mohamed V, may God

have mercy on his soul (now and forever).

4. Future Reference

ila taḥt š:ta , maxadiš nmši If it rains, I will not go.

5. No Specific Time - mainly in proverbs

qal:u aš xə:k alɣryan , qal:u lɣwatm amulay

For those who have nothing, luxuries are more important than necessities. (an idiomatic translation)

Phoneme - The minimal unit of distinctive sound in a spoken language; e.g.

English "till" and "dill" differ in only one phoneme. Likewise Moroccan Arabic /tab/ 'he repented' and /dab/ 'it melted' differ in

one phoneme. Such words are referred to as a Minimal Pair. A phoneme may have positionally conditioned allophones (q.v.).

Plural (Sound/Broken) - Nouns and adjectives have plurals. Plurals can be either Sound (q.v.), e.g. /frḥan/ (ms), /frḥanin/ (mp) 'happy' or Broken (q.v.), e.g. /ktab/ (ms), /ktub/ (mp) 'book'. Many nouns have both sound and broken plurals which occur as variant forms, e.g. /msd:a/ 'pillow' (s), /mxd:at/ sound plural and /msaḍ: / - /mxdyd/ broken plurals.

Preposition - A word used with a noun or a pronoun to show the relation of the noun or pronoun to some other word or words in the sentence. Some Moroccan Arabic prepositions and prepositional phrases are here listed:

b- ~ bi	with, by (instr.)	ʕl- ~ ʕla	on
l- ~ li	to, for	mn	from, of ('than' in comparative structures)
f- ~ fi	in	fuq	above, over
d-	of (belonging)	ntaʕ ~ mtaʕ	of (belonging)
tḥt	under, below	dyaḷ	of (belonging)
qud:am	in front of	ql:	except for (telling time)
mur	after, behind	xir	except for (telling time)
m:ur	from behind	ḥt:a	until (up to)
muḥa	after, behind	bžnb	along
wḥa	after, behind	wy:a	with
ḥda	near, at one's place	bin	between
qbl	before	binat	between
bʕd	after	ʕnd	at (Fr. 'chez'), in the possession of
mʕa	with		

Presentational Particle - Moroccan Arabic has two presentational particles (q.v.), /ha/ and /ra-/ 'here is, here are'.

Pronoun - A word used to replace a proper name or a noun, or to refer to the person, object, idea, etc. designated by a noun. The following are sets of pronouns and pronominal suffixes occurring in Moroccan Arabic:

## a) Independent Subject Pronouns

ana	I	hna	we
nta	you (ms)		
nti	you (fs)	ntuma	you (p)
huwa	he		
hiya	she	huma	they

## b) Pronominal Suffixes associated with nouns, particles, verbs and prepositions ending in consonants:

ktab - i	my book	dyaI -i	mine
ktab - k	your (s) book	dyaI -k	yours
ktab - u	his book	dyaI -u	his
ktab - ha	her book	dyaI -ha	her
ktab - na	our book	dyaI -na	ours
ktab - kum	your (p) book	dyaI -kum	yours
ktab - hum	their book	dyaI -hum	theirs

## c) Direct Object pronominal endings suffixed to transitive verbs and the preposition /mn/ 'of, from'

zaṛ -ni	he visited me	mn:i	from me
zaṛ -k	he visited you (s)	mn:k	from you (s)
zaṛ -u	he visited him	mn:u	from him
zaṛ -ha	he visited her	mn:ha	from her
zaṛ -na	he visited us	mn:na	from us
zaṛ -kum	he visited you (p)	mn:kum	from you (p)
zaṛ -hum	he visited them	mn:hum	from them

## d) Pronominal Suffixes added to the preposition /li/ 'to' (also /fi/ 'in', /bi/ 'with'). Suffixed to the preposition /ʕla/ 'on'.

ly:a	to me	ʕly:a	on me
lik	to you (s)	ʕlik	on you (s)
lu - lih	to him	ʕlih	on him
liha	to her	ʕliha	on her
lina	to us	ʕlina	on us
likum	to you (p)	ʕlikum	on you (p)
lihum	to them	ʕlihum	on them

## e) Pronominal Suffixes added to verbs ending in /-a#/, and presentational particle /ra/ 'here is/are'



wr:a	-ni	he showed me	ra	-ni	here I am
wr:a	-k	he showed you (s)	ra	-k	here you (s) are
wr:a	-h	he showed him	ra	-h	here he is
wr:a	-ha	he showed her	ra	-ha	here she is
wr:a	-na	he showed us	ra	-na	here we are
wr:a	-kum	he showed you (p)	ra	-kum	here you (p) are
wr:a	-hum	he showed them	ra	-hum	here they are

- f) Pronominal Suffixes added to the preposition /mʃa/ 'with' are the same as in e) above except for first person (s) /mʃaya/ 'with me'.

Quadriradical Verb - (also Quadriliteral) A verb (q.v.) having four radicals (q.v.) or constituent elements, e.g. /tʃʒm/ 'to translate', /sqʃa/ 'to ask, inquire', /fʃfʃ/ 'to shake' (reduplicative - q.v.).

Radical - One of a set of elements that constitutes a verb stem. It can be either a vowel or a consonant. /ktb/ 'to write' has three constituent consonants or radicals; /bāʃ/ 'to sell' has a medial (middle) vocalic radical (i.e. vowel) and /mša/ 'to go' has a final vocalic radical.

Reduplicative Verb - A quadriliteral verb (q.v.) in which the last two radicals (consonants) are a repetition of the first two, e.g. /fʃfʃ/ 'to shake'.

Reinforcing Particle - /iwa/ 'well' is the reinforcing particle in Moroccan Arabic. Its occurrence is as frequent as English "well" in the corresponding translations below.

iwa ml:i šuftu kan kayakul Well, when I saw him, he was eating.  
iwa , had š:i ma kan Well, that is it.

Root - A term used for the core of a word in Arabic and in other Afro-Asiatic languages (q.v.). Most Moroccan words consist of a tri-consonantal (c.f. also triradical and triliteral (q.v.)) root. Biradical (also biliteral) roots are less frequent and consist of two consonants. Roots with four consonants (quadriliteral or quadriradical) occur in Moroccan Arabic but rarely. A root usually

occurs in patterns (q.v.). A pattern can be either vocalic and/or consonantal. The root normally has a certain meaning attached to it. The basic meaning of the root is modified by the pattern.

Examples:

1. (the root/sr̥q/has the concept of 'theft, stealing, robbing')
 

sr̥q	to steal
sr̥qa	theft
sr̥qat	thefts
saṛq	stealing
msṛuq	stolen (notice the/m-/here is a non-root consonant; it belongs to the pattern)
sr̥:aq	thief, robber
2. (the root/h̥b:/has the concept of 'love, friendship')
 

h̥b:	to love
h̥ub:	love (romantic)
m̥h̥b:a	affection, close friendship
3. (the root/ṭṛžm/has the concept of 'translation')
 

ṭṛžmna	we translated
ṭṛžama	translation

Semitic - A family of languages constituting a branch of the Afro-Asiatic (q.v.) language stock. It includes Akkadian, Arabic, Hebrew, Ethiopic, Aramaic and Ugaritic sharing certain common characteristics; e.g. a root (q.v.) and pattern (q.v.) structure, a set of derived verb forms, a set of back consonants /q x ʁ ḥ ʕ/, a set of emphatic (q.v.) consonants (e.g. /ṭ ḍ ṣ/), a tense formed by prefixation and another by suffixation, grammatical gender, feminine formative /t/, two-way plural noun formation: Sound plural (q.v.) and Broken plural (q.v.).

The adjective "Semitic" was brought into use by A. L. Schlözer in 1781 on the basis of Genesis X and XI. Before Schlözer, the Semitic languages were referred to as "Oriental languages".

Sound Plural - A plural formed from the singular by the addition of a suffix without any changes, i.e. singular + /-in/ (mp), singular + /-at/ (fp)

mzyan (ms), mzyanin (mp), mzyana (fs), mzyanat (fp) good, nice

Stem - A stem is a root (q.v.) in combination with a pattern (q.v.), to which inflections (q.v.) are added.

Strong Stem - A verb stem whose radicals (q.v.) are all consonants, e.g. /ktb/ 'to write', /tṛžm/ 'to translate', /ḥb:/ 'to love'.

Superlative - See Comparative.

Tenseness - A tense (also fortis) consonant in general is produced with more force than its lax (also lenis) counterpart. Tense here refers to two identical consonants with no intervening vowel pronounced with stronger articulation and greater tension on the muscles of the articulator and, usually, aspiration. Lax refers to a single consonant pronounced with lesser muscle tension and weaker, laxer articulation.

A tense consonant has precisely twice the duration of a single consonant.

The intensity and aspiration (q.v.) which are characteristic of the tense consonants give them a syllabic quality (i.e. maximum degree of sonority in the syllable) so that tense /b:/ is heard as /<sup>ə</sup>bb/ or /<sup>e</sup>bb/.

Triradical Stem - (also triliteral) A stem (q.v.) having three constituent radicals (q.v.), e.g. /ktb/ 'to write', /baʔ/ 'to sell', /mša/ 'to go', /wr:a/ 'to show'.

Velarized - See Emphatic.

Verb - In Moroccan Arabic, verbs are classified and discussed in terms of ten forms, of which Form I is referred to as Basic Form (q.v.) and Forms II - X are referred to as "Derived Forms" (q.v.). Another major dimension involved in the discussion of verbs in Moroccan Arabic is Sound (q.v.) vs. Weak (q.v.). The third major dimension is triradical (q.v.), quadriradical (q.v.) or biradical (q.v.) and doubled.

Following are examples of verbs in Moroccan Arabic:

- a) Sound Triradical (this is the richest group of verbs in terms of derivations)

<u>Form</u>	<u>Form</u>			
Basic	I	ktb	to write	$C_1C_2C_3$
Derived	II	ʕl:m	to teach	$C_1C_2:C_3$
	III	ʕawb	to fix	$C_1aC_2C_3$
	IV	arsl	to send (RARE)	$aC_1C_2C_3$
	V	tʕl:m	to learn	$tC_1C_2:C_3$
	VI	tʕawb	to be fixed	$tC_1aC_2C_3$
	VII	tʕrʕ	to be burned	$tC_1C_2C_3$
		~ t:tʕrʕ		$t:C_1C_2C_3$
		~ nʕrʕ		$nC_1C_2C_3$
	VIII	hʕarʕ	to respect	$C_1taC_2C_3$
	IX	hmarʕ	to become red	$C_1C_2aC_3$
	X	stʕml	to use	$stC_1C_2C_3$

- b) Medial Weak

	<u>Form</u>		
Basic	I	baʃ (i)	to sell
		qaɪ (u)	to say
		.xaf (a)	to be afraid
Derived (Examples)			
	I	by:ʃ	to cause to sell
		xw:f	to cause to be afraid
V		tky:l	to be measured (e.g. grain)
		txw:ɖ	to be made muddy
VII		tbaʃ	to be sold

## c) Final Weak

	<u>Form</u>		
Basic	I	mša (i)	to go
		xda (*u)	to take
		bqa (a)	to remain
Derived	(Examples)		
	II	mš:a	to give a walk
	III	laqa	to meet
	V	tmš:a	to meet (reciprocal)
	X	stšfa	to resign

## d) Doubled and Biradical

Form I	hb:	to love (doubled)
	dq: (-u-)	to knock (doubled)
	((-u-) refers to the vowel of the imperfect and the imperative, e.g. /dq:/ 'he knocked', /kayduq:/ 'he knocks', /duq:/ 'knock!'.	
Derived	VII	tḥb: to be loved
	d:q: (<t dq:)	to be pounded
Biradical	ža	to come
	d:a	to take along

## e) Quadriliteral and Reduplicative

Sound

Basic	I	tṛžm	to translate
		fšfš	to shake (reduplicative)
Weak	I	šift	to send
		sqša	to ask
Derived	VIII	t:ṛžm < ttṛžm	to be translated
		tfšfš	to be shaken

Verbal Noun - A noun derived from a verb, e.g. /xsl/ 'to wash' /xsil/ 'washing'. It denotes the activity, state, or result indicated by the verb. The Verbal Noun (VN) /zyara/ 'a visit' is an example of the result of the verb /zar/ 'to visit'; it can also mean 'visiting' which denotes an action. It is not possible to predict verbal nouns of Form I verbs (q.v.). In the case of the other verb forms II - X (q.v.), i.e. derived verb stems, it is possible to predict the form of the verbal noun.

Examples:

Form I

xsl	I	to wash	xsil	washing
blx	I	to reach puberty	blux	puberty
bka	I	to cry	bka	crying
bxa	I	to recover	bxyan	recovery
bna	I	to build	bni	building
ktb	I	to write	ktaba	writing
hsb	I	to count	hsab	counting
qrb	I	to hit	qrb	hitting

Forms II - X

zd:d	II	to renew	tzdid	renewal
şawb	III	to fix	mşawba	fixing
tfl:m	V	to learn	tflim	learning, education
tşawb	VI	to be fixed	mşawba	fixing
tqrb	VII	to be beaten	qrb	beating
hţarm	VIII	to respect	hţiram	respect
stfmr	X	to colonize	stfmar	colonization

Notice how Forms V, VI and VII have no VN's of their own and the VN's of corresponding Forms II, III and I are respectively used instead.

Quadriliterals

frgf	to explode	tfrgif	explosion
ţrzm	to translate	ţrżma	translation

Vocative Particle - A particle introducing a noun of the person addressed.

There is one such particle in Moroccan Arabic: /a-/ - /ya-/ 'hey you...'

amuħm:d	Hey Mohammed!
awd:i	Dear!
asi ~ asidi	Mr.!

Weak Verb - A verb (q.v.) which has a vowel as one of its radicals (q.v.),

e.g.

baʔ	to sell
ža	to come
sqša	to ask, inquire
mša	to go
wr:a	to show

(c.f.) Final Weak and Medial Weak)

Word Structure - The Arab grammarians use the root /fʕl/ **فعل** 'to do' to describe the various noun or verb patterns (q.v.). This designation and symbolization of word structure is followed in every grammar of Classical or Modern Standard Arabic. In applying this to Moroccan Arabic it is seen that the Active Participle (see Participles) of Form I (q.v.) verb /ktb/ 'to write' which is /katb/ 'writer, writing' is said to be of the /faʕl/ pattern. Likewise the Verbal Noun (q.v.) of Form II (q.v.) verb /bd:l/ 'to change' is /tbdil/ 'changing' which is said to be of the /tfʕil/ pattern.

Writing System - Classical Arabic is written and read from right to left.

There are twenty-eight letters (or twenty-nine if we count the /hamzah/ **هـ** or the glottal stop) in the alphabet, of which three are used for the vowels, /a, u, i/. The unconnected letters differ in form from the connected ones which, in turn, may vary in form, depending upon whether they are initial, medial or final. Arabic dialects (whether Eastern, e.g. Egyptian and Lebanese, or Western, e.g. Moroccan) may be written in this alphabet. It should be noted that the written script differs to some extent from the printed. There is a substantial difference between the Western and Eastern handwriting which makes it somewhat difficult for some Eastern Arabs to read Western manuscripts. There used to be slight differences between the Eastern and Western printed forms, e.g. the place and number of the dots in the letters that represent /f/ and /q/, e.g.

Written and printed Eastern Arabic have: **ف** /f/ , **ق** /q/ ;

Written and printed Moroccan Arabic: **ڤ** /f/ , **ڦ** /q/ - **ڦ** /f/ ,

**ڦ** /q/ .

Now, however, both Eastern and Western Arabic printing shops use the same letter type for the printing of Modern Standard Arabic. Also,

Western handwriting is trending towards a greater conformity with the Eastern style. Following is a sample of Moroccan Arabic script written by a Moroccan college graduate. The text is transcribed and translated for the convenience of the user.

- جحا وعقو -

مَدا واحد السيد جَدا عند جحا قالوا: أنا عمي  
 عندو تمنيا وتسعين عام. قالو جحا: كيف  
 والو تمنيا وتسعين عام. أنا عمي لو كان راه  
 عاد عايش كان راه عندو مِيتا وتسعين عام.

žha wfm:u

hada waḥd s:y:d ža ʔnd žha qal:u "ana ʔm:i ʔndu tmnya wtsʔin ʔam".  
 qal:u žha "kif walu tmnya wtsʔin ʔam . ana ʔm:i lukan ɾah ʔad  
 ʔayš kan ɾah ʔndu my:a wtsʔin ʔam".

Vocabulary

kif walu	it is nothing (i.e., not very impressive)
lukan ɾah ʔad ʔayš	if he were alive

Semi-Literal Translation

Jeha and His Uncle

This is one man, he came to Jeha and said to him, "My uncle is 89 years old". Jeha told him, "89 years is nothing; if my uncle were alive, he would have been 190 years old".



PART SIX

LEXICA

ARABIC - ENGLISH LEXICON

AND

ENGLISH - ARABIC LEXICON

## LEXICONS

The alphabetical order in which the Arabic words appear in the Arabic-English Lexicon is the following:

ʔ a b b: ʔ ʔ: d d: ʔ ʔ: f f: ʔ ʔ: g g: h h:  
 ḥ ḥ: ḥ ḥ: i k k: ʔ ʔ: l l: ʔ + ʔ: m m: ʔ ʔ: ʔ  
 ʔ: n n: q q: ʔ ʔ: r r: ʔ ʔ: s s: ʔ ʔ: š š: t  
 t: ʔ ʔ: u w w: x x: ʔ ʔ: y y: z z: ʔ ʔ: ʔ ʔ:  
 ʔ ʔ: ʔ ʔ: ʔ

With few exceptions, nouns appear with the singular form given first, the gender marked in parentheses, and a slash, (/), followed by the plural form. It should be noted that, while most nouns appear without the definite article /l-/, the article has been retained in the case of nouns that are always used with the definite article, e.g. /lmxzn/ 'the authorities', /lmayrib/ 'Morocco', /lqahira/ 'Cairo'.

The following abbreviations are used in the lexicons:

B.P.	broken plural
br	brother
Coll	collective noun
C.S.	construct state of the noun
comp	comparative
da	daughter
def	definite
dim	diminutive
f	feminine
fa	father
fp	feminine plural
Fr	French
fs	feminine singular
indef	indefinite
intr.	intransitive verb

m	masculine
mo	mother
mp	masculine plural
ms	masculine singular
n	noun
n.u	noun of unit
recip	reciprocal
si	sister
so	son
s.o	someone
s.p	sound plural
s.th	something
super	superlative
tr.	transitive verb
v	verb
~	precedes a variant form
;	precedes an equivalent or additional form

# LEXICA

ARABIC - ENGLISH

ENGLISH - ARABIC

## LEXICON

## Arabic - English

a

a interrogative particle "what?"  
 a vocative particle  
 abadan never  
 abadn never  
 abril April  
 ab: / aba? father  
 adab (m) politeness, manners,  
     literature  
 adabi literary  
 adur:u (m) plant used for face  
     make-up  
 agadir Agadir  
 agwal (m) / -at kind of long drum  
     open at one end  
 aham: more, most important  
 ahl (m) family (extended)  
 ahl lmra in-laws (the wife's  
     family)  
 ahl r:ažl in-laws (the husband's  
     family)  
 ahln hello  
 ahln wa sahn hello  
 ahsn best, better  
 akl (m) ~ makla (f) food  
 aktr more  
 alf one thousand  
 alfayn two thousand  
 aman safety  
 amir (m) / umaṛa price  
 amir lmu?minin Prince of the  
     believers  
 amirika America  
 amiriki (m) / amiriky:in American  
 amlak (p) property  
 amn to believe  
 amr to order  
 am:a as for, but  
 ana I  
 anglatiṛ:a England

aqaly:a (f) minority  
 aqwa most powerful  
 arsl (IV - rare) to send  
 aṛa give! (ms)  
 aṛan:a ~ aṛalna when, as for,  
     suppose that  
 aṛd (f) land  
 asfi Safi  
 ashl easier, easiest  
 asiya (f) Asia  
 as:s: to establish  
 ašili (m) real, original  
 ašl (m) origin  
 aš what?  
 ašm:a whatever  
 atar (m) / -at ruins (historical)  
 atay (m) tea (no def. art.)  
 avril April  
 aw or  
 awl:a or  
 aw:ala mṛ:a first of all  
 aw:l (m) / -in first (indef)  
 aw:l ma as, when  
 aw:la (f) / -t first (indef)  
 axlaq (f) manners, morals, ethics  
 ax: / Ṭ:ut ~ ixwan brother  
 aṭṛ (m) / Ṭṛin other  
 aya (f) / -t verse of the Holy Koran  
     or of the Holy Bible  
 aži come (ms)  
 ažiy come! (fs)  
 ažiw come! (p)  
 ažnabi (m) / ažanib foreigner  
 ažnaby:a (f) / -t foreigner  
 aḥla higher, highest

b

b- - bi with, by (instrumental)

bab (m) / biban door  
 babur (m) / -at samovar, ship, boat  
 bakalurya (f) high school certificate  
 baky:a (f) / -t package  
 bal (m) attention, idea, mind  
 bali (m) / balyin old  
 ban (a) to appear  
 banana (n.u-f) / -t ; banan (coll) banana  
 banka (always pronounced /banka/ bank)  
 baqi remaining  
 bariz Paris  
 baraka (f) / -t blessing  
 baraž (m) / -at bridge  
 bas (u) to kiss  
 baš so that, in order to, that, that with which, to (before infinitive)  
 bat (a) to spend the night  
 bať (m) / biťan armpit  
 baťal (m) / abťal hero  
 bayl:a that  
 bať (i) to sell  
 bda (a) to begin  
 bdiť baked clay  
 bdnžala (n.u-f) ; bdnžal (coll) eggplant  
 bd:at precisely  
 bd:l to change  
 bd:l (l-) to change clothes for s.o.; to change s.th for s.o.  
 bgri (m) beef  
 bhd to amaze, astonish  
 bhal like, such as  
 bhal bhal the same, alike  
 bhť (m) / bhťur sea  
 bhť (m) / abťat - buťut research, investigation  
 bidaya / -t beginning  
 biđa (n.u-f) / -t ; bid (coll) egg  
 bin between, among  
 binat between  
 binaya (f) / -t building  
 bir (m) / byur well (of water)  
 bir:a (f) beer  
 biťu (m) / biťuyat - biťuwat office  
 bit (m) / byut room  
 bit đ:yaf salon, living room  
 bit lma restroom  
 bit n:řas bedroom  
 bitrul (m) kerosene  
 bka (i) to cry, weep  
 bkri early  
 bkul: fařah with great pleasure  
 bla without

bla (b-) without (b- must be followed by personal pron. ending)  
 bla ma without (conjunction)  
 blad (f) / -at - bladn country  
 bl?aql: at least  
 blař gratis, don't worry  
 bl?axř: specially  
 blbħť by sea  
 bldi (m) native, home grown  
 blħq: but  
 bliya (f) / bly:at bad habit, vice  
 blxs: specially  
 blya (f) / -t bad habit, misfortune, vice  
 blžika Belgium  
 blžw: by air  
 blva (f) / blavi North African slippers or shoes  
 bl:ati wait! (invariable expression), slowly, in a low voice  
 bl:v to make something reach, to cause to reach, deliver  
 blařa (f) / -t - blayř place  
 bl:ar (m) crystal  
 bn / wlad son  
 bn řm:i / wlad řm:i my cousin (fa br so)  
 bna (i) to build  
 bnat bnt xalti second cousin (daughters of my maternal aunt's daughter)  
 bndir (m) / bnadr a flat, round North African drum with one head  
 bnfsi myself  
 bnt / bnat girl, daughter (of)  
 bnt bnt řm:ti second cousin (daughter of my paternal aunt's daughter)  
 bnt wld xali second cousin (daughter of my maternal uncle's son)  
 bnt wld xalti second cousin (daughter of my maternal aunt's son)  
 bnt wld řm:i second cousin (daughter of my paternal uncle's son)  
 bnt wld řm:ti second cousin (daughter of my paternal aunt's son)  
 bnt xal ř:a second cousin (daughter of my father's maternal uncle)  
 bnt řm: ř:a second cousin (daughter of my father's paternal uncle)  
 bnt řm:i / bnat řm:i my cousin (fa br da)

bnt sm:ti / bnat sm:ti my cousin  
 (fa si da)  
 bnt rzala a pretty girl (gazelle-  
 like girl)  
 bnti / bnati my daughter  
 bn:ar (m) crystal  
 bn:fs precisely  
 bn:isman poppy seeds  
 bqa (a) to remain  
 bqa (f-) to affect, impress  
 bqraž (m) / bqarž kettle  
 brd cold  
 brdafa (f) / -t brad? saddle  
 pack  
 brniz (m) varnish  
 br:ad (m) / brard teapot  
 br:aḥ (m) / br:aḥa town crier  
 br:h to announce  
 bra (f) / brawat - bry:at letter  
 brbaṛi (m) Berber  
 brbfa the four of us, them  
 bril April  
 brg to glitter  
 brīwa (n.u-f) / -t ; brīwat (coll)  
 a pastry made with almonds and  
 dipped in honey  
 brka (f) / brkat duck  
 brquqa (n.u-f) / -t ; brquq (coll)  
 plum  
 br:a outside  
 br:ani (m) stranger  
 bs:lama goodbye  
 bšir blind  
 bšla (n.u-f) / -t ; bšl (coll)  
 onions  
 bštila (f) / -t - bšaṭl a pie made  
 with chicken or pigeon giblets  
 and almonds  
 bš:aḥ is that true?, true, correct  
 btida?i (m) elementary (Nisba)  
 btida?y:a (f) elementary (Nisba)  
 bt:ixa (n.u-f) / -t ; bt:ix (coll)  
 melon (not including watermelon)  
 btana (f) / -t - btayn sheepskin  
 btaṭa (n.u-f) / -t ; btaṭa -  
 baṭaṭa (coll) potatoes  
 bṭ:any:a (f) / -t blanket  
 bṭ:n to skin (a sheep)  
 bu- (m) of, having  
 bulis (m) police  
 bulisi (m) / bulis policeman  
 buḷa (f) / -t light bulb  
 buṭagaz / -at butane gase, butane  
 gas range  
 buṭwida (f) (s & coll) pear  
 bwžh in a manner  
 bx:r to burn incense  
 byd - biḍ (m) white

byrut Beirut  
 by:t to keep overnight  
 bz:mn in spite of, unwillingly  
 bz:af much  
 bz:af ṣad very much, too much  
 bz:rba hurriedly, quickly  
 bz:ula (f) / bzazl breast (for  
 females)  
 bzar (m) black pepper  
 bzṭam (m) / bzatm wallet  
 bznb along, in addition  
 bṣd after  
 bṣd ṣd:a the day after tomorrow  
 bṣdma after  
 bṣd some  
 bṣid (m) far  
 bṣ:d to move away  
 bva (i) to want, like  
 brdad Baghdad  
 bvl (m) / bval mule  
 byrrira (f) / byrir variety of  
 pancake

b

b:a my father

d

d- of (belonging to)  
 daba now  
 daba daba right now  
 dak (m) that (demonstrative)  
 daka intelligence  
 daka? intelligence  
 daki (m) intelligent  
 dam (u) to last  
 daq (u) to taste  
 daqiqa (f) / -t - dqayq minute  
 dar (i) to do  
 dariža (f) / -t dialect, colloquial  
 daraža (f) / -t degree (temper-  
 ature)  
 daxili (m) inside (Nisba)  
 daxl (m) inside  
 dayr doing  
 daz (u) to pass  
 dbh to slaughter  
 dbiḥa (f) / dbayh sacrifice  
 dbliž (m) / dbalz bracelet  
 dfina (f) / dfayn a kaftan type of  
 dress

dfn to bury  
 dff to pay  
 dgdg to pound, grind  
 dg: to grind  
 dnb (m) gold  
 dhbi (m) golden (Nisba)  
 dik (f) that (demonstrative)  
 dima always  
 dimašq Damascus  
 din (m) / dyun debt  
 din (m) / adyan religion  
 diwana (f) custom  
 diyana (f) / -t religion  
 diw (m) / -at bucket  
 dl:aḥa (n.u-f) / -t ; dl:aḥ (coll)  
 watermelon  
 dmliž (m) / dmalž bracelet  
 dmn whose?  
 dm: (m) blood  
 dnb (m) / dnub ~ dunub sin  
 dnžala (n.u-f) ; dnžal (coll)  
 eggplant  
 dqiqa (f) / -t minute  
 dqn (m) / dqun ~ dquna chin  
 dq: (u-) to knock  
 drb (m) / druba street (alley)  
 dr:aža (f) / -t a wheel pushed by  
 kids  
 dr:i (m) / drari boy (also means  
 kids)  
 dṛhm (m) / dṛahm dirham  
 dṛ (m) / dṛaṣ arm  
 dṛša Draa  
 dṣtur (m) constitution  
 dūk those  
 dula (f) / duwal nation  
 duq (m) taste  
 duwali (m) international  
 dužambir ~ disambṛ December  
 dwa (m) / -yat ~ ?adwiya medicine  
 dw:z to cause to pass  
 dxl (kaydxul) to enter  
 dyal belonging to, of, (belonging)  
 dyal mn whose?  
 dy:ani (m) pious (Nisba)  
 džaž (m) chicken  
 džaž mhm:r (m) roasted chicken  
 džaž mqli (m) fried chicken  
 dya quickly  
 d:a to take along  
 d:ariža lma:rby:a Moroccan Arabic  
 d:ariža r:aqiya elevated dialect  
 d:axil inside, interior, local  
 d:axṛ (< tḍaxṛ) to save  
 d:l:aḥ watermelon  
 d:nya the world  
 d:risy:in the Idrisis  
 d:uwal lṣaraby:a the Arab world

ḍ

damir (m) conscience  
 dar (u) to turn, turn around  
 dar (f) / dyur house  
 dayṣ (m) lost  
 daṣ (i) to be lost  
 db:r to manage  
 dd: against  
 dfr (m) / dfar fingernail  
 dhr to appear, seem  
 dhr (m) / dhuṛ back  
 dhr lyd: (m) the back of the hand  
 dhk to laugh  
 dhk (mṣa) to kid someone  
 dhk (ṣla) to laugh (at), mock,  
 make fun of  
 dh:a to sacrifice (religious)  
 dif (m) / dyaf ~ dyuf guest  
 difa (f) / -t guest  
 dl: to remain  
 dlm to oppress  
 dṛsa (f) / dluṣ rib  
 dn: to think  
 dra (f) corn, maize  
 dr to hit, beat  
 dṛs (m) / dṛus lesson  
 dṛsa (f) / dṛus back tooth  
 dṛst lṣql (ṣ) wisdom tooth  
 dṛuk now  
 dṛ: to give pain  
 dṛ:ar (m) / dṛawṛ village  
 dṛ:r to make something round  
 dyafa hospitality  
 dy:f to host  
 dy:ṣ to lose  
 dṣaf to become weak  
 dṣif weak  
 d:ahk (< tḍahk) to joke, laugh  
 (recip)  
 d:akṛ (< tḍakṛ) to discuss  
 d:akṛ (mṣa) to converse (with)  
 d:arḥ mṣa (< tḍarḥ) to fight  
 (recip)  
 d:ar lbiḍa Casablanca  
 d:hur noontime

f

f- ~ fi in  
 fakiya (f) / -t ~ fawakih fruit  
 (also dried fruit)  
 faq (i) to wake up  
 faṛ (m) / firan rat, mouse



farmasyan (m) drugstore,  
 pharmacist  
 fas Fez  
 faš in which  
 fat (u) to pass  
 fayn - fin where?  
 faynm:a wherever  
 fayq awake  
 fbrayr February  
 fdh to reveal (shameful secrets)  
 fdiha (f) / fdayh scandal  
 fdl (m) merit  
 fd:a to finish  
 fd:a (f) white alloy (like silver)  
 fd:l to prefer  
 fg:ifa (n.u-f) / -t ; fg:aš (coll)  
 mushroom  
 fg:usa (n.u-f / -t ; fg:us (coll)  
 cucumber  
 fhm to understand  
 fh:m to cause to understand  
 fi saš immediately  
 fibali to myself  
 filaha (f) agriculture  
 filahi (m) agricultural  
 fin - fayn where?  
 firaq (m) difference  
 fkra (f) / afkar idea  
 fk: (m) / fkak lower jaw  
 fk:r to think  
 flfla (n.u-f) / -t ; flfl (coll)  
 red pepper  
 flfla xdra (f) green pepper  
 flhadr now, at the present time  
 flhin immediately  
 flmadi in the past  
 flmy:a percent  
 flq to split  
 fluka (f) / flayk boat  
 flus money  
 fn: (m) / funun art  
 fn:an (m) / -a - fn:anin artist  
 fqih (m) / fuqaha - fuqaha?  
 religious teacher, Koranic  
 teacher  
 frh to be happy  
 frhan -frhan (m) happy  
 fransa France  
 fraš (m) / -at furniture  
 frgš to explode, to blast  
 frh - frh to be happy  
 frih (m) joy, happiness  
 friqi (m) African (Nisba)  
 friqy:a Africa  
 friq (m) / furuq difference  
 fršita (f) / -t - frašt table fork  
 frumaž rumi (m) imported cheese  
 frš (m) / furuš branch

fr:g to distribute, split  
 fr:š to furnish  
 fr:už (m) / fražž cock, rooster  
 fsad (m) corruption, rottenness  
 fs:r to explain  
 fšl to separate (tr)  
 fš:l to cut and trim  
 ft:ali finally  
 ft:š to look for, search  
 ftiira (f) light breakfast  
 fti to breakfast  
 ftiira alms giving at the end of  
 Ramadan  
 ftur (m) breakfast  
 fula (n.u-f) / -t ; ful (coll)  
 fava bean  
 fum: (m) / fwam mouth  
 fuq on, above, upon  
 fuqaš when?  
 fuṭa (f) / fuṭat - fwati towel  
 fwad (mp) viscera  
 fw:t to pass (cause to)  
 fxd (m) / fxad thigh  
 fy:q to wake someone up  
 fžla (n.u-f) ; fžl (coll) radish  
 fšfš to move, shake  
 fšlan indeed  
 fišn indeed, in fact, naturally

## g

gal (u) - qal (u) to say, tell  
 garšun waiter (Fr.)  
 gaš:u (m) / -yat cigarette  
 gaz (m) kerosene  
 gaš all, at all (in negative con-  
 structions)  
 gbq to hold  
 gbš (m) gypsum  
 gdra (f) / gdur clay pot  
 ghm to fill up or satiate, to  
 surfeit  
 gls to sit, sit down, stay (in a  
 place)  
 glsa (f) / -t glasi public bath  
 dressing room  
 gl:as (m) / -a public bath  
 attendant or manager (male)  
 gl:asa (f) / -t public bath  
 attendant or manager (female)  
 gmh (m) wheat  
 gm:t to wrap a baby, put a diaper  
 on a baby  
 gnbri (m) stringed musical instru-  
 ment like a guitar

grgaʃ walnuts  
 griwša (n.u-f) / -t ; griwš (coll)  
 small round cookie  
 grn (m) / grun horn (of animal)  
 grfa (n.u-f) / -t ; grf (coll)  
 squash  
 gud:am in front of  
 gulsa (f) / -t ~ glasi public  
 bath dressing room  
 gwd to direct, guide, lead  
 gz:ar (m) / -a butcher

## h

ha here is, here are, here  
 (presentational particle)  
 had š:i makan that's all there is  
 hada (ms) this  
 hadak (m) that (demonstrative)  
 hadi (f) this  
 hadik (f) that (demonstrative)  
 hadu these  
 haduk those  
 haʔil (m) excellent  
 hakdk thus  
 hazima (f) defeat  
 hbil (m) hbal fool  
 hbl to lose one's mind  
 hbt to descend  
 hda (i) to give a present, guide  
 (to the right way)  
 hdy:a (f) / -t gift  
 hd:awi (m) member of a religious  
 group known as Heddawa  
 hd:d to threaten  
 hdr to talk  
 hiḍura / -t ~ hyadr tinted sheep-  
 skin used as a rug  
 hiya she, it (f)  
 hiya hadi , hiya hadik that is it  
 (fs)  
 hm: (m) / hmum ~ humum trouble,  
 worry  
 hndasa ~ hndaza (f) engineering  
 hn:a to give peace  
 hr:s to smash, break  
 hrb (mn) to escape (from), run  
 away, flee  
 hr:b to smuggle, help to escape,  
 cause to run away  
 htm: to pay attention, be  
 concerned  
 huma they (m,f)  
 huma hadu , huma haduk that is  
 they, it (p)

huwa he, it  
 huwa hada , huwa hadak that is it  
 (m)  
 hw:d to dismount, descend, go down  
 hzm to defeat  
 hz: to carry, pick up  
 hz: (f) to affect, shock  
 hžry:a of the Hijra  
 hž:ala (f) / -t widow

## h

hadiqa (f) / -t ~ ḥadayiq garden  
 ḥadit Moslem Tradition  
 ḥadš (m) ~ ḥdaš eleventh (indef)  
 ḥala madany:a civil state  
 (registration)  
 ḥakm (m) / ḥuk:am governor  
 ḥala (f) / t state (=condition)  
 ḥamda (n.u f) / -t ; ḥamd (coll)  
 lemon  
 ḥaml flooded, carrying  
 ḥamla (f) / -t pregnant  
 ḥanut (m) / ḥwant shop  
 ḥaqiq is that so?  
 ḥaqiqa (f) truth  
 ḥaqiqi real  
 ḥarara (f) heat  
 ḥawl to try  
 ḥayk (m) / ḥuy:ak heavy shawl  
 ḥayat (f) life  
 ḥazn (m) sad  
 ḥaža (f) / ḥwayž thing, something  
 (plural also means 'clothes')  
 ḥaža sahla something easy  
 ḥažb (m) / ḥwažb eyebrow  
 ḥaž: (m) / ḥuž:až pilgrim  
 ḥaž:a (f) / -t pilgrim  
 ḥbab parents, relatives  
 ḥbib (m) / ḥbayb uncle (maternal)  
 ḥbs to stop, block  
 ḥbs (m) prison  
 ḥb: to love  
 ḥb: lmluk (m) cherries  
 ḥb:a (f) / ḥbub ~ ḥb: grain (e.g.  
 of wheat)  
 hda near, next to  
 ḥdada (f) border  
 ḥdid (m) iron  
 ḥdr to bend, descend  
 ḥd: (m) anybody  
 ḥd: (m) / ḥdud limit  
 ḥd:ad (m) / -a blacksmith  
 ḥd:r to cause to bend  
 ḥda (i) to watch over

hdaš (m) ~ hađš eleventh (indef)  
 hfla (f) / -t ~ hfali party  
 (celebration)  
 hila (f) / -t trick  
 himaya (f) / -t Protectorate  
 hit since, because  
 hit (m) / hyut wall  
 hizb (m) / ahzab party (political)  
 hka (i) to narrate  
 hkaya (f) / -t story  
 hlawi (mp) cookies, pastries  
 hlb to milk (a cow)  
 hlib (m) milk  
 hlm to dream  
 hlma (f) / ahlam dream  
 hlq (m) / hluq throat (internal)  
 hlqa (f) / hlaqi circle or ring  
 of people  
 hlw sweet  
 hlwa (fs & p) sweets (candy)  
 hlwa (f) / -t ~ hlawi pastry  
 hl: to open, solve  
 hl: solution  
 hma (i) to protect  
 hmar to become red  
 hmar (m) / hmir donkey  
 hmd to praise, glorify (God)  
 hml to carry, become pregnant,  
 flood, rise (as a river)  
 hmla (f) flood  
 hmq (m) / humq foolish  
 hmr red  
 hm:al (m) / hm:ala porter, carrier  
 (=porter)  
 hm:am (m) / -at bathroom  
 hm:m to give a bath  
 hm:sa (f) ; hum:uṣ (coll) chick  
 pea  
 hm:si pink  
 hna we  
 hna (i) to bend  
 hnk (m) / hmuk jaw  
 hnš (m) / hnuša ~ hnaš snake  
 hrir silk  
 hrira (f) Moroccan soup  
 hram forbidden by religion  
 hrbi military (Nisba)  
 hrm to prevent, forbid, deprive  
 hrq to burn  
 hr:m to cause to be forbidden  
 (religious)  
 hsab (m) / -at account,  
 mathematics  
 hsb to count, calculate  
 hs:n to shave  
 hšira (f) / hšayr mat  
 hšl to get trapped, get stuck, be  
 caught up

hš:l to catch, capture, trap  
 hšiša (f) marijuana  
 hšm to be ashamed  
 hš: to mow  
 htafl to celebrate  
 htl: to occupy  
 ht:a until, even, also  
 ht:a l- until (up to)  
 htaṛm to respect  
 ht: (-u-) put  
 huk: (m) / hkak small box  
 huma (f) / -t quarter, section of  
 a town or city  
 huta (n.u-f) / -t ; hut (coll)  
 fish  
 huta dr:žl (f) calf of the leg  
 huž:a (f) / -t proof  
 hwayž (mp) clothes  
 hya modesty, shyness, decency  
 hy: quarter, section of town  
 hy:r to puzzle, cause trouble  
 hzn to mourn  
 hžab (m) / -at amulet, charm, veil  
 hžb to seclude oneself for privacy  
 hžra (f) / hžr stone, rock  
 hž: (m) pilgrimage

i

ibra (f) / ibari ~ ybari needle,  
 injection  
 ibril April  
 ibzar (m) black pepper  
 id: (f) / yd:in- id:in hand  
 idara (f) / -t administration  
 idrab (m) / -at demonstration  
 ifni Ifni  
 ifriqi (m) African (Nisba)  
 ila if (possible, probably action)  
 ila l:iqa? goodbye (until we meet  
 again)  
 ilažat fla xaṭrk please (if it  
 pleases you)  
 ima either  
 imam (m) / -at religious leader  
 imta when?  
 im:a mother  
 im:a either  
 im:a... aw... either...or...  
 im:a awl:a either...or...  
 im:a... wl:a... either...or...  
 insan person (man, human)  
 in:ama but  
 iqama green mint  
 iṛan Iran

islam Islam  
 italya Italy  
 iwa well,... (then,...)  
 izar (m) / izur bedsheet  
 izaza (f) / -t diploma

## k

kabus (m) / kwabs pistol  
 kadalik also, likewise  
 kamanža (f) / -t violin  
 kamun (m) cumin  
 kamuni brownish-green  
 kamyun (m) / -at truck  
 kan (u) to be  
 karim holy (as in Holy Bible,  
 Holy Koran)  
 kar (m) / kiran bus  
 karža (f) / -t card  
 kas (m) / kisan glass  
 kawkaw peanuts  
 kavit (m) / kwat a piece of paper  
 kbda (f) / -t ~ kbad liver (also  
 refers to affection)  
 kbir (ms) / kbar big  
 kb: (-u-) to pour (liquids)  
 kdb (fla) to lie  
 kd:ab (m) / -in liar  
 kfr to get irritated  
 kfta (f) kebab (made of ground  
 meat)  
 kf:a (f) / -t palm  
 kf:f to clap  
 khka (n.u-f) / -t ; khk (coll) a  
 ring-shaped pastry stuffed with  
 nuts  
 khl (m) black  
 kh:l to put mascara on  
 ki (shortened form of /kima/ or  
 /kif/ like  
 kif how?  
 kif kif the same, alike  
 kif walu it's nothing  
 kif ža...? how is it?  
 kifaš how?  
 kima as, however  
 kla (u) to eat  
 klam (m) what is said  
 klb (m) / klab dog  
 klma (f) / klam word  
 klwa (f) / klawi kidney  
 kly:b (m) little dog, puppy (Dim)  
 kma (i) to smoke  
 km:l to finish, complete  
 km:s to wrap

knz to treasure  
 knz (m) / knuz treasure  
 kra (i) to rent  
 kra (m) rent  
 krh to hate  
 krš (f) / kruš stomach  
 krša (f) / -t tripe  
 krš (m) / kwarš ~ krašan foot or  
 lower part of a hoofed animal's  
 leg  
 krafš (m) celery  
 krfs to botch up, maltreat  
 krm to honor  
 krmuša (n.u-f) / -t ; krmuš (coll)  
 fig  
 krumb ~ krum cabbage  
 ksa (i) to clothe  
 ksiba breeding animals (cattle,  
 sheep)  
 ksksu (m) couscous  
 kslan (m) lazy  
 kswa (f) / ksawi dress  
 ks:al (m) / ks:ala masseur  
 ks:ala (f) / -t masseuse  
 ks:l to massage  
 kš:ina (f) / -t kitchen  
 kš:t to rob  
 ktab (m) / ktub book  
 ktar many  
 ktb to write  
 ktf (m) / ktaf shoulder  
 ktir much, many, a lot  
 ktubr October  
 kt:an linen  
 kuka (f) Coca Cola  
 kul eat!  
 kul: every  
 kul:ma whenever  
 kul:ši everything, everybody  
 kul:y:a (f) / -t college  
 kul:yat lfilaha Faculty of  
 Agriculture  
 kul:y:at lhquq Faculty of Law  
 kun... if (contrary to fact)  
 kun:aš (m) / knanš notebook  
 kursi (m) / krasa chair  
 kuša (f) / -t ~ kwarš ball  
 kuš:ina (f) / -t kitchen  
 kuzina (f) / -t kitchen  
 kwayfi (m) / kwayfy:a ~ ky:afa  
 one who smokes marijuana  
 ky:al (m) / -a one who measures  
 out grain  
 ky:l to measure (grain)  
 kfb žzal a sweet cookie like a  
 gazelle horn filled with dates,  
 almonds and honey

(k)

kbar (mp) big  
 knanš (mp) notebooks  
 knfitur ~ kunfitur (m) jam  
 krasa (m) chairs  
 kṛniṭa (f) / -t bugle  
 kš:ina (f) / -t kitchen

1

l- ~ li to, for  
 la no  
 labas fine (greeting)  
 labd: it is necessary (must)  
 labd:a it is necessary  
 labd:ma it is necessary that...  
 lʔadab literature  
 lagar train station (Fr)  
 laglaš (m) ice cream  
 lahl the family (of)  
 lʔahl the family (of)  
 lah (u) to throw away  
 lakin but  
 lʔakl (m) food (generic)  
 lakn: but  
 lʔalmany:a German language  
 lal:a (f) lal:y:at madam, lady  
 lʔaman trust, safety, peacefulness  
 lʔan now  
 lʔandalus Andalusia  
 lantrit retirement (Fr)  
 laqa to meet  
 lard (f) the earth  
 lʔašpany:a Spanish language  
 laš why, for what, what for  
 latrak the Turks  
 layn to where?, where to?  
 laynm:a to wherever  
 lazṁ it is necessary  
 lbalady:a (f) municipality  
 lbarid post office  
 lbarh yesterday  
 lbas ~ lbs clothing  
 lbn (m) buttermilk  
 lbnani (m) Lebanese  
 lbrtqizy: Portuguese language  
 lbs to wear, put on  
 lburanži French bread (Fr)  
 lbušta post office (Fr)  
 lbzar black pepper  
 lfaransy:a French language  
 lfatha ~ lfatiha first Koranic Sura  
 lfiniqy:in Phœnicians

lflsafa philosophy  
 lfransy:a (f) French language  
 lfsad (m) corruption, rottenness  
 lfta (n.u-f) ; lft (coll) turnip  
 lftṛa alms given at the end of  
 Ramadan  
 lfusha (f) classical Arabic  
 lfṛr ~ lfṛr (m) dawn  
 lḡmra (f) the moon  
 lgriky:a Greek language  
 lhndaza ~ lhndasa (f) engineering,  
 geometry  
 lhza (f) / -t dialect  
 lhaf (m) / lhayf long, narrow  
 mattress shaped like a couch  
 lhal the weather, situation, state  
 lhala lmadany:a civil state or  
 registration  
 lhaqiqa (f) the truth  
 lhaṛara (f) heat  
 lhayat (f) life  
 lhg (l-) to catch up with  
 lhifa (f) / lhayf long, narrow  
 mattress shaped like a couch  
 lhm (m) meat  
 lhm dlbgrī (m) beef  
 lhm dlṽimi (m) mutton, lamb  
 lhm mṭhun (m) ground meat  
 lhmdu lil:ah thank God  
 lhmdu il:ah thank God  
 lḡsab arithmetic  
 lhšiša (f) pot (drug), marijuana  
 lhya (f) / -t ~ lḡi ~ lḡy beard  
 lhṛ: (m) pilgrimage  
 liʔan:a because  
 libya Libya  
 lil (m) / lyali night  
 lila saṣida good night  
 lilat lqaḡr the night of the 27th  
 of Ramadan; it is the night in  
 which, according to Sura 97, the  
 Koran was revealed  
 limun mṣṣur (m) orange juice  
 limuna (n.u-f) / -t ; limun (coll)  
 orange (in Rabat region); lemon  
 limunad (m) lemonade  
 limuni (m) pale yellow  
 lʔinglizy:a (f) English language  
 lʔinžil Holy Bible  
 liʔn:a because  
 liqama (f) green mint (used in  
 making tea)  
 lʔislam (m) Islam  
 lizbun Lisbon  
 lkarta (f) playing cards  
 lkra (f) rent  
 lmašina the train  
 lmaṛrib ~ lmṛrib Morocco

lmarrib ~ lmarrib Morocco  
 lmdina downtown  
 lmnfya (f) the exile  
 lmriny:in the Merinides  
 lmšwi grilled lamb  
 lmurabiṭin Almoravides  
 lmustaqbal the future  
 lmuwḥ:idin Almohades  
 lmxzn authorities, government,  
     administration  
 lmqšun (m) kif paste  
 lmarrib ~ lmarrib Morocco  
 lmarrib sunset prayer, Morocco  
 lmarrib Morocco  
 lm:t to wrap up  
 lngliza English language  
 lnglizy:a English language  
 lqa (a) to meet, find  
 lqahira Cairo  
 lqmr gambling  
 lqniṭra Kenitra  
 lqraya studying, reading  
 lquṛʔan the Koran  
 lquṛʔan lkarim Holy Koran  
 lrḍ the earth  
 lsan (m) / lsun tongue  
 ltšina (n.u-f) / -t ; ltšin (coll)  
     orange  
 lubnan Lebanon  
 lubya (f) green beans  
 lukan if (contrary to fact)  
 lun (m) / ʔalwan ~ lwan ~ alwan  
     color  
 lundr London  
 lʔurḍun Jordan  
 lus (m) / lwas -lways brother-in-  
     law (husband's brother)  
 lusa / -t ~ lways sister-in-law  
     (husband's sister)  
 lʔusbuʔ lmaḍi last week  
 lʔusbuʔ lmaži next week  
 lʔusbuʔ lmustaqbl next week  
 luz (m) almonds  
 lura (f) / -t language  
 lwahḍ one (=a person)  
 lwalid father  
 lwalid dyali my father  
 lwalida mother  
 lwalida dlmra dyali my mother-in-  
     law (my wife's mother)  
 lwalida dyali my mother  
 lwalidin parents  
 lwilayat lmut:ahida America, U.S.A.  
 lw:l (m) / -in first (def)  
 lw:la (f) / -at first (def)  
 lxariž outside, exterior, abroad  
 lxarṭum Khartoum  
 lxatṛ (m) desire, wish

lxla (f) wilderness  
 lxlas placenta  
 lxriif autumn  
 lyṃn right, the right (side)  
 lysr the left (side)  
 lyum today  
 lyum flṣiy:a tonight  
 lʔazʔir Algeria, Algiers  
 lʔn:a (f) paradise  
 lʔw: (m) the weather  
 lṣb to play  
 lṣb play, playing  
 lṣalam (m) the world  
 lṣalawy:in the Alawites  
 lṣaraby:a (f) Arabic language  
 lṣb:asy:in the Abbasides  
 lṣilaqat d:wly:a international  
     relations  
 lṣiraq Iraq  
 lṣkš the opposite  
 lṣilm (m) learning, science  
 lṣrayš Larache  
 lṣrubya:a country (as opposed to  
     city)  
 lṣša dinner time  
 lṣšur (m) tithe  
 lʔaliba (f) the majority  
 lʔaliby:a (f) the majority  
 lʔd: the next day  
 lʔrb the west  
 lʔā no  
 lʔazm the necessary (measures)  
 lʔi which, that, who

l

lq:t to pick up  
 lʔa:yhn:ik goodbye  
 lʔa:yxl:ik please  
 lʔah God  
 lʔah yawd:i certainly, sure  
 lʔah yʔlm ~ lʔah wʔlm God knows  
 lʔur the rear

m

ma that (correlative)  
 ma water  
 ma bin among  
 mabihaš not bad (f)  
 madakaskar Madagaskar  
 madrid Madrid

mad:a (f) / mawad subject (of study)  
 magana (f) / maganat - mwagn watch  
 maḥal (m) / -at place  
 maḥd:...w... the more...the more  
 makan (m) / -at place  
 makaynš it (m) does not exist  
 makla (f) food  
 mal (m) money, wealth  
 malaqa Malaga  
 maly:a money, finances  
 mandarin (m) tangerines  
 maqabr graves, cemetery  
 maqarun (m) spaghetti, pasta  
 maṣ March  
 mašid (m) masaḥid mosque  
 mašr Egypt  
 maši - ma...ši negative morpheme  
 mat (u) to die  
 matal (m) - mṭla (f) / mṭal - mṭlat proverb  
 maṭiša (fs & coll)(no definite art) tomato  
 maṭim (m) - mṭim / mṭam - maṭam restaurant  
 matlaš to no longer be, do, become  
 maṭar (m) / -at airport  
 maymknš it is impossible  
 may:u May  
 mazal not yet, still  
 maṣ lʔasaf unfortunately (with regret)  
 maṣlḥs don't worry  
 maṣndk ṣlaš txm:m you have nothing to worry about  
 maṣariba Moroccans  
 maṣribi - maṣribi (m) ; maṣriby:a - maṣriby:a (f) / maṣriby:in - maṣriby:in (mp), maṣriby:at, maṣriby:at (fp) Moroccan (adj)  
 maṣrum (m) completely in love  
 mbḥud (m) amazed, astonished  
 mbruk holy  
 mdḥ to sing, praise  
 mdina (f) / mudun city  
 mdr:ba (f) mattress  
 mdlum oppressed, not guilty  
 mdm:a (f) / -t - mdam belt (cloth)  
 mdrasa (f) / maḍaris school  
 mdrasa btidaʔy:a primary school  
 mfl:s (m) stupid, bad  
 mfr:š (m) furnished  
 mghum (m) satiated with food  
 mḥa to erase  
 mḥkama (f) court of law  
 mḥk:a (f) / -t sponge for bath  
 mḥlul open

mḥn:ša (f) / -t spiral shaped pastry  
 mida (f) / -t - myadi table (dinner)  
 midlt Midelt  
 milady:a A.D.  
 milyun one million  
 minu menu (Fr)  
 mišra Egypt  
 mitayn two hundred  
 mknas Meknes  
 mksi (m) clothed  
 mkš:t (m) penniless  
 mkṭaba (f) / -t - makatib bookshop, library  
 mlayn millions  
 mlha (f) - mlḥ (m) salt  
 mlk (m) / amlak - mlak property  
 mluxiy:a okra  
 mlyar one billion  
 mlyun one million  
 mlṣuba (f) / -t a plaything, toy  
 ml:i when, since, as  
 ml:muḥal it is impossible  
 mmlaka (f) / -t kingdom  
 mn who?  
 mn from, of ('than' in comparative constructions)  
 mn bḥd after  
 mn bḥd ma after  
 mn dak š:i ṛ:fiṣ excellent  
 mn fdik please (to s)  
 mn fdikum please (to p)  
 mn žiht as far as, from the point of view  
 mn žiht from my (own) point of view  
 mn ʔir besides, except, other than  
 mnām (m) / -at dream  
 mnbr (m) / manabir pulpit  
 mndarina (n.u-f) / -t ; mndarin (coll) tangerine  
 mndil (m) / mnadl napkin  
 mndr (m) / manadr - manadir view, sight  
 mnha (f) / -t scholarship  
 mnin since, when  
 mnin from where?  
 mnin m:a from wherever, whenever  
 mnsž (m) / mnasž loom  
 mnxr (m) / mnaxr nose  
 mnṣ to forbid  
 mn:a from here  
 mqdar (m) amount (of), approximately  
 mqd:m (m) / -in chief of a village  
 mqdy:a (f) / -t shopping, errand  
 mql:q (m) worried, restless  
 mqraž (m) / mqarž kettle

mqşura (f) / -t preparation  
 chamber for the religious  
 leader (Imam)  
 mra (f) / şyalat woman, wife  
 mrah (m) / mruha courtyard  
 mraṭi my wife  
 mrd to become ill  
 mrfq (m) / mrafq elbow  
 mrahba welcome  
 mriḍ (m) / mraḍ sick  
 mraqa sauce  
 mri: (m) / -in bitter(taste)  
 mri:akš Marrakech  
 msʔala (f) / masaʔil matter,  
 question  
 msali (m) finished  
 msdud (m) closed, locked  
 mskin (m) / msakin ~ msakn ~  
 musakn poor  
 mslm (m) / mslmin Moslem  
 msluq (m) boiled (e.g. egg)  
 mslxir good evening (greeting)  
 mstšfa (f) / mstšfyat hospital  
 msžid (m) / msažd ~ masažid  
 mosque  
 ms:us lacking enough salt or  
 sugar  
 mşl:a (f) open air place where  
 Moslems gather for prayer  
 mşnufat products  
 mşnʔ (m) / maşaniʔ factory  
 mşran (m) / mşarn intestine  
 mşrana zayda (f) appendix  
 mş: (-u-) to suck  
 mša (i) to go, walk  
 mšdud closed, locked  
 mšhur (m) famous  
 mšmaša (n.u-t) / -t ; mšmaš  
 (coll) apricot  
 mšr:g (m) torn  
 mšrubā (f) / -t drink  
 mšta (f) / mšaṭi comb  
 mšwi (m) grilled  
 mšvul (m) busy  
 mš:a to make walk  
 mtihan (m) / -at examination  
 mtk:i (m) leaning  
 mtl ~ mtila / mtil ~ -t proverb  
 mtl:ž (m) ice cold  
 mtsx:ra (f) / -t maid  
 mtws:t (m) middle  
 mtfli:m / -in houseboy, servant(m)  
 mtfli:ma / -t maid  
 mthun (m) ground  
 mti:m (m) / maṭaʔim ~ mṭaʔm  
 restaurant  
 mṭw:r (m) smart

muʔad:n (m) announcer of the hour  
 of prayer (in a mosque), caller  
 to prayer  
 mubara (f) / -t game, contest  
 mud:a (f) / -t period of time  
 muḍuʔ (m) / mawadi subject  
 muhim: (m) important  
 muhal I doubt it, I don't think  
 so, (expresses doubt as to some  
 action)  
 muhiṭ (m) / -at ocean  
 muḥtaṣm respectable  
 mukraš (m) gluttonous  
 mul- occurs before definite article  
 mul (m) / mwalin ~ m:alin owner,  
 head  
 mulay title given to descendant of  
 the Prophet Mohammed  
 mumtaz (m) excellent  
 munasaba (f) occasion  
 muqabala (f) / -t meeting  
 murabaḥa (f) / -t income  
 mur after, behind (before definite  
 article)  
 muṛa behind, after  
 muṛaqaba (f) / -t supervision  
 muṛaqib (m) / -in supervisor  
 muṛasalat correspondence  
 muṛitanya Mauritania  
 mus (m) / mwas knife  
 musamaḥa don't mention, forgive-  
 ness  
 musaʔada (f) / -t help  
 musiqa (f) music  
 muslm (m) / muslimin Moslem  
 musm (m) / mwasm celebration of an  
 event  
 mustaqbal future  
 mustaqil: (m) independent  
 muşiba (f) / masa ib calamity  
 muşkila (f) / maşakiil problem  
 mutawaş:t (m) average, middle  
 muwaşalat communications  
 muxṭaṣar (m) / -at summary  
 mux: (m) / mxax brains  
 muzdawž (m) double (dual)  
 mužtahd (m) clever, hardworking,  
 diligent  
 mužud (m) ready  
 muḥalaqa (f) / -t relation  
 muḥli:im (m) / -in ; muḥli:ima (f) /  
 -t teacher  
 muḥṛ:b Arabicised (educational  
 system  
 muḥram (m) / -in one who is  
 completely in love  
 mwb:ra (f) velvet



mwd:n (m) / -in announcer of the  
 hour of prayer (in a mosque)  
 mwqf (m) / mawaqif position  
 mws:f maʃa ʃaʃk comfortable (for  
 you ms)  
 mxazni (m) / mxazny:a a government  
 employee, usually dressed in a  
 special uniform, with messenger  
 duties  
 mxd:a (f) / -t-mxad:- mxayd cushion  
 mxđ to churn (milk)  
 mxr:qa (f) a kind of Moroccan  
 fried pastry dipped in honey  
 mxtalf (m) different  
 mxṭub (m) engaged  
 mxṭuṭ (m) / -at manuscript  
 my:a one hundred  
 mzyan (m) nice, good  
 mžhud (m) / -at effort  
 mžmr (m) / mžamr coal or charcoal  
 burner for cooking  
 mʃ with  
 mʃa with  
 mʃa s:alama goodbye  
 mʃak lḥq you are right (to ms)  
 mʃdnus (m) parsley  
 mʃgaz (m) lazy  
 mʃk:s (m) one who always does the  
 reverse of what is normal  
 (backward person)  
 mʃlqa (f) / -t - mʃalq spoon  
 mʃlum certainly, of course, known  
 mʃlumat knowledge, information  
 mʃmal (m) / maʃamil factory  
 mʃnaha that is to say, which means  
 mʃruf (m) known  
 mʃsm (m) / mʃaʃm wrist  
 mʃsur (m) juice  
 mʃza (f) / mʃiz goat  
 mʃzum (m) Kif paste  
 mʃarba - mʃarba - maʃariba  
 Moroccans  
 mʃrib - mʃrib - maʃrib - maʃrib  
 (always with the definite  
 article l-) Morocco  
 mʃribi - maʃribi - maʃribi (m) ;  
 mʃriby:a - maʃriby:a - maʃriby:a  
 (f) / mʃriby:in - maʃriby:in -  
 maʃriby:in (mp) ; mʃriby:at -  
 maʃriby:at - maʃriby:at (fp)  
 Moroccan (n and adj) person from  
 Morocco)

## m

mʃur after, behind (before the  
 definite article) - muʃa  
 (elsewhere)  
 mʃwʃ:x (m) dirty  
 mʃ:alin heads, owners  
 mʃ:i my mother

## n

nab (m) / nyab canine tooth  
 nabi (m) / anbiya prophet  
 nad (u) to get up  
 nadar (m) view, idea  
 naga (f) / -t female camel  
 nas (mp) people  
 naʃt (m) happy  
 naʃah (m) success  
 nbat (m) / -at plant  
 nbi (m) / anbiya prophet  
 ndr to see, think, look at  
 nd:f to clean  
 nfa (i) to exile  
 nfayhi one who sniffs tobacco  
 nfisa (f) / -t woman in labor  
 (at childbirth)  
 nfs self  
 nff to be useful  
 nf:ata (f) / -t jet  
 nf:axa (f) / -t balloon  
 nf:h to sniff tobacco  
 ngliza - inglizy:a - nglizy:a  
 English language  
 nglizi (m) an Englishman  
 nhar (m) day  
 nhar laʃbaʃ Wednesday  
 nhar lḥd: Sunday  
 nhar ltnin Monday  
 nhar lxmīs Thursday  
 nhar s:bt Saturday  
 nhar t:lat - nhar t:lata Tuesday  
 nhar ʒ:mʃa Friday  
 nharaʃ what day, which day  
 nhas hmr (m) copper  
 nhas ʃfr (m) brass  
 nidam (m) / nudum - andima system  
 niʃ (m) / nyuf nose  
 nihaʃi (m) final, complete  
 nimru wahd excellent (Al)  
 niʃan direct, exactly, straight  
 nkr to deny  
 nqi (m) clean  
 nqʃ to engrave  
 nqʃ (m) / nqus decoration  
 nsa (a) to forget  
 nsab (p) / -at in-laws

nsabati (fp) my in-laws  
 nsabi (mp) my in-laws  
 nsib (m) in-law  
 nsiba (f) in-law  
 nsibi (m) my in-law  
 nsibti (f) my in-law  
 nsx to copy down  
 nsxa (f) / -t ~ nsaxi a copy  
 nsž to weave  
 nsñ to advise  
 nsr to give victory  
 nsr (m) victory  
 nsrani (m) / nsara Christian  
 (European, mainly French)  
 ns: one half  
 ns:r to crown, make kind  
 nta you(ms)  
 ntaqm (mn) to take revenge on  
 ntaya you (ms)  
 ntaf of, belonging to...  
 nthā to come to an end  
 nti you (fs)  
 ntuma you (mp)  
 ntadr to wait for, look forward to  
 nuba (f) / -t turn, support,  
 alimony  
 nuba (f) / -t once, one time, time  
 nubtayn twice  
 nukta (f) / -t joke  
 nuqra silver  
 nuwanbir ~ nuvambr November  
 nuš (m) / nwaš ~ anwaš kind, sort,  
 variety  
 nwa (m) nuts (food)  
 nw:ara (f) / nw:ar flower  
 nxla (f) / nxl palm tree  
 nzl to descend, dismount  
 nžh to succeed, pass an examina-  
 tion  
 nž:m to be able to  
 nšnaš (m) mint  
 nšs to sleep  
 nšt (m) / nšut direction,  
 description, modifier, adjective  
 nš:t to give directions, describe  
 n:abi Mohammed the Prophet

## q

qabl to meet, take care of  
 qabla (f) / -t midwife  
 qadi (m) / qudat judge  
 qady:a (f) / -t problem, matter,  
 case (law)  
 qa?id (m) / quy:ad leader,  
 commander

qal (u) to tell, say  
 qam (i) to prepare (e.g. tea),  
 to furnish, supply  
 qam (u) to get up, stand up  
 qamiš (m) / qmays shirt  
 qamiža (f) / qmayž shirt  
 qanun (m) / qawanin law  
 qasida (f) / qawafid custom, habit  
 qbd to hold  
 qbila (f) / qbayl tribe  
 qbl before  
 qbl to accept, agree  
 qbl lmlad B.C.  
 qblma before  
 qbr (m) / qbur ~ qburā tomb, grave  
 qbt to hold  
 qdim (m) old  
 qdra (f) / qdur clay pot  
 qdr to be able to  
 qd: to be able to  
 qd: ma to the extent that  
 qd:m to present, offer, serve  
 qda (i) to spend (time)  
 qfa (m) / -wat back of the neck,  
 nape  
 qfīan (m) / qfatn kaftan  
 qhwa (f) coffee (drink)  
 qhwa (f) / qhawi coffee shop  
 qhwa hūb (f) coffee (beans)  
 qhwa xbra (f) coffee (powder)  
 qht famine  
 qim atay prepare tea!  
 qiyada (f) leadership  
 qla (i) to fry  
 qlal (m) few  
 qlal to diminish  
 qlb (m) / qlub heart  
 qlil (m) few, little  
 qlil l?adab (m) impolite  
 ql: less  
 ql:b to look for, turn over,  
 check, examine  
 ql:q to worry someone, irk,  
 irritate  
 ql:f to take off  
 qmh (m) wheat  
 qmhi (m) wheat colored, golden, tan  
 qmr (m) gambling  
 qm:ar (m) / qm:ara gambler  
 qm:r to gamble  
 qntra (f) / qanaṭir ~ qnaṭir bridge  
 qn:ba (f) / -t ~ qnanb cord,  
 string  
 qrd (m) / qrud monkey  
 qrqba (f) / -t large metal  
 castanet  
 qrtažiny:in Carthaginians  
 qra (a) to read

qraya studying, reading  
 qraf to become bald  
 qrfa (f) cinnamon  
 qrfa (m) cinnamon colored  
 qrib (m) nearby, near  
 qrib (m) / qrab ; qriba (f) /  
 qrabat relative  
 qrn (m) / qurun century, horn  
 qrunfla (n.u-f) / qrunfl clove  
 qrya (f) / -t village  
 qrzuta (f) larynx, Adam's  
 apple  
 qrf (m) / qur? bald headed, bald  
 qrfa (f) / qrafi battle  
 qr:a to teach  
 qs:m to divide  
 qsbur (m) coriander  
 qsha (f) / -t shin  
 qsha (f) / qsb reed  
 qsir (m) short  
 qsm (m) / qsam section, class  
 (also: five minutes)  
 qsmayn ten minutes (dual form)  
 qsr (m) / quşur palace  
 qsr to visit and stay up late,  
 to shorten  
 qsla (f) / qsali fort, fortress  
 qsha (f) / -t - qsur rind,  
 crust, bark  
 qtarh to suggest  
 qtişad (m) economics  
 qtl to kill  
 qt:al (m) / -a - -in killer,  
 murderer  
 qtban - qtban (mp) shish kebab  
 qtifa (f) / qtayf - qtifat  
 blanket  
 qtn cotton  
 qt: (m) / qtut tomcat  
 qt:f to tear, cut into pieces  
 qub: (m) / qbub hood of a  
 djellaba  
 qud:am in front of  
 quqa (n.u-f) / -t ; quq (coll)  
 artichoke  
 qu?an Koran (occurring mainly  
 with the definite article)  
 qurtuba Cordova  
 qus (m) / qwas arch  
 qwi strong, powerful  
 qw:a (f) power

## q

qnt (f) / qnut corner (place)  
 qrab (mp) , qrabat (fp) relatives  
 qtban shish kebab

## r

rbaşa (f) / -t group, gang  
 rbh to profit, gain, win  
 rbişa (f) / rbay? a small  
 container for tea or sugar  
 rdm to demolish  
 rfd to pick up, carry  
 rih (m) / ryañ wind  
 riha (f) / -t - rwayñ scent, smell  
 risala (f) / -t letter  
 riy:a (f) / -t lungs  
 rşwa (f) / rşawi bribe  
 rtah to rest, relax, get better  
 rukba (f) / rkabi knee  
 rukna (f) / rkani corner  
 ryal Moroccan coin equivalent to  
 one U.S. penny  
 rżl (f) / rżlin leg, foot

## r

ra- here is, here are  
 rab? (m) fourth (indef)  
 radyu (m) / radyuwat radio  
 rah (m) it is  
 ra?is (m) / ruy:as - ru?asa chief,  
 boss, leader  
 raqb to supervise  
 raqi (m) of high standard,  
 refined, advanced  
 raş (m) / ryuş head  
 raş lħahut mixture of various  
 spices  
 ra?y (m) / ?ara? opinion, idea  
 rays (m) / ruy:as - ru?asa chief,  
 boss  
 rażl (m) / rżal man, husband  
 rażlha her husband  
 rażli my husband  
 rbiş (m) grass, spring (season)  
 rbñ to tie  
 rbñ - rubñ - rub one fourth  
 rbfa four  
 rbfin forty  
 rbñtaş 14th (indef)  
 rd: (-u-) return something, give  
 back

rda (a) to accept  
 rdi to suckle  
 rd:afa (f) / -t baby bottle  
 rd:f to nurse  
 rfiq (m) / rfqan comrade, friend  
 rfi excellent  
 rhn to pawn  
 rh:b (b-) to welcome  
 rh:l to move something  
 rkb to mount  
 rkf to kneel  
 rkfa (f) / -at - rkafi a bending  
 of the torso from an upright  
 position  
 rma (i) to throw  
 rmadi (m) grey  
 rmla sand  
 rm:ana (n.u=f) / -t ; rm:an (coll)  
 pomegranate  
 rqba (f) -t - rqab back of the  
 neck, nape  
 rqm (m) / rqam - arqam number  
 rqş dance  
 rq:d to can pickles  
 rşmi (m) formal, official  
 rtab to get or become soft, tender  
 rtb (m) wet, soft, humid  
 rtuba (f) humidity  
 rubf - rbf - rub one fourth  
 rukba (f) / rkabi knee  
 rukna (f) / rkani corner  
 ruxsa (f) vacation  
 ruş (m) rice  
 rxam (m) marble  
 rxiş cheap  
 ryad (m) / -at a (domestic) flower  
 garden  
 ryada (f) sports  
 ry:h to rest, take a rest  
 rzq to grant (by God)  
 rzq (m) / rzaq fortune, compensa-  
 tion, heavenly grant  
 rzm to throw stones at  
 rzf to return, come back  
 rz:f to give back, return, vomit  
 rxifa (f) / rxayf Moroccan pancake  
 r:bat Rabat  
 r:umany:in Romans  
 r:usy:a Russian language  
 r:yad Riyadh  
 r:yady:at mathematics

s

sabf (m) 7th (indef)

sads (m) sixth (indef)  
 safar (m) - sfr trip, travelling  
 safr to travel  
 sahl (m) - shl easy  
 sahih true, is that so?  
 sa?ih (m) / sw:ah tourist  
 sakn (m) / suk:an inhabitant  
 s?al to ask  
 sala (i) to finish, end  
 salam (m) peace, greeting  
 sana (f) sanawat - snin year  
 sayh (m) / sw:ah tourist  
 safa xir... the moment (he)....,  
 as soon as  
 safd (m) happy  
 safd help  
 safi (m) / sufyan beggar  
 safid (m) / sufada happy  
 saşida (f) / -t happy  
 saştayn two hours  
 sbq to precede, go before  
 sbşi (m) / sbasa pipe  
 sbta Sebta, Ceuta  
 sbtambr - ştambr September  
 sbfa seven  
 sbfa wxmsin 57  
 sbşin seventy  
 sbştaş 17 (indef)  
 sb:a (f) / -t blame, cause, reason  
 sb:aba / -t index finger  
 sdra thorny plants  
 sd: to close  
 sfli (m) basement  
 shl (m) - sahl easy  
 shr to stay up late  
 sh:l to make easy  
 şhab to seem, think (in the  
 perfect)  
 si - s:i Mr.  
 sidi (m) / syadi my master, mister  
 sidi qasm Sidi Kacem  
 sifara (f) / -t embassy  
 simana (f) / -t week  
 sinima (f) / -t cinema, movie  
 house  
 siyada sovereignty, Excellency  
 (title)  
 siyadatk you (honorary term)  
 (your excellency)  
 siyasa (f) / -t policy, politics  
 skayri (m) / skayry:a drunkard  
 (Nisba)  
 skayri dlxla a great drunkard  
 skn to dwell  
 sknşbir ginger  
 skr to get drunk  
 skran drunk  
 sksu (m) couscous

skt to become silent, quiet  
 sk:t to make silent  
 sla Sale  
 slam (m) greeting  
 slq to boil something  
 slx to skin  
 sl:f (1-) to loan, lend  
 sl:m (ʔla) to greet, shake hands  
 sm (m) ~ smy:a (f) / sma? ~ smy:at  
     name  
 smawi sky blue  
 smh to forgive  
 smid semolina  
 smida semolina  
 smr brown (complexion)  
 smy:a (f) / -t name  
 smf to hear, listen  
 sm:a to name, give a name  
 snbula (f) / snabl spike of grain,  
     stalk of wheat  
 snduq (m) / snadq box  
 snin years  
 sh:a (f) / asnan tooth  
 srh to pasture, tend sheep  
 srha tending sheep  
 sqsa to ask, inquire  
 srwal (m) / srawl pair of trousers  
 sr: (m) / asrar secret  
 sr:h to permit  
 srq to steal  
 srqa (f) theft  
 sr:aq (m) / sr:aqa thief  
 strah to repose, relax  
 stwrd to import  
 stxbi to inquire  
 stfml to use  
 st:a six  
 st:in sixty  
 st:as 16th (indef)  
 suʔal (m) / ʔasʔila question  
 sukna (f) dwelling  
 suk:an inhabitants  
 suk:ar ~ suk:r ~ sk:r (m) sugar  
 suq (m) / swaq market, marketplace  
 sus Suss  
 swa (a) to be worth, cost  
 sw:k to clean the teeth  
 sw:q to shop  
 sxun (m) / sxan hot (weather)  
 sx:n to warm, heat  
 sy:ara (f) / -t car  
 sy:d / syad ~ sadat mister  
 sy:da / -t madam  
 szn (m) / suzun prison  
 szra (f) / szr tree  
 sfa (a) to beg  
 sfaya begging

sfd to be happy  
 sfd (m) happiness  
 s:alamu alikum hello  
 s:buʔ party of the 7th day after  
     the birth of a child  
 s:ms (f) the sun  
 s:mš (f) the sun  
 s:udan the Sudan  
 s:ʔdy:in the Saadiens

s

ʃab (i) to find  
 ʃabra artificial silk (material)  
 ʃabun (m) soap  
 ʃabun dlh:am toilet soap  
 ʃabun dr:iha toilet soap  
 ʃabun dt:sbin washing soap  
 ʃabun dyal l:sil washing soap  
 ʃadiq (m) / ʔasdiqa friend  
 ʃadaqa (f) / -t charity  
 ʃafar (m) travelling, trip  
 ʃafi that is it, OK  
 ʃafir to travel  
 ʃaft to send  
 ʃag (u) to drive  
 ʃag (m) / ʃigan calf (leg)  
 ʃahb (m) / ʃahb friend  
 ʃahba (f) / ʃahbat friend  
 ʃaka (f) tobacco shop  
 ʃalh to cause to reconcile  
 ʃala (f) / -wat prayer.  
 ʃam (u) to fast  
 ʃat (u) to blow (wind)  
 ʃawb to fix, do  
 ʃbah (m) / -at morning  
 ʃbah lxiʔ good morning  
 ʃbara (f) paint  
 ʃbh to become morning, become  
 ʃbiʔar (m) / -at hospital  
 ʃbr to wait, be patient  
 ʃbf (m) / sbfan finger, toe  
 ʃb:ana (f) / -t washerwoman  
 ʃb:n to wash clothes  
 ʃdq to be right, to come true  
 ʃdq (m) truth  
 ʃdr (m) / ʃdur chest (body part)  
 ʃd:q to give alms  
 ʃd:r to export  
 ʃfr (m) yellow  
 ʃfr mftuh (m) light yellow  
 ʃf:a to filter, strain  
 ʃhd head  
 ʃhba (f) friendship

šh̄ra (f) / šh̄ari desert  
 šh̄ur the last meal of the day,  
 shortly before daybreak during  
 the month of Ramadan  
 šh̄:a (f) health  
 šif (m) summer  
 šift to send  
 šiny:a (f) / -t ~ swani tray  
 šlguṭ (m) / šlagṭ delinquent,  
 hoodlum, bum  
 šlṭan (m) / šlaṭn sultan, king  
 šlḥ to be good for  
 šlṭ (m) / šulṭ bald headed  
 šl:a (i) to pray  
 šmfa (f) / šwamṭ ~ šawamiṭ tower  
 šm:m to decide, persist  
 šm:t to dress up a baby  
 šnduq (m) / šnudq box  
 šnṭ to manufacture  
 šnfa (f) / šnayṭ craft, job  
 šqt to make fall off or out of  
 šra to happen, occur  
 šrq to steal  
 šrf to spend money  
 šr:aq (m) / šr:aqa thief  
 štrny:a (f) / -t hassock  
 štl (m) / štula bucket  
 štrmy:a (f) / štarṃ hassock  
 štwan (m) / -at hallway  
 šub:a (f) soup  
 šuf (m) wool  
 šuhba (f) friendship  
 šulṭan (m) / šlaṭn sultan, king  
 šumfa (f) / -t tower  
 šur:a (f) / -t navel, umbilical  
 cord  
 šw:b to fix, do  
 šy:d to hunt  
 šy:h to cry, howl (dog), crow  
 šy:r to conduct  
 šṣb to become difficult  
 šṣib (m) difficult  
 švaṛ ~ švaṛ little, small (mp)  
 švir (m) / švaṛ ~ švaṛ small,  
 little  
 šwiṛ (m) diminutive form of švir  
 'little, small'  
 š:blyuny:a Spanish language

š

šab (i) to get old, get grey hair  
 šab: (m) / šub:an youth  
 šab:a (f) / -t youth  
 saf (u) to see

šahada (f) / -t certificate  
 šamal friqy:a North Africa  
 šaquṛ (m) / šwaqr axe  
 šarb (m) / šwarb lip  
 šarf (m) old  
 šarika (f) / -t company  
 šariṭ (m) / šawariṭ avenue  
 šariṣa Islamic law  
 šaraf honor  
 šašy:a (f) / -t ~ šwaši cap  
 šawn Chechaouen  
 šayb (m) old (grey-haired)  
 šažiṭ (m) / šužfan brave  
 šbh to look like  
 šbṭ to be filled up with food  
 šb:aky:a (f) / -t ; šb:aky:a (coll)  
 sort of (Moroccan) cake made  
 with honey  
 šb:h to compare, take or mistake  
 (for)  
 šb:r to grab, take, catch, hold  
 šb:ṭ to fill up with food  
 šd: to close, grab  
 šfnža (f) / -t šfnž doughnut  
 šfq to be compassionate, have  
 mercy on  
 šfqa (f) pity  
 šfr (m) / šfar eyelash  
 šf:ar (m) / šf:aṛa thief  
 šf:r to steal  
 šhal how much, how many  
 šhal mn kilumṭr how long?  
 (distance)  
 šhal mn safa how long? (time)  
 šhalm:a however much  
 šhr (m) / šhur ~ šhura month  
 šhur ~ šhura months (of the year)  
 ši a, some, something, any  
 (followed by indef. noun)  
 ši bnaḍm somebody  
 ši rfiṭ excellent  
 ši ḥaza something  
 ši nhaṛ someday  
 ši šwy:a a little  
 ši waḥd someone, somebody  
 šifrul cauliflower  
 šik (m) / -at check  
 šikaya (f) / -t complaint  
 ška (i) to complain  
 škaṛa (f) / škayṛ bag (with  
 shoulder strap)  
 škl (m) / aškal kind, sort, type  
 škr to thank  
 škun who is it?  
 škunma whoever  
 škwa (f) / -t a leather bag in  
 which milk is churned  
 šk: to doubt

šk: (m) doubt  
 šk: (m) / -at check  
 šlala rinsing  
 šla:m (mp) moustache  
 šlh (m) / šluh Berber, the Berbers  
 šlha (f) / -t Berber, the Berbers  
 šluh Berbers  
 šlyā (f) / -t chair  
 šl:l to rinse  
 šlada (f) salad  
 šmal left  
 šmā (f) / šm candle  
 šnu what (is, are)?, which?  
 šqf (m) - šqfa (f) / šqufa a piece  
 (of), a small pipe for smoking  
 kif  
 šqr (m) blond  
 šra (i) to buy  
 šrbil (m) / šrabl ladies' shoes  
 šrf to get old  
 šrif (m) noble (descendant of  
 Mohammed the Prophet)  
 šr:g to tear  
 šrab (with the article) (m) wine  
 šrb to drink  
 šrq to rise (sun)  
 šrt (m) / šrut condition (stipulation)  
 šrzm (m) / šražm window  
 šr:f to honor  
 šrq east  
 šta rain  
 štwa winter  
 šth to dance  
 šth - štih dance  
 šukrn - šukran thanks  
 šurba (f) soup  
 šuruq sunrise  
 šutambir September  
 šuza: (m) / šužan brave  
 šu:l (m) / šval business, work  
 šwari (m) / -yat a large saddle  
 bag used on beasts of burden  
 for hauling  
 šwy:a a little (bit)  
 šw:al (m) / šawl tail (of animal)  
 šxd to get high (by excitement)  
 šžra (f) / šžr tree  
 šžb (m) people of a country  
 šžban the Moslem month of Šaban  
 šžbana a period in the middle of  
 the Moslem month of Šaban  
 šžbi (m) popular, native, ordinary  
 (Nisba)  
 šžira (f) / šžir barley  
 šžl to light, start a fire  
 šžr (m) hair  
 šžry:a (f) vermicelli, thin  
 spaghetti

š:ariša (f) Islamic Law  
 š:i the thing, matter  
 š:lha (f) the Berber language  
 š:luh the Berbers  
 š:mal the left (side)  
 š:ms (f) the sun  
 š:mš (f) the sun  
 š:rab wine  
 š:rab lbyd (m) white wine  
 š:rab lhm (m) red wine  
 š:rab ri:uzi (m) rosé wine  
 š:rq the East  
 š:rq l:awst the Middle East  
 š:urta the police  
 š:žb the people (of a country)

t

tadla Tadla  
 tafilalt Tafilalt  
 talt (m) , -a (f) third (indef)  
 tamaman exactly  
 taman price  
 tamn (m) , -a (f) eighth (indef)  
 tani (m) , -ya (f) second (indef)  
 taq (i) (b-) (f-) to trust  
 taqad:um (m) progress  
 taqafa (f) / -t culture  
 tas (m) , -a (f) ninth (indef)  
 tašar:uf (m) / -at behavior  
 tazr (m) / tuž:ar rich man,  
 merchant  
 tbadl to trade in, exchange  
 tbašk l:ah expression of amazement  
 or irony (lit: God has made  
 himself blessed)  
 tbr:d to cool  
 tbs:l (šla) to be silly, impolite  
 rude, daring  
 tbs:m to smile  
 tbtin (m) / tbatn lining (of coat)  
 tbš to follow  
 tb:š to follow  
 tfahm (mša) to reach mutual under-  
 standing (with)  
 tfarš to share expenses together  
 tfarq to be separated, separate  
 tfd:l please!  
 tfl:a to tease  
 tfl:a šla to make fun of  
 tf:aha (n.u-f) / -t ; tf:ah (coll)  
 apple  
 thd:d (šla) to threaten  
 thm to accuse  
 thm:m to take a bath  
 thrq to be burnt

ths:n to improve  
 thš:š to use hashish  
 tht under, below  
 thty:a (f) / -t transparent nylon  
 dress worn under the kaftan  
 thy:r to get puzzled, be troubled  
 titwan Tetouan  
 tižara (f) trade, commerce  
 tkl (šla) to depend (on)  
 tkl:m (mša) to talk (with)  
 tkrfs to be messed up  
 tk:a (a) to lean against  
 tk:l (šla) to rely (on)  
 tla (a) to become  
 tlah to be thrown away  
 tlaqa (mša) to meet (with)  
 tlata three  
 tlatin thirty  
 tlf to be lost  
 tlmid (m) / tlamd ~ talamid pupil  
 tlmida (f) / -t pupil  
 tlmit / tlamt cover (for bed or  
 sofa)  
 tlt alaf three thousand  
 tlt my:a three hundred  
 tlt:aš thirteen, 13th (indef)  
 tlž (m) ice, snow  
 tlb to ask  
 tmanin eighty  
 tmašš to live, live on  
 tmmtaš eighteen, eighteenth  
 tmnya eight  
 tmm:a to wish  
 tmra (n.u-f) / tmr (p & coll) date  
 (fruit)  
 tmr:v to wallow  
 tmsi fhalk go! (home, your own  
 way)  
 tms:a to walk, take a walk  
 tmtm to stutter  
 tm: to go on doing something  
 tm:a there  
 tns:r to be crowned (made king)  
 tnz:h to go on excursion  
 tqam (šla) to cost  
 tqb to pierce, perforate  
 tqb:h to be rude, impolite  
 tqil (m) heavy  
 tqi:q to become impatient  
 tqriban ~ tqribn almost, nearly,  
 about, approximately  
 tqtira drops (from a filter or a  
 dropper)  
 tqba (f) / tqabi hole  
 try:a (f) / -t chandelier  
 trafik traffic, smuggling (Fr)  
 trbya / trabi baby, infant, new-  
 born child

tsalm to greet one another  
 tsara to take a walk  
 tsbih (m) / tsabh rosary  
 tslaf / tsalf a loan  
 tsl:f to borrow  
 tsn:a to wait for, wait  
 tsr:h to settle down, relax  
 tsfa nine  
 tsfin ninety  
 tsftaš nineteen, 19th (indef)  
 tsfud nine  
 tsab to occur, happen, be found  
 (impersonal)  
 tsh:r to have a light meal before  
 daybreak in Ramadan  
 tsnf to be manufactured  
 tswira (f) / tšawr picture  
 tšawf to see one another, meet  
 tšawr to consult  
 tšk:a to complain  
 tšlila the water with which tea  
 leaves are washed  
 tšr:f to be honored  
 tub (m) / twab material  
 tulut one-third  
 tuma (f) ; tum (coll) garlic  
 tums Tunisia, Tunis  
 tuqba (f) / tqabi hole  
 turki (m) ~ turki Turk, Turkish  
 tut rumi strawberries  
 tuta (f) / tut mulberry  
 tuta dlrd / tut lrd (coll)  
 strawberry  
 twam twins  
 twd:a to perform ritual ablution  
 before prayer  
 txlq to be born, be created  
 ty:q to believe, trust  
 tzad to be born  
 tžw:l to wander around  
 tšl:m to learn  
 tšš:a to have dinner  
 tšt:l to be late  
 tšž:b (b-) to admire  
 t:aħd to unite  
 t:aqa to fear God, be honest  
 t:ašl (b-) to get in touch (with)  
 t:ifaq (m) / -at agreement  
 t:iħad (m) unity  
 t:šlim t:anawi secondary school

t

taba (f) tobacco (for sniffing)  
 tabx (m) cooking



tagy:a (f) / -t ~ twagi woolen hat  
 tah (i) to fall  
 taksi (m) / taksy:at cab  
 tanža Tangier  
 tanžra (f) / -t ~ tnažr metal  
     cooking pot  
 tar (i) to fly  
 tard to chase  
 tariq (m) / turqan way (road)  
 tariqa (f) / -t way (manner,  
     means)  
 tarix (m) history  
 tarixi (m) historical  
 taş (m) / tişan washing dish,  
     metal basin with handles used  
     for washing hands before or  
     after a meal  
 taşa (f) / -t cup, glass  
 tažin (m) stew  
 taş (i) to obey  
 tbib (m) / ?atib:a medical doctor  
 tbiba (f) / -t medical doctor  
 tbi (m) / tbulā drum  
 tbiā (f) / -t ~ tbalī table  
 tbişil (m) / tbaşī dish, platter,  
     plate  
 tbi to cook  
 tbi (m) cooking  
 tb:al (m) / -a (no fem) drummer  
 tb:l to beat the drum  
 tb:q to apply, implement  
 tfa (i) to extinguish  
 tfl (m) / atfal ~ tfula kid, child  
 tfya ashes (of a cigarette)  
 thara circumcision  
 thin flour  
 thn to grind  
 tir (m) / tyur bird  
 tlaq divorce  
 tiq to release, let go  
 ti:q to divorce  
 tiş to climb, mount, go up  
 ti:ab (m) / tlabā beggar  
 ti:aba (f) / -t beggar  
 tnaş twelve, 12th (indef)  
 tqş weather  
 tra to happen, occur  
 trabs Tripoli  
 trbuş (m) / trabs hat  
 trbuş hmr (m) a fez  
 trd to dismiss  
 trf (m) / traf piece  
 trh to spread, throw on the floor  
 trifat pieces  
 triq (f) / trqan ~ turqan road  
 try:f (m) / trifat small piece  
     (dim)  
 trz to embroider

tržm to translate  
 tšr (m) / tšur village  
 tumubil (f) / -at car  
 turkya - turkya Turkey  
 tur (m) / atwar stage  
 twil (m) long, tall  
 tyab (m) cooking  
 ty:ara (f) / -t airplane  
 ty:b (m) nice, gentle, good (for  
     people)  
 ty:b all right  
 tšam (m) food  
 tšriža (f) / tšarž kind of long  
     clay drum with opening at one  
     end  
 t:abişy:at (f) natural science  
     (def)  
 t:arix history (m) (def)  
 t:ib: medicine (m) (def)  
 t:qş weather (m) (def)

## u

uktubr October  
 um: / um:ahat mother  
 um:i my mother  
 urub:a Europe  
 urup:a Europe  
 urup:awi (m) / urup:awy:in  
     European  
 usbuş (m) / asabiş week  
 ustad (m) / asatida professor  
 ustada (f) / -t professor  
 uşil (m) / -at hotel  
 uxt / xwatat sister  
 uxt ražli sister-in-law (my  
     husband's sister)  
 uxti / xwatati my sister  
 uždā Oujda

## w

w ~ u and  
 wad (m) / widan river  
 wahli gee!  
 wahd (m) ; whda (f) one  
 wahd wšrin twenty one  
 waiakin but  
 walayn:i but  
 walf (b) to be accustomed (to)  
 wali (m) / awliya saint, holy man  
 walid father

walid mṛati father-in-law (my wife's father)  
 walida mother  
 walidin parents  
 walihada (for this reason) thus  
 walili Volubilis  
 walu nothing  
 waqil maybe, perhaps  
 wasila (f) / wasa'il means  
 wasi (m) wide  
 wasifa (f) / -t maid (of a queen)  
 waš interrogative particle of the do, will type  
 wata to match, suit  
 watiqa (f) / wata'iq document  
 waxd taking  
 wax:a all right, o.k., even if...  
 wažb (m) / wazibat duty  
 waṣalih all right  
 waṣalikum s:alam response to /s:alamu ṣlikum/  
 wdn (f) / wdnin ear  
 wdṣa (f) / wdṣ small shell  
 wd:n to announce prayers (in a mosque)  
 whš (m) / whuš wild animal  
 wilaya (f) / -t state  
 wiski (m) whiskey  
 wkun if (contrary to fact)  
 wld to give birth  
 wld (m) / wlad boy  
 wld bnt ṣm:i second cousin (son of my paternal uncle's daughter)  
 wld bnt ṣm:ti second cousin (son of my paternal aunt's daughter)  
 wld wld xali second cousin (son of my maternal uncle's son)  
 wld wld ṣm:i second cousin (son of my paternal uncle's son)  
 wld wld ṣm:ti second cousin (son of my paternal aunt's son)  
 wld xal ḅ:a second cousin (son of my father's maternal uncle)  
 wld xalt m:i second cousin (son of my mother's maternal aunt)  
 wld ṣm: ḅ:a second cousin (son of my father's paternal uncle)  
 wld ṣm: mṛati son of my wife's paternal uncle (my wife's cousin)  
 wld ṣm:i / wlad ṣm:i my cousin (fa br so)  
 wld ṣm:ti / wlad ṣm:ti my cousin (fa si so)  
 wldi / wlati my son  
 wlid little boy  
 wlidi sonny  
 wl:a or

wl:a to return, become  
 wl:barḥ the day before yesterday  
 wl:ahi by God  
 wqf to stand up, stop  
 wqid (m) matches  
 wqt time (telling time)  
 wqtaš when?  
 wqtm:a whenever  
 wqṣ happen  
 wr:a to show  
 wṛa after, behind  
 wṛda (f) / wṛd rose  
 wṛdi (m) rose-colored  
 wṛqa (f) / wṛaq leaf, paper (piece of)  
 wṣf to describe  
 wṣf (m) / wṣaf description  
 wṣl to reach, arrive  
 wṣṭ middle  
 wṣx (m) / wṣax dirt  
 wṣ:a (ṣla) advise  
 wṣ:l to take (to), make reach  
 wṣ:l (l-) to connect (to, for), see that something or someone gets to..., reach  
 wy:a with  
 wzn (l-) to weigh (for)  
 wzd to be ready  
 wžh (m) / wžuh face  
 wžṣ to give pain  
 wžṣ (m) pain  
 wž:d to make ready, prepare  
 wž:d ṛašk be ready (prepare yourself)  
 wž:h (l-) to go in the direction of  
 w:l (m) / -in , w:la (f) / -t first (indef)

x

xabya (f) / -t xwabi jar  
 xadm (m) / xud:am attendant  
 xaf (a) (mn) to be afraid (of), fear  
 xal / xwal maternal uncle  
 xala / -t maternal aunt  
 xali / xwali my maternal uncle  
 xalti / xalati my maternal aunt  
 xals true, as in "true believer"  
 xalt to associate with  
 xams 5th (indef)  
 xanz (m) smelly, (bad)  
 xariži (m) outside  
 xariṭa (f) / -t map  
 xasaṛa (f) / -t loss  
 xasr (m) losing, broken

xaşara that is too bad  
 xaş: (m) special  
 xatm (m) / xwatm ring  
 xaţar (m) danger  
 xaţir (m) dangerous  
 xaţır (m) desire, wish  
 xawi (m) empty  
 xay / x:uti my brother  
 xayb (m) ugly  
 xayd (m) taking  
 xbr (m) / xbar - axbar news  
 xbz to bake (bread)  
 xb:a to save, hide  
 xda (u) to take  
 xdm to work  
 xdma (f) / -t - xdami work  
 xd: (m) / xdud cheek  
 xdr green  
 xdr m:luq dark green  
 xfif (m) light (not heavy)  
 xima (f) / xyam tent  
 xir (m) / xirat good  
 xiry:a (f) charitable (Nisba)  
 xit (m) / xyut string  
 xizana / -t library  
 xiz:uya (n.u-f) / -t ; xiz:u (coll)  
 carrot  
 xla (f) / xlawat wilderness  
 xlaq to be born  
 xlf:a (f) / -t step  
 xlg to create  
 xl:a to let, leave  
 xl:f to can meat  
 xlt (f) to arrive (at)  
 xl:s to pay  
 xl:t (b-) (mşa) to mix  
 xmr to drink (liquor)  
 xmsa five  
 xmsa wsbçin seventy-five  
 xmsin fifty  
 xmstaş 15th (indef)  
 xm:m to think  
 xnša (f) / xnaşi sack  
 xnz to stink  
 xn:z to cause to stink  
 xrif (m) autumn  
 xra (f) feces  
 xraf:a (f) / xrayf story, tale  
 xraqa (f) / xraqi rag  
 xruf (m) / xrfan little lamb  
 xřz (kayxřuz) to go out  
 xřz řla to let someone down, break  
 one's word, go off (e.g. car  
 goes off the road)  
 xř:z (kayxř:z) to cause to go out,  
 extract, graduate  
 xsř to lose, fail, become  
 inoperable

xs: to be necessary  
 xs:a (n.u-f) ; xs: (coll) lettuce  
 xs:k you have to (it is necessary  
 that you)  
 xtana (f) circumcision  
 xtilaf (m) / -at difference  
 xtar to choose  
 xtaşř to abbreviate  
 xtb to ask a girl for marriage  
 xtř to grab  
 xřra (f) / -t time  
 xřs: to specialize  
 xř:ar / xuř:ar passer-by  
 xubza (n.u-f) / -t ; xubz (coll)  
 loaf of bread  
 xud take!  
 xuđra (f) vegetables  
 xurša (f) / -t - xraşi earring  
 xuş:a (f) / -t water fountain  
 xuřba (f) engagement  
 xuxa (n.u-f) / -t ; xux (coll)  
 peach  
 xuya / x:uti my brother  
 xwa (i) to empty  
 xw:f to frighten  
 xw:ř to poke, unclog  
 xyara (n.u-f) ; xyar (coll)  
 cucumber  
 xyara (f) / -t sewing  
 xy:al (m) / xy:ala (no fem) horse-  
 man  
 xy:na our friend (our brother)  
 xy:ř to sew

x

xřra (f) / -t other  
 řti / wxatati my sister  
 řu mřati brother-in-law (my wife's  
 brother)

y

ya vocative particle  
 ya xaşara that is too bad  
 yabs (m) dry  
 yahafid goodness!  
 yař:ah let us go, let's  
 yasmin jasmine  
 ybra (f) - ibra / ybari - ibari  
 needle, injection  
 ybs to dry

yd: (f) / -in hand  
 yhudī (m) / yhud Jew  
 ymkl:i it is possible for me  
 ymkn it is possible  
 ymknli it is possible for me  
 ymknik ~ ymkl:k it is possible  
     for you, i.e. you can  
 ymn right (side)  
 yn:ayr January  
 yq:n to be sure  
 ysr left (side)  
 ytim (m) orphan  
 yulyuz July  
 yum (m) / y:am day  
 yumayn two days  
 yunyu June  
 y'ni means, that is to say  
 y:am days  
 y:ih yes

## z

zad (i) to add, continue, come  
     in, go on, give more, be born  
 zaman long ago, in the past, time  
 zawaž (m) marriage  
 zawya (f) / -t small mosque,  
     religious center  
 zayd naqš it does not matter much  
 zbda (f) butter  
 zbiba (f) / zbib (coll) raisin  
 zbibi (m) purplish red  
 zft pitch (implies "bad state")  
 zhr (m) orange blossom  
 zif (m) / zyuf ~ zyufa napkin,  
     handkerchief, scarf  
 zin (m) / zwinin nice, good  
     looking  
 zit (f) oil  
 zit lbldiy:a any vegetable oil  
     (other than olive oil)  
 zit lfud (f) olive oil  
 ziti (m) frost green  
 zituna (n.u-f) ; zitun (coll)  
     olive  
 zituni (m) olive green  
 zk:a to give alms  
 zlafa (f) / zlayf bowl  
 zlzl to shake  
 zl:iž (m) mosaic  
 zman long ago, in the past, time  
 zm:ur the Zemmour tribes  
 znqa (f) / -t ~ znaqi street  
 zrb to hurry

zrda (f) / -t ~ zradi good meal,  
     feast, party with good meal  
 zrq (m) blue  
 zřř to sow  
 zřř (p) hard wheat, grain  
 zuž two  
 zuža / -t wife  
 zwaq (m) / -at designs, ornamenta-  
     tion  
 zwaž (m) marriage  
 zwin (m) / -in pretty, nice  
 zw:l to eliminate, erase, take  
     away  
 zw:q to make designs  
 zyada (f) birth  
 zřbula (n.u-f) ; zřbul (coll)  
     prickly pear, Indian fig  
 zřf to get mad

## ž

žar (u) to visit  
 žawš (m) / žwawš sparrow  
 žm:ara (f) / -t a small horn (toy)  
 žrby:a (f) / žrabi rug  
 žyara (f) / -t a visit  
 žřřut (m) / žřřatř little monkey

## ž

ža (i) to come  
 ža (i) he came, it (m) is located  
 žab (i) to bring  
 žamaša (f) / -t group  
 žamiš (m) / žwamiš mosque  
 žamiša (f) / -t university  
 žamišan ~ žmiš all, together  
 žamš (m) / žwamš mosque  
 žamš dlihud synagogue  
 žamš dn:šara church  
 žanviah January  
 žarida (f) / žara?id newspaper  
 žar (m) / žiřan ; -a (f) / -t  
     neighbor  
 žat it (f) came, i.e. is located  
 žawab (m) / -at ~ žwabat answer  
 žawb to answer  
 žawi benzoin  
 žawž (m) / žwawz sparrow  
 žaza to reward  
 žaf (u) to be hungry  
 žbd to grab, pull up

žbha (f) / -t - žbahi forehead  
 žbl (m) / žbal mountain  
 žbl tariq Gilbraltar  
 žbn (m) cheese  
 žbn dlmfaz goat cheese  
 žbr to find  
 ždb a special dance  
 ždid (m) new  
 žd: / ždud grandfather  
 žd:a / -t grandmother  
 žd:ati my grandmother  
 žd:i my grandfather  
 žfn (m) / žfan eyelid  
 žhš (m) / žhuša ass  
 žib (m) / žyub pocket  
 žiha (f) / -t side, part  
 žiš (m) / žyuš Army  
 žišan hungry  
 žlbana peas  
 žld (m) skin  
 žl:aba (f) / žlalb djellaba  
 žmil (m), žmila (f) pretty,  
 beautiful, nice looking  
 žmil (m) favor  
 žmiš all, together  
 žml (m) / žmal camel  
 žnah (m) / žwanh wing  
 žnan (m) / -at orchard  
 žnb (m) / žnab side  
 žn: (m) / žnun devil, jinn  
 žn:a (f) paradise, heaven  
 žra (šla) to kick out  
 žrađa (f) / žrađ grasshopper  
 žr: (-u-) to drag  
 žr:b to try  
 žtamš to gather, meet (with)  
 žtimaši (m) social  
 žuq (m) / ažwaq orchestra  
 žuž two  
 žuž dl?asabiš two weeks  
 žuž dlmayn 2,000,000  
 žuš (m) hunger  
 žwayh approximately  
 žw: (m) weather  
 žšl to make  
 ž:ur:rafiy:a (f) geography

š

šad then, very (intensifier)  
 šada (f) / -t habit  
 šadi (m) ordinary  
 šadl (m) / šdul jury  
 šadim (m) great, magnificent  
 šafak please

šafya (f) fire  
 šašila (f) / -t family  
 šalam (m) world  
 šalawd: because  
 šali (m) high  
 šalim (m) / šulama scholar,  
 learned  
 šam (m) / -at year  
 šamal (m) / ašmal work  
 šamayn two years  
 šamr (m) full  
 šam: (m), šam:a (f) general  
 šaq (b-) to be aware of  
 šaqb to punish  
 šaql (m) intelligent  
 šarabi (m) / šarab Arab  
 šaraby:a (f) / -t Arab  
 šaraby:a (f) / -t cart, Royal  
 Carriage  
 šarafat name of a mountain east of  
 Mecca where the Mecca pilgrims  
 spend the 9th day of the Moslem  
 month of Zualhijja  
 šasa on the hope of  
 šasima (f) / šawašim capital  
 šaš (i) to live  
 šašr (m), -a (f) 10th (indef)  
 šašura the 10th day of the Moslem  
 month of Muharram  
 šawd to repeat  
 šawd (m) / šil horse  
 šawd tani also, in addition,  
 again, once again  
 šawda (f) / -t mare  
 šawn to help  
 šayn to wait  
 šažib wonderful  
 šbd to worship  
 šbd (m) / šbid slave  
 šbr to measure  
 šbra (f) / -t - šbar measuring cup  
 šdsa (n.u-f) / -t ; šds (coll)  
 lentil  
 šdu (m) / šdyan - ašda? enemy  
 šd:b to torture  
 šdm (m) / šdam bone  
 šd: (-u-) to bite, sting  
 šfayni (m) / šfayny:a opium user  
 šfrit (m) / šfart devil, very  
 clever person, spirit, fairy  
 šfyun (m) opium  
 šhd (m) / šhud reign  
 šib (m) / šyub shame, shameful  
 action  
 šibad l:ah people  
 šid (m) / šyad feast  
 šid lmulud (m) birthday feast of  
 the Prophet

ʕid milad (m) birthday  
 ʕilm (m) / ʕulum science, knowledge  
 ʕilm lʕtimaʕ (m) sociology  
 ʕimara (f) / -t building  
 ʕin (f) / ʕinin eye  
 ʕin (m) / ʕyun spring, well  
 ʕinb (coll) grape  
 ʕiʕa (f) living  
 ʕks opposite, contrary  
 ʕk:r to put lipstick on, to trouble  
 ʕl- ~ ʕla on  
 ʕla bal attentive, on the alert  
 ʕla bɾ:a rural areas, villages  
 ʕla hq: because  
 ʕla hq:aʕ because  
 ʕla kul: ʕal anyway  
 ʕla msb:a because of  
 ʕla qibal because  
 ʕla ɾ:aʕ wlʕin with great pleasure  
 ʕla sabab on account of, because  
 ʕla wd: because  
 ʕla wd:aʕ because  
 ʕla xatɾ because  
 ʕlaʕ why?  
 ʕl lmyɾ to the right  
 ʕlm to know, let know, notify,  
     inform  
 ʕlm (m) / ʕulum science  
 ʕlmi (m) scientific, educational  
 ʕlw (m) height  
 ʕl:ama (m) / ʕulama scholar  
 ʕl:m to teach  
 ʕl:q (ʕla) to hang, hang up,  
     comment on, wear (necklace)  
 ʕma blind  
 ʕml to do, make  
 ʕml ʕ:abun to wash clothes  
 ʕmɾ age  
 ʕm: / ʕmam paternal uncle  
 ʕm:a / -t paternal aunt  
 ʕm:an Amman  
 ʕm:i / ʕmami my paternal uncle  
 ʕm:ti / ʕm:ati my paternal aunt  
 ʕnba (n.u-f) / -t ; ʕinb - ʕnb  
     (coll) grape  
 ʕnd particle of possession (have);  
     at (Fr. 'chez' "in the possession  
     of")  
 ʕnq (m) / ʕnuq neck  
 ʕnwan - ʕlwan - ʕunwan (m) /  
     ʕanawin address  
 ʕqd (m) / ʕqud contract, agreement  
 ʕql (m) / ʕul mind  
 ʕris (m) / ʕrsan bridegroom  
 ʕrs (m) / ʕrasat wedding  
 ʕryan (m) / -in uncovered, naked  
 ʕraɾa (f) / -t invitation  
 ʕrd (ʕla) to invite

ʕrd (m) width  
 ʕrf to know, know of, learn about  
 ʕrid (m) wide  
 ʕrk to fight  
 ʕrka (f) / -t a fight  
 ʕrq (m) / ʕruq vein  
 ʕrqb to celebrate the engagement  
     officially  
 ʕrubi (m) peasant (Nisba), one  
     who lives in the country  
 ʕrubi:a (f) country (rural)  
 ʕrusa (f) / ʕrays bride  
 ʕskari (m) military (Nisba)  
 ʕskari (m) / ʕsakir soldier  
 ʕsl lbiɾa (f) honey  
 ʕsl lhmɾa (f) molasses  
 ʕsa (f) / ʕsi stick  
 ʕʕfur (m) / ʕʕaɾ a swallow (bird)  
 ʕʕri (m) modern (Nisba)  
 ʕʕa (m) dinner, supper  
 ʕʕiy:a (f) evening  
 ʕʕrin twenty  
 ʕʕra ten  
 ʕʕ:r to pay tithes  
 ʕta (i) to give  
 ʕtabɾ to consider  
 ʕtarf (b-) to recognize, confess  
 ʕtrus (m) / ʕstars billygoat  
 ʕtʕ to sniff  
 ʕtʕ to be thirsty  
 ʕt:l to cause to be late  
 ʕud (m) / ʕidan lute  
 ʕud (m) / ʕwad wood (plural means  
     'pieces of wood')  
 ʕulya (f) higher, highest  
 ʕurs (m) / ʕrasat wedding  
 ʕuʕur tithe  
 ʕutla (f) / -t vacation  
 ʕwɾ (m) one-eyed  
 ʕy:an (m) tired  
 ʕy:d to celebrate a feast  
 ʕy:n to indicate  
 ʕy:t to call  
 ʕziɾ (m) dear  
 ʕzb to please  
 ʕʕina (f) dough  
 ʕʕl (m) / ʕzul calf  
 ʕʕn to knead  
 ʕʕuba strange (thing)!

ʕab (i) to be absent  
 ʕaba (f) / -t forest  
 ʕadi (m) going (participle)

xadi (ms) , xadya (fs) , xadyin  
 (mp) , xadyat (fp) auxiliary  
 used before imperfect form  
 without prefix /ka-/ "going",  
 "will"  
 xar (m) / xiran cave  
 xar (i) (mn) to be jealous  
 xarq drowned  
 xasul (m) shampoo  
 xda (m) / -wat lunch  
 xdr to betray  
 xda tomorrow  
 xfr to forgive sins  
 xi (shortened form of /xir/) only, just  
 xiba (f) / xyub absence  
 xir as soon as, no sooner than, except for  
 xir daba daba a little while ago  
 xita (f) / -t oboe  
 xla (i) to boil  
 xlb to beat, conquer  
 xlmi (m) lamb, mutton  
 xmm (m) sheep  
 xma (i) to sing  
 xr:d sing (for birds), chirp  
 xrb west  
 xribi (m) western  
 xrf to ladle  
 xrnata Granada  
 xrq to sink, drown  
 xry:ba (n.u-f) / -t ; xry:ba  
 xrayb (coll) a Moroccan tea cake  
 xsl to wash  
 xsa (f) / -wat cover  
 xtar (m) / xutran plate, platter, dish  
 xtr (m) / xtura plate  
 xt:a to cover  
 xurub sunset  
 xur:af - x:af (m) / xararf - xararf pitcher  
 xust August  
 ry:at (m) / ry:ata (no fem) oboe player

x:af (m) / xararf pitcher  
 xsl to wash  
 xta / xtawat cover  
 xtar (m) / -at plate, platter  
 xt:a (f) / -t flesh under the chin (second chin)  
 xzala (f) / -t gazelle

?

xlaf (f) / -at envelope  
 xna singing  
 xrb to set (sun)  
 xrf to ladle  
 xry:ba (f) / -t ; xrayb - xry:ba (coll) a Moroccan tea cake

LEXICON

ENGLISH - ARABIC



## LEXICON

## English - Arabic

a

Abbasids, the lfb:asy:in  
 abbreviate (v) xtař  
 able, be (v) nž:m ; qdr - qd:  
 about tqriban - tqribn  
 above fuq  
 abroad lxariž  
 absence riba (f) / ryub  
 absent, be (v) rab (i)  
 accept (v) rda (a) ; qbl  
 account hšab (m) / -at  
 accuse (v) thm  
 accustomed, be (v) walf  
 A.D. milady:a  
 Adam's apple qržuṭa (f)  
 add (v) zad (i)  
 addition (in addition) řawd tani  
 address řnwan - řlwan - řunwan /  
 řanawin  
 adjective nřt (m) / nřut  
 administration idara (f) / -t  
 admire (v) třž:b (b-)  
 advanced řaqi (m)  
 advise (v) nřh ; wř:a (řla)  
 affect (v) bqa (f-); hz: (f-)  
 afraid, be (of) (v) xaf (a) (mn)  
 African friqi - ifriqi (m)  
 Africa friqy:a  
 after břd - mn břd  
 after (=behind) muř (before  
 definite article) - muřa  
 (elsewhere)  
 after (=behind) wřa  
 after (conj) břd ma - mn břd ma  
 after tomorrow břd řd:a  
 again řawd tani  
 against dđ:  
 age řmr  
 agree (v) qbl  
 agreement t:lfaq (m) / -at

agreement (written) řqd (m) /  
 řqud  
 agricultural filaḥi (m)  
 agriculture filaḥa (f)  
 Agriculture, Faculty of kul:y:at  
 lfilaha  
 airplane řy:ara (f) / -t  
 airport mařar (m) / -at  
 Alawites, the řalawy:in  
 alert, on the řla bal  
 Algeria lřaza?ir  
 Algiers lřaza?ir  
 alike bhal bhal ; kif kif  
 alimony nuba (f) / -t  
 all řamiřan - řmiř  
 all (=at all) gař  
 all right řy:b ; wax:a ; wařalih  
 alloy, white, like silver řđ:a (f)  
 Almohades lmuwh:idin  
 almonds luz (m)  
 Almoravides lmurabiřin  
 almost tqriban - tqribn  
 alms, give (v) řđ:q ; zk:a  
 almsgiving at the end of Ramadan  
 řřa  
 along (in addition) bžnb  
 also kadalik  
 also (in addition) řawd tani  
 also (too, even) řt:a  
 always dima  
 amaze (v) bhd  
 amazed mbhudřm  
 America amirika ; lwilayat  
 lmut:ahida  
 American amiriki (m) / amiriky:in  
 Amman řm:an  
 among bin - ma bin  
 amount (of) mqdar (m)  
 amulet hřab (m) / -at  
 and w - u  
 Andalusia lřandalus  
 animal, wild whř (m) / whuř

announce (v) br:h  
 announce prayers (in a mosque) (v)  
     wd:n  
 announcer of the hour of prayer in  
     a mosque muʔad:n ~ mwd:n (m) /  
     -in  
 answer (v) ʔawb  
 any (followed by indef. noun) ši  
 anybody hd: (m)  
 anyway ʔla kul: ʔal  
 appear (v) ban (a) ; ʔhr  
 appendix mʔana zayda  
 apple tf:aʔa (f) / -t ; tf:aʔ  
     (coll)  
 apply (v) tb:q  
 apricot mʔmaʔa (f) / -t ; mʔmaʔ  
     (coll)  
 April avril ~ bril ~ ibril  
 approximately (about) tqriban -  
     tqribn  
 approximately (amount) mqdar  
 approximately (telling time)  
     ʔwayh  
 Arab ʔarabi (m) / ʔarab ,  
     ʔarabi:y:a (f) / -t  
 Arab World, the d:uwal lʔaraby:a  
 Arabic, classical lfusha (f)  
 Arabic language, the lʔaraby:a  
 Arabized (educational system)  
     muʔr:b  
 Arafat ʔarafat (name of a  
     mountain east of Mecca where the  
     Mecca pilgrims spend the ninth  
     day of the Moslem month  
     zualhijja)  
 arch qus (m) / qwas  
 arithmetic (mathematics) hʔab (m)  
     / -at  
 arm drʔ (m) / draʔ  
 armpit bat (m) / bitan  
 Army ʔiʔ (m) / ʔuyuʔ  
 arrive (v) wsl  
 arrive (at) (v) xlt (ʔla)  
 art fn: (m) / funun  
 artichoke quqa (f) / -t , quq  
     (coll)  
 artificial silk (material)  
     sabʔa (f)  
 artist fn:an (m) / -a ~ fn:anin  
 as (=as soon) aw:l ma  
 as (=like) kima  
 as (when) ml:i  
 as far as mn ʔiht  
 as for am:a  
 as soon as xir  
 ashamed (v) hʔm  
 ashes (cigarette) ʔfya

Asia asiya  
 ask (v) sqʔa ; sʔal ; tlb  
 ass (=donkey) ʔhʔ (m) / ʔhuʔa  
 associate with (v) xalt  
 astonish (v) bhd  
 astonished mbhuʔ (m)  
 astound (v) bhd  
 at (Fr 'chez') ʔnd  
 at all (in negative constructions)  
     gaʔ  
 at least blʔaql:  
 attendant xadm (m) / xud:am  
 attention bal (m)  
 attentive ʔla bal  
 August ruʔt  
 aunt, maternal xala / -t  
 aunt, my maternal xalti / xalati  
 aunt, my paternal ʔmiti / ʔm:ati  
 aunt, paternal ʔm:a / -t  
 authorities (=government) lmxzn  
 autumn xrif (m)  
 avenue ʔariʔ (m) / ʔawariʔ  
 average mutawaʔ:ʔ (m)  
 awake fayq  
 aware of, be (v) ʔaq (b-)  
 axe ʔaquʔ (m) / ʔwaqʔ

b

baby trbya / trabi  
 baby bottle rd:aʔa (f) / -t  
 back ʔhr (m) / ʔhur  
 backward person (one who always does  
     the opposite of what is normal)  
     mʔk:s (m)  
 bad mfl:s (m)  
 bad, that is too bad xaʔara  
 bag, large saddle used on beasts of  
     burden for hauling ʔwari (m) /  
     -yat  
 bag (with shoulder strap) ʔkara  
     (f) / ʔkayr  
 Baghdad bʔdad  
 bake (bread) (v) xbz  
 bald qʔʔ (m) / qʔʔ ʔlʔ (m) /  
     sulʔ  
 bald, become (v) qraʔ  
 ball kuʔa (f) / -t kwari  
 balloon nf:axa (f) / -t  
 banana banana / -t ; banan (coll)  
 bank ʔanka  
 barely ʔʔira (f) / ʔʔir  
 bark (of tree) qʔʔa (f) / -t  
     qʔur  
 basement sfli (m)

basin (washing hands) ʔaʃ (m) / ʔiʃan  
 bath, give a (v) hm:m  
 bath, take a (v) thm:m  
 bathroom hm:am (m) / -at  
 battle qʀʃa (f) / qʀaʃi  
 B.C. qbl lmalad  
 be (v) kan (u)  
 be, no longer (v) matlaʃ  
 beans, green lubya (f)  
 beard lhya (f) / -t - lhi - lhy  
 beat (=hit) (v) dʀb  
 beat (=win) (v) ʀib  
 beat drum (v) ʔb:l  
 because liʔan:a - liʔn:a ;  
     ʃla hq: - ʃla hq:aʃ ; ʃla msb:a ;  
     ʃla qibal ; ʃla sabab ; ʃla wd:  
     - ʃla wd:aʃ ; ʃla xaʔr  
 because (=since) hit  
 become (v) ʃbh ; tla (a) ; wl:a  
 bedroom bit n:ʃas  
 bedsheet izar (m) / izur  
 beef bgri - lhm dlbgr  
 beer bir:a (f)  
 before qbl - qblma  
 beg (v) ʃʃa (a)  
 begin (v) bda (a)  
 beginning bidaya (f) / -t  
 beggar ʃafi (m) / suʃyan -  
     ʃl:ab (m) / ʃlaba ; ʃl:aba (f) /  
     -t  
 begging ʃʃaya  
 behavior ʔaʃar:uf (m) / at  
 behind (after) mur (before  
     definite article) - muʔa  
     (elsewhere)  
 Beirut byrut  
 Belgium blʒika  
 belt (cloth) mdm:a (f) / -t -  
     mdam  
 bend (v) hdr ; hna (i)  
 bend, cause to (v) hdr:r  
 Berber bʀbari (m)  
 Berber, the Berbers ʃlh (m) /  
     ʃluh ; ʃlha (f) / -t  
 Berbers, the ʃ:luh  
 Berber language, the ʃ:lha  
 believe (v) am ; ty:q  
 belonging to (=of) dyal - ntaʃ  
 below ʔt  
 besides mn ʀir  
 best ahsn  
 betray (v) ʀdr  
 better ahsn  
 between bin - binat  
 Bible lʔinʒil  
 big kbir (ms) / kbar  
 billion mlyar

billy goat ʃtrus (m) / ʃtars  
 bird ʔir (m) / ʔyur  
 birth zyada (f)  
 birth, give (v) wld  
 birthday ʃ:d milad (m)  
 birthday feast of the prophet  
     ʃid lmulud (m)  
 bite (v) ʃd: (u)  
 bitter (taste) mʀ: (m) / -in  
 black kh1 (m)  
 blacksmith hd:ad (m) / -a  
 blame sb:a (f) / -t  
 blanket bʔ:any:a (f) / -t ; ʔtifa  
     (f) / ʔʔayf - ʔʔifat  
 blast (v) ʃrgʃ  
 blessing baraka (f) / -t  
 blind (adj) bʃir - ʃma (m)  
 block (v) hbs  
 blond ʃqr (m)  
 blood dm: (m)  
 blow (wind) ʃaʔ (u)  
 blue zrq (m)  
 blue (sky-blue) smawi (m)  
 boat fluka (f) / flayk  
 boil (v) ʃla (i)  
 boil something (v) slq  
 boiled (e.g. egg) msluq (m)  
 bone ʃdm (m) / ʃdam  
 book ktib (m) / ktub  
 bookshop mktaba (f) / -t -  
     makatib  
 border hdada (f)  
 born, be (v) txlq ; tzad ; xlaq ;  
     zad (i)  
 borrow (v) tsl:f  
 boss ʔaʔis - ʔays (m) / ʔuy:as -  
     ʔuʔasa  
 botch up (v) krʃs  
 bottle, baby rd:aʃa (f) / -t  
 bowl zlaʃa (f) / zlayf  
 box snduq (m) / snadq - ʃnduq (m)  
     / snadq  
 box (small) huk: (m) / hkak  
 boy dr:i (m) / drari ; wld (m) /  
     wlad  
 boy, little wld  
 bracelet dbliʒ (m) / dbalʒ -  
     dmliʒ (m) / dmalʒ  
 brain mux: (m) / mxax  
 branch ʃrʃ (m) / fuʃuʃ  
 brass nhas ʃfr (m)  
 brave ʃaʒiʃ (m) / ʃuʒʃan - ʃuʒaʃ  
     (m) / ʃuʒʃan  
 bread, French lburanʒi (Fr)  
 bread, loaf of xubza (f) / -t -  
     xubz (coll)  
 break (v) hr:s  
 break one's word (v) xʀʒ ʃla

breakfast (v) ftr  
 breakfast (n) ftur (m)  
 breakfast, light ftira (f)  
 breast (female) bz:ula (f) /  
 bzazl  
 breeding animals (cattle, sheep)  
 ksiba  
 bribe ršwa (f) / ršawi  
 bride řusa (f) / řays  
 bridegroom řris (m) / řrsan  
 bridge baraž (m) / -t ; qnřra (f)  
 / qanařir ~ qnařr  
 bring (v) řab (i)  
 broken xasr (m)  
 brother ax: / ř:ut ~ ixwan  
 brother, my xay / ř:uti ~ xuya /  
 ř:uti  
 brother, our (our friend) xy:na  
 brother-in-law (husband's brother)  
 lus (m) / lwas ~ lways  
 brother-in-law (wife's brother)  
 řu mrati  
 brown (complexion) smr  
 brownish green kamuni  
 bucket dlw (m) / -at ; řtl (m) /  
 stula  
 bugle řrniřa (f) / -t  
 build (v) bna (i)  
 building binaya (f) / -t -  
 řimara (f) / -t  
 bum řiguř (m) / řlagř  
 burn (v) řrq  
 burn incense (v) bx:ř  
 burnt, be (v) řřrq  
 bury (v) dfn  
 bus kar (m) / kiran  
 business řurł (m) / ařval  
 busy mř:ul (m)  
 but in:ama ; lakin ~ lakn: -  
 walakin ~ walayn:i  
 butcher gz:ar (m) / -a  
 butter zbda (f)  
 buttermilk lbn (m)  
 buy (v) řra (i)  
 by air blřw:  
 By God wl:ahi  
 by sea blbhr

c

cab taksi (m) / taksy:at  
 cabbage řrumb ~ řrum  
 Cairo lqařira

cake (Moroccan tea cake) řry:ba  
 (f) / -t ; řry:ba ~ řrayb  
 (coll) ~ řry:ba (f) / -t ;  
 řrayb ~ řry:ba (coll)  
 cake (Moroccan) made with honey  
 řb:aky:a (f) / -t ; řb:aky:a  
 (coll)  
 calamity muřiba (f) / masařib  
 calculate (v) řsb  
 calf řřł (m) / řřul  
 calf (of the leg) řuta dr:řł ;  
 řag (m) / řigan  
 call (v) řy:t  
 caller to prayer (=announcer)  
 muřad:n (m) ~ mwd:n / -in  
 camel naga (f) / -t ; řml (m) /  
 řmal  
 can meat (v) řl:ř  
 can pickles (v) řq:d  
 candle řmřa (f) / řmř  
 candy řłwa (fs & p)  
 cap řařy:a (f) / -t ~ řwaři  
 capital (e.g. Washington D.C.)  
 řařima (f) / řawařim  
 capture (v) řř:l  
 car řy:ara (f) / -t ~ řumubil (f)  
 / -at  
 card karřa (f) / -t  
 cards (playing) lkarřa (f)  
 care, take, of (v) qabl  
 carriage, royal řaraby:a (f) / -t  
 carrier (=porter) řm:al (m) /  
 řm:ala  
 carrot xiz:uya (f) / -t ; xiz:u  
 (coll)  
 carry (v) řz: ; řml ; řfd  
 carrying řaml  
 cart řaraby:a (f) / -t  
 Carthaginians qřtařiny:in  
 Casablanca d:ar řbida  
 case (law) qady:a (f) / -t  
 castanet qřqba (f) / -t  
 cat (tom) qt: (m) / qtuř  
 catch (v) řř:l  
 catch (=grab) (v) řb:ř  
 catch up with (v) řhg  
 caught up (be) (v) řřł  
 cauliflower řifruł  
 cause řb:a (f) / -t  
 cave řar (m) / řiran  
 celebrate (v) řtařl  
 celebrate a feast (v) řy:d  
 celebration of an event řum (m)  
 / mwasř ~ řmasř  
 celebrate the engagement officially  
 řřqb  
 celery křafs  
 cemetery maqabr

century qrn (m) / quṛun  
 certainly (of course) l:ah  
 yawd:i ; mʃlum  
 certificate šahada (f) / -t  
 certificate (high school)  
 bakalurya (f)  
 chair kursi (m) / krasa - šlya  
 (f) / -t  
 chairs krasa (mp)  
 chamber (for preparation for the  
 religious leader [Imam])  
 mqšura (f) / -t  
 chandelier try:a (f) / -t  
 change (v) bd:l  
 charcoal burner (for cooking)  
 mžmr (m) / mžamr  
 charitable (Nisba) xiry:a (f)  
 charity šadaqa (f) / -t  
 charm (=amulet) hžab (m) / -at  
 chase (v) tard  
 cheap rxiš (m)  
 check (v) ql:b  
 check, a (n) šik (m) / -at -  
 šk: (m) / -at  
 cheek xd: (m) / xdud  
 cheese žbn (m)  
 cheese, goat žbn dlmšaz  
 cheese, imported frumaž rumi (m)  
 cherries hb: lmluk (m)  
 chest (body part) sdr (m) / sduṛ  
 chick pea hm:ša (f), hum:uṣ  
 (coll)  
 chicken džaž (m)  
 chicken, fried džaž mqli (m)  
 chicken, roasted džaž mhm:r (m)  
 chief raʔis - rays (m) / ruy:as  
 - ruʔasa  
 chief (of a village) mqd:m (m) /  
 -in  
 child tfl (m) / atfal - tfula  
 child, new-born trbya / trabi  
 chin dqn (m) / dqun - dquna  
 chin (double chin) ʔt:a (f) / -t  
 chirp (v) rr:d  
 choose (v) xtar  
 Christian nšrani (m) / nšara  
 church žamš dn:šara  
 churn (milk) (v) mxd  
 cigarette gar:u (m) / -yat  
 cinema sinima (f) / -t  
 cinnamon qrfa (f)  
 circle or ring (of people) hlqa  
 (f) / hlaqi  
 circumcision thara (f) - xtana (f)  
 city mdina (f) / mudun  
 civil state hala madany:a  
 clap (v) kf:f  
 class qsm (m) / qšam

clay (baked) bdiʔ  
 clean (v) nq:f  
 clean (adj) nqi (m)  
 clean the teeth (v) sw:k  
 clever mužtahd (m)  
 clever person, very ʔfrit (m) /  
 ʔfart  
 climb (v) tliʔ  
 close (v) sd: - šd:  
 closed msdud (m) - mšdud (m)  
 clothe (v) ksa (i)  
 clothed mksi (m)  
 clothes hwayž (mp)  
 clothing lbas - lbs  
 clove qrunfla (f) / qrunfl  
 coal burner (for cooking) mžmr (m)  
 / mžamr  
 Coca Cola kuka (f)  
 cock fr:už (m) / fraž  
 coffee (beans) qhwa hbub (f)  
 coffee (drink) qhwa (f)  
 coffee (powder) qhwa ybra (f)  
 coffee shop qhwa (f) / qhawi  
 cold brd  
 cold, ice mtl:ž (m)  
 college kul:y:a (f) / -t  
 color lun (m) / ʔalwan - lwan  
 - alwan  
 comb mšta (f) / mšati  
 come (v) ʔa (i)  
 come! (ms) aži  
 come back (v) ržʔ  
 come in (v) zad (i)  
 come true (v) šdq  
 comfortable (for you ms) mws:ʔ  
 maša rašk  
 commander qaʔid (m) / quy:ad  
 comment on (v) ʔl:q (ʔla)  
 commerce tižara (f)  
 communications muwašalat  
 company šarika (f) / -t  
 compare (v) šb:h  
 compassionate, be (v) šfq  
 compensation rzq (m) / rzaq  
 complain (v) ška (i) - tšk:a  
 complaint šikaya (f) / -t  
 complete (v) km:l  
 complete (=final) nihaʔi (m)  
 comrade rfiq (m) / rfqan  
 concerned (be) (v) htm:  
 condition (state) hala (f) / -t  
 condition (stipulation) šrt (m) /  
 šurut  
 conduct (v) sy:r  
 confess (v) ʔtarf (b-)  
 connect (to, for) (v) wš:l (l-)  
 conquer (v) rlb  
 conscience damir (m)

consider (v)   ʔtabɾ  
 constitution   dʂtur (m)  
 consult (v)   tʂawɾ  
 contest (=game)   mubara (f) / -t  
 continue (v)   zad (i)  
 continue doing something   tm:  
 contract   ʔqd (m) / ʔqud  
 contrary   ʔks  
 converse with (v)   d:akɾ mʔa  
 cook (v)   tɒx (m)  
 cookie, small round   griwʂa (f) /  
   -t ; griwʂ (coll)  
 cookie (like a gazelle horn filled  
   with dates, almonds and honey)  
   kʂb ʔzal  
 cookies   hlawi (mp)  
 cooking   tɒx ~ tɒx  
 cool (v)   tbr:d  
 copper   nhas hmr (m)  
 copy down (v)   nsx  
 copy, a   nsxa (f) / -t ~ nsaxi  
 cord   qn:ba (f) / -t ~ qnanb  
 cordova   qurɕuba  
 corn   dɾa (f)  
 corner   rukna (f) / rkani ~ ɾukna  
   (f) / ɾkani  
 corner (place)   qnt (f) / qnut  
 correct   bʂ:ah  
 correspondence   murasalat  
 corriander   qsbur (m)  
 corruption   fsad (m)  
 cost (v)   swa (a) ~ tqam (ʔla)  
 cotton   qtn  
 cover   ɾʂa (f) / -wat ; ʔta /  
   ɾtawat  
 cover (for bed or sofa)   tlmit /  
   tlat  
 couch (mattress)   lhaf (m) ~ lhifa  
   / lhayf  
 count (v)   hʂb  
 country   blad (f) / -at ~ bldan  
 country (in contrast to city)  
   ʔrubi:a (f)  
 court (law)   mhkama (f)  
 courtyard   mraɕ (m) / mruha  
 couscous   ksksu (m) ~ sksu (m)  
 cousin, my (fa br da)   bnt ʔm:i  
 cousin, my (fa br so)   bn ʔm:i  
 cousin, my (fa br so)   wld ʔm:i /  
   wlad ʔm:i  
 cousin, my (fa si so)   wld ʔm:ti /  
   wlad ʔm:ti  
 cousin, my wife's (son of my wife's  
   paternal uncle)   wld ʔm: mɾati  
 cousin, second (son of my father's  
   maternal uncle)   wld xal b:a  
 cousin, second (son of my father's  
   paternal uncle)   wld ʔm: b:a

cousin, second (son of my maternal  
   uncle's son)   wld wld xali  
 cousin, second (son of my mother's  
   maternal aunt)   wld xalt m:i  
 cousin, second (son of my paternal  
   uncle's daughter)   wld bnt  
   ʔm:ti  
 cousin, second (son of my paternal  
   uncle's son)   wld wld ʔm:i  
 craft   ʂnfa (f) / ʂnayʔ  
 create (v)   xlq  
 created, be (v)   txlq  
 crier (=town crier)   br:ah (m) /  
   br:aha  
 crown (v)   nʂ:ɾ  
 crowned, be (v)   tnʂ:ɾ  
 crust   qʂɾa (f) / -t ~ qʂur  
 cry (howl; animal) (v)   ʂy:h  
 cry (weep) (v)   bka (i)  
 crystal   bl:aɾ (m) ~ bn:aɾ  
 cucumber   ʔg:usa (f) / -t ; ʔg:us  
   (coll) ; xyara (f) ; xyar (coll)  
 culture   taqafa (f) / -t  
 cumin   kamun (m)  
 cup   taʂa (f) / -t  
 cup, measuring   ʔbɾa (f) / -t ~  
   ʔbar  
 cushion   mxd:a (f) / mxad  
 custom (habit)   qaʂida (f) /  
   qawafid  
 customs (=border administration)  
   diwana (f)  
 cut and trim (v)   fʂ:l  
 cut into pieces   qɕ:ʂ

d

Damascus   dimaʂq  
 dance (v)   ɾqʂ ~ ʂth  
 dance (dancing)   ʂth ~ ʂtiɕ  
 dance, special   ʂbd  
 danger   xaɕar (m)  
 dangerous   xaɕir (m)  
 daring, be (v)   tbs:l (ʔla)  
 date (fruit)   tmɾa (f) / tmɾ  
   (p and coll)  
 daughter, my   bnti / bnati  
 dawn   fɕɾ ~ fɕɾ (m)  
 day   nhaɾ (m) ; yum (m) / y:am  
 day before yesterday, the   wl:barɕ  
 day, the next   lɾd:  
 dear   ʔz:z (m)  
 debt   din (m) / dyun  
 December   duʂambir ~ duʂanbir ~  
   disambɾ

decency hya (f)  
 decide (v) sm:m  
 decoration nqš (m) / nquš  
 defeat (v) hzm  
 defeat (n) hazima (f)  
 degree (temperature) daṛaža (f) /  
 -t  
 delinquent šlguṭ (m) / šlagṭ  
 deliver (v) bl:ṣ  
 demolish (v) rdm  
 demonstration idṛab (m) / -at  
 deny (v) nkr  
 depend (on) (v) tk1 (šla)  
 deprive (v) hṛm  
 descend (v) hbṭ ; hw:d ; ḥdr ;  
 nzl  
 describe (v) nṣ:t ; wšf  
 description nṣt (m) / nṣut -  
 wšf (m) / wšaf  
 desert šhṛa (f) / šhṛi  
 designs, make (v) zw:q  
 designs zwaq (m) / -at  
 desire (=whim) xaṭṛ (m)  
 devil žn: (m) / žnun ; šfrit (m)  
 / šfart  
 dialect dariža (f) / -t - lhža  
 (f) / -t  
 dialect, elevated d:ariža ṛ:aqiya  
 diaper a baby (v) gm:t  
 die (v) mat (u)  
 difference firaq - frq (m) /  
 furuq ; xtilaf (m) / -at  
 different mxtalf (m)  
 difficult, become (v) ššb  
 difficult (adj) ššib (m)  
 diligent muṣṭahd (m)  
 diminish (v) qlal  
 dine (v) tšš:a  
 dinner, have (v) tšš:a  
 dinner šša (m)  
 dinner time lšša  
 diploma ižaza (f) / -t  
 direct (v) gw:d  
 direct (go in the direction of)  
 (v) wž:h (l-)  
 direct (=directly) nišan  
 direction nṣt (m) / nṣut  
 directions, give (v) nṣ:t  
 dirham dṛhm (m) / dṛahm  
 dirt wšx (m) / wšax  
 dirty mws:x (m)  
 discuss d:akṛ (-t dākṛ)  
 dish ṭbšil (m) / ṭbašl  
 dismiss (v) ṭṛḍ  
 dismount (v) hw:d ; nzl  
 distribute (v) fr:q  
 divide (v) qs:m  
 divorce (n) ṭlaq

djellaba žl:aba (f) / žlalb  
 do (v) dar (i) ; šawb ; šml  
 do (something) (v) šw:b  
 doctor (MD) ṭbib (m) / ?aṭib:a ;  
 ṭbiba (f) / -t  
 document watiqa (f) / wata?iq  
 dog klb (m) / klab  
 dog, little kly:b (m) (Dim)  
 doing dayr  
 donkey ḥmaṛ (m) / ḥmir  
 don't worry blaš ; mašlhš  
 door bab (m) / biban  
 double muzdawž (m)  
 doubt (v) šk:  
 doubt (n) šk: (m)  
 doubt it, I muḥal (expresses doubt  
 as to some action)  
 dough šžina (f)  
 doughnut šfnža (f) / -t  
 downtown lmdina  
 drag (v) žr: (-u-)  
 dream (v) ḥlm  
 dream (n) ḥlma (f) / aḥlam ; mnam  
 (m) / -at  
 dress kswa (f) / ksawi  
 dress up a baby (v) sm:t  
 dress worn under the kaftan  
 ṭṭy:a (f) / -t  
 dressing room glsa (f) / -t -  
 glasi  
 drink (v) šrb  
 drink (liquor) (v) xmr  
 drink, a mšṛuba (f) / -t  
 drive šag (u)  
 drops (form a filter or dropper)  
 tqṭira  
 drown (v) ṛrq  
 drowned ṛarq  
 drugstore farmasyan (m)  
 drum ṭbl (m) / ṭbuḷa  
 drum (long and open at one end)  
 agwal (m) / -at  
 drum (North African musical instru-  
 ment) bndir (m) / bnaḍr  
 drum (long clay drum with opening  
 at one end) ṭṣriža (f) / ṭṣarž  
 drummer ṭb:al (m) / -a  
 drunk (get) (v) skr  
 drunk skran  
 drunkard skayri (m) / skayry:a  
 dry (v) ybs  
 dry yabs (m)  
 dual muzawž (m)  
 duck bṛka (f) / bṛkat  
 duty wažb (m) / wažibat  
 dwell (v) skn  
 dwelling snkna (f)

e

ear wdn (f) / wdnin  
 earth arđ (f)  
 earth, the lařđ - lřđ (f)  
 early bkri  
 earring xurřa (f) / -t xraři  
 east řřq  
 East, the ř:řq  
 easy, make (v) sh:l  
 easy sahl (m) ; ashl (comparative  
 - superlative)  
 easy thing řařa sahla  
 eat (v) kla (u)  
 eat! kul  
 economics qtiřad (m)  
 educational řimi (m)  
 effort mřhud (m) / -at  
 egg biřa (f) / -t ; bid (coll)  
 eggplant bdnřala ; bdnřal (coll)  
 - dnřala (f) ; dnřal (coll)  
 Egypt mařř - miřřa  
 eight tmnya  
 eighteen tmnřař  
 eighth (indef) tamn (m) , -a (f)  
 eighty tmanin  
 either ima - im:a  
 either...or... im:a...aw... -  
 im:a...awl:a... - im:a...wl:a  
 elbow mřřq (m) / mřřq  
 elementary btidaři (m) ,  
 blidaři:a  
 eleventh (indef) řařř - řařř (m)  
 eliminate (v) zw:l  
 embassy siřara (f) / -t  
 embroider (v) řřř  
 employee, government (usually  
 dressed in a special uniform,  
 with messenger duties)  
 mxazni (m) / mxazny:a  
 empty (v) xwa (i)  
 empty xawi (m)  
 end (v) sala (i)  
 end, come to (v) nthā  
 enemy řdu (m) / řdyan - ařda?  
 engaged mxtub (m)  
 engagement xurřba (f)  
 engineering hndasa - hndaza (f)  
 England anglatiři:a  
 English language lngliza -  
 lnglizi:a - lřinglizi:a  
 Englishman nglizi (m)  
 engrave (v) nqř  
 enter (v) dxl (kaydxul)  
 envelope řlaf (f) / -at  
 erase (v) mřa - zw:l  
 errand mqđy:a (f) / -t

escape (from) (v) hřb (mn)  
 establish (v) as:s:  
 Europe urup:a - urub:a  
 European urup:awi (m) /  
 urup:awy:in  
 European (=Christian) nřřani (m)  
 / nřara  
 even řt:a  
 even if...(=all right) wax:a  
 evening řřiy:a (f)  
 every kul:  
 everybody kul:ři  
 everything kul:ři  
 exactly (=precisely) tamamen  
 exactly (telling time) niřan  
 examination mtiřan (m) / -at  
 examine (v) ql:b  
 excellency siyada  
 excellent řařil (m) ; mn dak ř:i  
 ř:řiř ; mumtaz (m) ; nimru wařđ ;  
 řřiř (m) ; ři řřiř  
 except mn řir  
 except for řir  
 exchange (v) tbadl  
 excursion, go on (v) tnz:h  
 exile (v) nfa (i)  
 exile, the lmnřya (f)  
 explain (v) řs:r  
 explode (v) řřřř  
 export (v) řđ:ř  
 expression of amazement or irony  
 tbařk ř:ah  
 extent, to the ... that qđ:ma  
 exterior lxariř  
 extinguish (v) řfa (i)  
 extract (v) xriř (kayxri:ř)  
 eye ř:n (f) / řinin  
 eyebrow řařb (m) / řwařb  
 eyelash řřř (m) / řřar  
 eyelid řřn (m) / řřan

f

face wřh (m) / wřuh  
 factory mřnř (m) / mařaniř - mřmal  
 (m) / mařamil  
 Faculty of Law kul:y:at lhquq  
 fail (v) xřř  
 fairy řřrit (m) / řřart  
 fall (v) řah (i)  
 fall off or out of, to make (v)  
 řqt  
 family (extended) ahl (m)  
 family (of), the lřahl  
 family řařila (f) / -t



famine qht  
 famous mšhur (m)  
 far bšid (m)  
 fast (v) šam (u)  
 father ab: / aba? ; walid  
 father, my b:a - lwalid dyali  
 father, the lwalid  
 father-in-law (my wife's father)  
 walid mrati  
 fava bean fula (f) / -t ; ful  
 (coll)  
 favor žmil (m)  
 fear (v) xaf (a)  
 fear God (v) t:aqa  
 feast (banquet) zrda (f) / -t -  
 zradi  
 feast (=religious celebration) (n)  
 fid (m) / fyad  
 February fbrayr  
 feces xra (f)  
 few qlil (m)  
 fez trbuš hmr (m)  
 Fez (city of) fas  
 fifteenth xmštaš  
 fifth (indef) xams (m)  
 fifty xmsin  
 fig krmuša (f) / -t ; krmuš  
 (coll)  
 fight (v) řrk  
 fight (recip) (v) d:ařb (mša)  
 (<tdarřb)  
 fight (n) řrka (f) / -t  
 fill up (=satisfy) (v) ghm  
 fill up with food, cause to šb:ř  
 filled up with food, be (v) šbř  
 filter (v) sf:a  
 final niha?i (m)  
 finally ft:ali  
 finances maly:a  
 find (v) lqa (a) ; řab (i) ; řbr  
 fine (greeting) labas  
 finger řbř (m) / řbřan  
 finger (index) sb:aba (f) / -t  
 finish (v) fd:a ; km:l ; sala (i)  
 finished msali (m)  
 fire řafya (f)  
 first aw:l (m) / -in ; aw:la (f)  
 / -t - w:l (m) / -in ; w:la (f)  
 / -at  
 first of all aw:ala mr:a  
 fish řuta (f) / -t;řut (coll)  
 five xmsa  
 fix (v) řawb ; řw:b  
 flee (from) (v) řrb (mn)  
 flood (v) hml  
 flood hmla (f)  
 flooded haml  
 flour řhin

flower nw:ara (f) / nw:ar  
 flower garden ryad (m) / -at  
 fly (v) řar (i)  
 follow (v) řbř ; řb:ř  
 food akl (m) ; makla (f) ; řřam (m)  
 fool hbil (m) / hbal  
 foolish hmq (m) / humq  
 foot řřl (f) / řřlin  
 foot (or lower part of hoofed  
 animal's leg) krř (m) / kwarř  
 - krařan  
 for what? lař  
 forbid (v) řřm ; řř:m ; mnř  
 forbidden, cause (v) (religious)  
 řř:m  
 forbidden, religiously řřam  
 forehead řbha (f) / -t - řbahi  
 foreigner ažnabi (m) / ažanib ;  
 ažnaby:a (f) / -t  
 forest řaba (f) / -t  
 forget (v) nsa (a)  
 forgive (v) smř  
 forgive sins (v) řřř  
 forgiveness musamařa  
 fork, table řřřita (f) / -t -  
 řřřt  
 formal řřmi (m)  
 fort qřla (f) / qřali  
 fortress qřla (f) / qřali  
 fortune řřq (m) / řřaq  
 forty řbřin  
 found, be (impersonal verb) řřab  
 fountain, water xuř:a (f) / -t  
 four řbřa  
 four of us or them, the řbřša  
 fourteenth řbřřař  
 fourth (indef) řabř (m)  
 fourth (fraction 1/4) řbř - řubř  
 řub  
 France řřanřa  
 free (=gratis) blař  
 French language lřaransy:a (f)  
 lřaransy:a (f)  
 Friday nřar řř:mřa  
 friend řřiq (m) / řřqan ; řadiq  
 (m) / řařdiqa ; řadiqa (f) -t -  
 řařb (m) / řařb ; řařba (f) /  
 řařbat  
 friend, our (our brother) xy:na  
 friendship řřba - řuřba (f)  
 frighten (v) xw:f  
 from mn  
 from here mn:a  
 from the point of view of mn řiht  
 from where? mnin  
 from wherever mnin m:a  
 front, in qud:am

fruit (also dried fruit) fakiya  
 (f) / -t - fawakih  
 fry (v) qla (i)  
 full samr (m)  
 fun, make (of) (v) tfl:a fla  
 furnish (v) fr:š  
 furnish (also make, e.g. tea) (v)  
 qam (i)  
 furnished mfr:š (m)  
 furniture fraš (m) / at  
 future mustaqbal  
 future, the lmustaqbal

## g

gain (v) rbh  
 gamble (v) qm:r  
 gambler qm:ar (m) / qm:ara  
 gambling qmr (m)  
 game (=contest) mubara (f) / -t  
 gang rbaša (f) / -t  
 garden hadiqa (f) / -t - hadayiq  
 garden, flowers ryad (m) / -at  
 garlic tuma (f) ; tum (coll)  
 gas range (butane) butagaz / -at  
 gather (v) žtamš  
 gazelle ųzala (f) / -t  
 gee! wahli  
 general sam: (m)  
 geography ų:urafiy:a (f)  
 geometry lhndaza (f) - lhndasa  
 German language l?almany:a  
 get drunk (v) skr  
 get high by excitement (v) šxd  
 get in touch (with) (v) t:ašl (b-)  
 get up (v) nađ (u) ; qam (u)  
 Gibraltar žbl țariq  
 gift hdy:a (f) / -t  
 ginger sknžbir  
 girl, daughter (of) bnt / bnat  
 give (v) ųta (i)  
 give! (ms) ara  
 give back (v) rd: (-u-) ; rž:š  
 give more (v) zad (i)  
 gladly (with great pleasure)  
 bkul: farah  
 glass kas (m) / kisan  
 glitter (v) brg  
 glorify (God) (v) hmd  
 gluttonous mukraš (m)  
 go (v) mša (i)  
 go down (v) hw:d  
 go off (e.g. car goes off the road)  
 (v) xřž fla  
 go on (v) zad (i)

go out (v) xřž (kayxřuž)  
 go out, cause to (v) xř:ž  
 (kayxř:ž)  
 go your own way! tmši fhalk  
 goat mša (f) / mšiz  
 goat cheese žbn dlmšaz  
 God l:ah  
 God knows l:ah yšlm - l:ah wšlm  
 God, by wl:ahi  
 going (auxiliary used before  
 imperfect form without prefix  
 /ka-/) vadi (m) / vadyin ;  
 vadya (f) / -t  
 gold dnb (m)  
 golden dnb (m)  
 golden (wheat color) qmhi (m)  
 good (=fine, nice) mzyan (m)  
 good (the good) xř (m) / xřat  
 good, be ... for (v) šlh  
 good evening (a greeting) mslxř  
 good looking (handsome) žmil (m) ,  
 žmila (f)  
 good morning šbah lxř  
 good night lila sašida  
 goodbye bs:lama ; ila l:iqa? ;  
 l:a yhn:ik ; mša s:alama  
 goodness! yahafid  
 government (=administration)  
 lmxzn  
 governor hakm (m) / huk:am  
 grab (v) šb:r ; žbd ; xřf  
 graduate (v) xř:ž (kayxř:ž)  
 grain zřš (p)  
 grain (e.g. wheat) hb:a (f) /  
 hšub - hb:  
 grain measurer ky:al (m)  
 Granada řnata  
 grandfather žd: / ždud  
 grandfather, my žd:i  
 grandmother žd:a / -t  
 grandmother, my žd:ati  
 grant (by God) (v) řzq  
 grape řnba (f) / -t ; řinb (coll)  
 - řnb  
 grass řbiš (m)  
 grasshopper řrađa (f) / řrađ  
 grave qbr (m) / qbur - qbuřa  
 graves maqabr  
 great řadim (m)  
 Greek language lgriky:a  
 green xđr (m)  
 green, dark xđr mrluq (m)  
 green, frost žiti (m)  
 green, olive žituni (m)  
 green beans lubya (f)  
 greet (v) sl:m (řla)  
 greet one another (v) tsalm  
 greeting salam (m) - slam (m)

grey r̄madi (m)  
 grey hair, get (v) šab (i)  
 grilled lamb mšwi  
 grind (v) dgdg - dg: ; t̄hn  
 ground m̄thun (m)  
 group r̄baša (f) / -t ; žamaša (f)  
 / -t  
 guest dif (m) / dyaf - dyuf ;  
 difa (f) / -t  
 guide (v) gw:d  
 guide (to the right way) (v)  
 hda (i)  
 gypsum gbš (m)

## h

habit qasida (f) / qawasid ;  
 šada (f) / -t  
 hair ššr (m)  
 half nš:  
 hallway štwan (m) / -at  
 hand id: - yd: (f) / -in  
 handkerchief zif (m) / zyuf -  
 zyufa  
 hang (up) šl:q (šla)  
 happen (v) t̄ra ; wqš  
 happen (it happened) (v) tsab  
 happiness fr̄h (m) ; s̄id (m)  
 happy, be (v) fr̄h - fr̄h ; s̄id  
 happy fr̄han - fr̄han (m) ; naš  
 (m) ; sašid (m) / sufada ;  
 sašid (m)  
 hardworking muštahd (m)  
 hashish, use (v) t̄šš  
 hassock štr̄ny:a - štr̄my:a (f) /  
 štr̄ny:at - štar̄m  
 hat t̄r̄buš (m) / t̄rabš  
 hat, woolen tagy:a (f) / -t -  
 twagi  
 hate (v) krh  
 have (particle of possession) šnd  
 have to, you xš:k  
 he huwa  
 head (=owner) mul (m) / mwalin -  
 m:alin  
 head raš (m) / r̄yus  
 heads m:alin  
 health šh:a (f)  
 hear (v) smš  
 heart qlb (m) / qlub  
 heat (v) sx:n  
 heat harara (f) ; šhd (m)  
 heaven žn:a (f)  
 heavy tqil (m)  
 height šlw (m)

hello ahln ; ahln wa sahn ;  
 s:alamu šalikum  
 help (v) sašd ; šawn  
 help musašada (f) / -t  
 help to escape (v) hr̄:b  
 here, from mn:a  
 here is, are ra- ; ha  
 hero bašal (m) / abšal  
 hide (v) xb:a  
 high šali (m)  
 high, to get, by excitement (v)  
 šxd  
 higher, highest šulya (f)  
 highest ašla  
 Hijra, of the hžry:a  
 historical tarixi (m)  
 history tarix (m)  
 hit (v) d̄rb  
 hold (v) qbt ; gb̄ - qb̄ ; šb:r  
 hole tqbal (f) - tuqba / tqabi  
 holy mbruk  
 holy (as in Holy Bible, Holy Koran)  
 karim  
 holy man (=saint) wali (m) /  
 awliya  
 honest, be (v) t:aqa  
 honey šsl lbida (f)  
 honor (v) krm ; šr:f  
 honor šaraf  
 honored, be (v) tšr:f  
 hood (of a djellaba) qub: (m) /  
 qbub  
 hoodlum šlgut (m) / slagut  
 hoping (=on the hope of) šasa  
 horn (of animal) gr̄n (m) / gr̄un -  
 gr̄n (m) / qur̄un  
 horn, small, toy žm:ara (f) / -t  
 horse šawd (m) / xil  
 horseman xy:al (m) / xy:ala (no  
 fem)  
 hospital mstšfa (f) / mstšfyat ;  
 šbišar (m) / -at  
 hospitality dyafa  
 host (v) dy:f  
 hot (weather) sxun (m) / sxan  
 hotel util (m) / -at  
 house d̄ar (f) / dyur  
 houseboy m̄tšl:m (m) / -in  
 how? kif - kifaš  
 how is it? kif ža ... (=how did  
 you find...?)  
 how long? (distance) ššal mn  
 kilumtr  
 how long? (time) ššal mn safa  
 how many? ššal  
 how much? ššal  
 however kima  
 however much ššalm:a

hundred (one hundred) my:a  
 hunger žuſ (m)  
 hungry, be (v) žaſ (u)  
 hungry žiſan (m)  
 human being insan  
 humid r̥tb (m)  
 humidity r̥tuba (f)  
 hunt (v) ſy:d  
 hurry (v) zrb  
 husband ražl

## i

I ana  
 ice tlž (m)  
 ice cold mtl:ž (m)  
 ice cream laglaſ (m)  
 idea bal (m) ; f̥k̥ra (f) / afkar ;  
 nađar (m) ; ražy (m) / ?ara?  
 if (possible, probably) ila ;  
 kun ... (contrary to fact) ;  
 lukan (contrary to fact) ;  
 wkun (contrary to fact)  
 ill, become (v) mrd  
 immediately fi saſ ; fl̥hin  
 impatient, become tql:q  
 implement (v) t̥b:q  
 impolite, be (v) t̥bs:l (ſla) ;  
 tqb:h  
 impolite qlil l?adab (m)  
 import (v) stwrd  
 important muhim: (m) ; aham:  
 (comparative - superlative)  
 impossible, it is maymknš ;  
 ml:muhal  
 impress (v) bqa (f)  
 improve (v) t̥hs:n  
 in f- ~ fi  
 in-laws (the wife's family) ahl  
 lmra ; (the husband's family)  
 ahl r̥:azl  
 in-law nsib (m) ; nsiba (f) /  
 nsab (p) / -at  
 in a manner bwžh  
 in front of gud:am ~ qud:am  
 in labor nfisa (f) / -t  
 in love mar̥rum (m)  
 in order to baš  
 in spite of bz: mn  
 in which faš  
 incense (benzoin) žawi  
 income murabaha (f)  
 indeed f̥flan ~ f̥fln  
 independent mustaqil: (m)  
 indicate (v) ſy:n

infant tr̥bya / tr̥abi  
 inform (v) ſlm  
 information m̥ſlumāt  
 inhabitant sakn (m) / suk:an  
 injection ybra ~ ibra (f) /  
 ybari ~ ibari  
 inoperable, become (v) xſr̥  
 inquire (v) sq̥sa ; stxbr̥  
 inside daxili (m) (Nisba) ; daxl  
 (m) ; d:axil  
 intelligence daka ~ daka?  
 intelligent daki (m)  
 interior d:axil  
 international duwali (m)  
 international relations  
 l̥ſilaqat d:wly:a  
 interrogative particle (do, will  
 type) waš  
 intestine m̥ſran (m) / m̥ſar̥n  
 invite (v) ſrd̥ (ſla)  
 invitation ſrađa (f) / -t  
 Iran iran  
 Iraq l̥ſiraq  
 iron h̥did (m)  
 irritate (v) ql:q  
 irritated, get (v) kfr̥  
 is that so? haqiq  
 is that true? b̥s:ah  
 Islam islam ~ l̥?islam (m)  
 Islamic law ſariſa ~ ſ:ariſa (f)  
 it hiya (f) ; huwa (m)  
 Italy iṭalya

## j

jam knfitur ~ kunfitur  
 January yn:ayr ; žanvieh  
 jar xabya (f) / -t ~ xwabi  
 jasmine yasmin  
 jaw hnk (m) / hnuk  
 jaw, lower fk: (m) / fkak  
 jealous, be (v) raſ (i) (mn)  
 jet nf:ata (f) / -t  
 Jew yhudi (m) ; yhud  
 jinn žn: (m) / žnun  
 job sn̥sa (f) / sn̥ayſ  
 joke (v) d:ahk (t̥daḥk)  
 joke nukta (f) / -t  
 Jordan l̥?urdun  
 joy fr̥h (m)  
 judge qadi (m) / qudat  
 juice m̥ſur̥ (m)  
 July yulyuz  
 June yunyu  
 jury ſadl (m) / ſdul  
 just ri (shortened form of r̥ir)

## k

kaftan qftan (m) / qfatn  
 kaftan (type of dress) dfina (f)  
 / dfayn  
 kebab (made from ground meat)  
 kfta  
 keep overnight (v) by:t  
 Kenitra lqniṭra  
 kerosene bitrūl (m) - gaz (m)  
 kettle bqraṣ (m) / bqarṣ - mqrāṣ  
 (m) / mqrāṣ  
 Khartoum lḫartūm  
 kick out (v) ṣra (ṣla)  
 kid tfl (m) / atfal - tfula-  
 kid someone (v) dḥk (mṣa)  
 kidney klwa (f) / klawi  
 kill (v) qtl  
 killer qt:al (m) / -a - -in  
 kif paste mṣzun (m)  
 kind (sort, type) nuṣ (m) /  
 nwaṣ - anwuṣ; ṣkl (m) / aṣkal  
 king ṣltan / ṣlatn - ṣultān /  
 ṣlatn; malik / muluk  
 king, be made (v) tns:r  
 king, make (v) ns:r  
 kingdom mmlaka (f) / -t  
 kiss (v) bas (u)  
 kitchen kṣ:ina (f) / -t - kuṣ:ina  
 (f) / -t; kuzina (f) / -t  
 knead (v) ṣzn  
 knee rukba (f) / rkabi - rukba  
 (f) / rkabi  
 kneel (v) rkṣ  
 knife mus (m) / mwas  
 knock (v) dq: (-u-)  
 know (v) ṣlm  
 know, let (v) ṣlm (b-)  
 know (of) ṣrf  
 knowledge ṣilm (m) / ṣulum;  
 mṣlumat  
 known mṣruf (m)  
 known mṣlum  
 Koran qurʿan (mainly occurring  
 with the definite article)  
 Koran, the lqurʿan  
 Koran, the Holy lqurʿan lkarim

## l

lacking enough salt or sugar  
 ms:us  
 ladle (v) ṣrf - ṣrf  
 lady lal:a (f) / lal:y:at

lamb (meat) lḥm dl:lmi - ṣlmi (m)  
 lamb, grilled lmṣwi  
 lamb, little xṣuf (m) / xṣfan  
 land arḍ (f)  
 language luṣa (f) / -t  
 Larache lṣrayṣ  
 larynx qṣṣuṭa (f)  
 last (v) dam (u)  
 last week lṣusbuṣ lmaḍi  
 late, be (v) tṣṣ:l  
 late, cause to be (v) ṣṣ:l  
 laugh (v) dḥk  
 laugh (recip) (v) d:aḥk (-t dāḥk)  
 laugh at (v) dḥk ṣla  
 law qanun (m) / qawanin  
 Law, Faculty of kul:y:at lḥquq  
 lazy kslan (m); mṣgaz (m)  
 leader qaʿid (m) / quy:ad; raʿis -  
 ṣays (m) / ruy:as - ruʿasa  
 leadership qiyada (f)  
 leaf wṣqa (f) / wṣaq  
 lean against (v) tk:a (a)  
 leaning mtk:i (m)  
 learn (v) tṣl:m  
 learn about (v) ṣrf  
 learned person ṣalim (m) / ṣulama  
 leather bag in which milk is  
 churned ṣkwa (f) / -t  
 leave (v) xl:a  
 Lebanese lbnani (m)  
 Lebanon lubnan  
 left (side) ṣmal; ysr  
 leg rṣl (f) / rṣlin  
 lemon ḥamḍa (f) / -t; ḥamd  
 (coll)  
 lemonade limunad  
 lend (v) sl:f (l-)  
 lentil ṣdsa (f) / -t; ṣds (coll)  
 less ql:  
 lesson dṣs (m) / dṣrus  
 let (v) xl:a  
 let go (v) tlq  
 let's ... yāl:ah  
 letter bra (f) / bṣawat - bṣy:at;  
 risala (f) / -t  
 lettuce xs:a (f); xs: (coll)  
 liar kd:aṣ (m) / -in  
 library mktaba (f) / -t - makatib;  
 xizana (f) / -t  
 Libya libya  
 lie (=deceive) (v) kdb (ṣla)  
 life hayat (f)  
 light (v) ṣṣl  
 light (not heavy) xfif (m)  
 light bulb bula (f) / -t  
 light meal before daybreak in  
 Ramadan, to have a (v) tṣṣ:r  
 like (v) bṣa (i)

like ki (shortened form of /kima/  
 or /kif/)  
 like bhal  
 likewise kadalik  
 limit hd: (m) / hdud  
 linen kt:an (m)  
 lining, coat tbtin (m) / tbatn  
 lip šarb (m) / šwarb  
 lipstick, put on (v) šk:ř  
 Lisbon lizbon  
 listen (v) smř  
 literary adabi (m)  
 literature adab (m)  
 literature, the lřadab (m)  
 little qlil (m)  
 little (also small) švar - švar  
 (mp)  
 little (bit) šwy:a  
 little, a ři šwy:a  
 little or small, diminutive form  
 of/řviř/ řviř (m)  
 live (v) řař (i)  
 live (on) (v) tmařř  
 liver (also refers to affection)  
 kbda (f) / -t  
 living řiřa (f)  
 living room bit ř:yaf  
 loan (v) řl:f (l-)  
 loan (n) řslaf / řsalf  
 local d:axil  
 located, be (v) řa (i)  
 locked řsdud (m) - řsdud  
 London řundř  
 long řwil (m)  
 long ago zaman - zman  
 look at (v) ndr  
 look for (v) řt:ř - řl:b  
 look forward to (v) nřadr  
 look like (v) řbh  
 loom mnsř (m) / mnsř  
 lose (v) řy:ř ; řřř  
 lose one's mind (v) hbl  
 losing řasř (m)  
 loss řasara (f) / -t  
 lost řayř (m)  
 lost, be (v) řař (i) ; řlf  
 lot, a (=much, many) ktir  
 love (v) řb:  
 love, one who is completely in  
 řuvřam (m) / -in  
 lunch řda (m) / -wat  
 lungs řiy:a (f) / -t  
 lute (musical instrument) řud (m)  
 / řidan

macaroni maqarun  
 mad, get (v) řřř  
 Madagaskar madakaskar  
 madam řy:da / -t ; řal:a (f) /  
 řal:y:at  
 Madrid madrid  
 magnificent řadim (m)  
 maid mřl:ma / -t  
 maid (of a queen) wařifa / -t  
 majority řaliby:a (f)  
 majority, the řvaliba  
 make (v) řřl ; řml  
 make fun of (v) řhk řla  
 Malaga malaqa  
 maltreat (v) křřř  
 man řařl (m) / řřal  
 man řnsan  
 manage (v) řb:ř  
 manner řariqa (f) / -t  
 manners adab (m) ; axlaq (f)  
 manufacture (v) řnř  
 manufactured, be (v) řřnř  
 manuscript mřřřř (m) / -at  
 many ktar  
 many (=much) ktir  
 map řariřa (f) / -t  
 marble řřam (m)  
 March řars  
 mare řawda (f) / -t  
 marijuana hřřiřa (f)  
 marijuana smoker kwayfi (m) /  
 kwayfy:a - ky:afa  
 market řuq (m) / řwaq  
 Marrakech mř:akř  
 marriage zawař - zwař (m)  
 mascara, put on (v) řh:l  
 massage (v) ks:al  
 masseur ks:al (m) / ks:ala  
 masseuse ks:ala (f) / -t  
 mat hřřira (f) / hřřayř  
 match (v) wata  
 matches wqid (m)  
 material řub (m) / řwab  
 mathematics ř:yady:at  
 matter (=question) mřřala (f) /  
 masařil ; qady:a (f) / -t  
 matter much, it doesn't zayd naqř  
 mattress (couch) řhaf (m) - řhifa  
 (f) / řhayř  
 mattress mdr:ba (f)  
 Mauritania mřřitanya  
 May řay:u  
 maybe waqil  
 means (=i.e.) yřni  
 means (way) řariqa (f) / -t ;  
 wasila (f) / wasařil  
 measure grain (v) ky:l ; řbř  
 meat řhm (m)

meat (ground) lhm mthun  
 medicine (medication) dwa (m) /  
 -yat ~ ?adwiya  
 medicine (science) t:ib: (m)  
 (def)  
 meet (v) laqa ; lqa (a) ; qabl  
 meet (recip) (v) tšawf  
 meet (with) (v) tlaqa (mša) ;  
 žtamš  
 meeting muqabala (f) / -t  
 Meknes mknas  
 melon bt:ixa (f) / -t ; bt:ix  
 (coll)  
 mention (don't mention) musamaħa  
 menu minu  
 merchant taħr (m) / tuħ:ar  
 mercy, have (v) šfq  
 merit (n) fdl (m)  
 messed up, be (v) tkrfs  
 messenger, government (see employee,  
 government) mxazni (m) /  
 mxazny:a  
 metal (alloy) white - like silver  
 fd:a (f)  
 middle mtwš:t ~ mutawaš:t (m)  
 middle (e.g. in the) wst  
 Middle East, the š:rq l'awšt  
 midwife qabla (f) / -t  
 military šskari (m)  
 military (pertaining to war)  
 hrbi (m)  
 milk (a cow) (v) hlb  
 milk hlib (m)  
 million milyun  
 millions mlayn  
 million, two žuħ dlmayn  
 mind bal (m) ; šql (m) / šqul  
 minority aqaly:a (f)  
 mint nšnaš (m)  
 mint, green iqama - liqama (f)  
 minute daqqa (f) / -t - dqayq  
 mistake for (v) šb:h  
 mister sy:d / syad - sadat  
 mix (v) xl:t (b-) (mša)  
 modern ššri (m)  
 modesty ħya  
 modifier nšt (m) / nšut  
 Mohammed the Prophet n:abi  
 molasses šsl lhmra (f)  
 Monday nħar ltnin  
 money flus (f) ; mal (m) ;  
 maly:a (f)  
 monkey qrd (m) / qrud  
 monkey, little zšut (m) / zšatt  
 month šħr (m) / šħur - šħura  
 month of Šaban (Moslem month)  
 ššban  
 moon ġmra (f)

morals axlaq (f)  
 more aktr  
 more, the ... the more maħd: ...  
 w ...  
 morning, become (v) šbh  
 morning šbaħ (m) / -at  
 Moroccan maħribi ~ maħribi ;  
 maħriby:a ~ maħriby:a  
 Moroccans mħarba ~ mħarba -  
 mħariba  
 Moroccan Arabic d:ariħa lmaħriby:a  
 Morocco lmaħrib ~ lmaħrib - lmaħrib  
 ~ lmaħrib  
 mosaic žl:iž (m)  
 Moslem mslm ~ muslim (m) / -in  
 Moslem tradition ħadit  
 mosque mašžid (m) ~ msžid (m) /  
 msažd ~ masažid ; žamš - žamiš  
 (m) / žumš ~ žawamiš  
 mosque (open air place where Moslems  
 gather for prayer) mšl:a (f)  
 mosque, small zawya (f) / -t  
 mother um: / um:ahat ; walida  
 mother, my lwalida dyali - m:i -  
 um:i  
 mother, the lwalida  
 mother-in-law, my (my wife's mother)  
 lwalida dlmra dyali  
 mount (on) (v) rkb  
 mount (up) (v) tliš  
 mountain žbl (m) / žbal  
 mourn (v) hzn  
 mouse far (m) / firan  
 moustache šlarm (mp)  
 mouth fum: (m) / fwam  
 move something (v) rħ:l  
 move (=shake) fšfš  
 move away (v) bš:d  
 movie theater sinima (f) / -t  
 mow (v) hš:  
 Mr. (for address) si - s:i  
 much bz:af ; ktir  
 mulberry tuta (f) / tut  
 mule bxl (m) / bral  
 municipality lbalady:a (f)  
 murderer qt:al (m) / -a ~ -in  
 mushroom fg:iša (f) / -t ; fg:aš  
 (coll)  
 music musiqa (f)  
 musical instrument (stringed - like  
 a guitar) ġnbri (m)  
 must labd: ~ labd:a  
 mutton (meat) lhm dl:lmi (m) -  
 lmi (m)  
 myself, by bnfsi  
 myself, to fibali

## n

nail (fingernail) dfr̄ (m) / dfar̄  
 naked fryan (m) / -in  
 name (v) sm:a  
 name sm (m) ~ smy:a (f) / asma?  
 ~ smy:at  
 name, give a (v) sm:a  
 nape rqba (f) / -t ; qfa (m) /  
 -wat  
 napkin mndil (m) / mnadl ; zif  
 (m) / zyuf ~ zyufa  
 narrate (v) hka (i)  
 nation dula (f) / duwal  
 native (homegrown) bldi (m) /  
 bldy:in  
 natural science t:abify:at (f)  
 naturally ffln  
 navel sur:a (f) / -t  
 near qrib (m)  
 near (=at, by) hda  
 nearby qrib (m)  
 nearly tqriban ~ tqribn  
 necessary, be (v) xš:  
 necessary, it is labd: ~ labd:a ;  
 lazm  
 necessary, it is necessary that you  
 xš:k  
 necessary that, it is labd:ma  
 necessary (measures), the l:azm  
 neck (n) šnq (m) / šnuq  
 needle ybra ~ ibra (f) / ybari ~  
 ibari  
 neighbor žar̄ (m) / žiřan ; -a (f)  
 / -t  
 never abadan ~ abadn  
 new ždid (m)  
 news xbr̄ (m) / xbar̄ ~ axbar̄  
 newspaper žarida (f) / žara?id  
 next day, the l:d:  
 next to hda  
 next week l?usbu? lmaži ~ l?usbu?  
 lmustaqbl  
 nice (good) mzyan (m) / -in ;  
 zin (m) / zwinin ~ zwin (m) /  
 -in  
 nice looking žmil (m) , žmila (f)  
 nice person ty:b (m)  
 night lil (m) / lyali  
 nine tsfa ~ tsfud  
 nineteen, nineteenth (indef)  
 tsf̄as  
 ninety tsfin  
 ninth (indef) tas? (m) , -a (f)  
 no la ~ l:a  
 no longer be, do, become (v)  
 matlaš

noble descendant of Mohammed the  
 Prophet šrif (m)  
 noontime d:hur̄  
 North Africa šamal fřiqr̄:a  
 nose mnxr̄ (m) / mnaxr̄ ; nif (m) /  
 nyuf  
 not bad mabihaš (f)  
 not yet mazal  
 notebook kun:aš (m) / knanš  
 notebooks knanš (mp)  
 nothing walu  
 nothing, it's kif walu  
 notify (v) šlm  
 November nuwanbir ~ nuvambir  
 now daba ; đruk ; flhađr̄ ; l?an  
 number řqm (m) / řqam ~ arqam  
 nurse (v) řd:f  
 nuts (food) nwa (m)

## o

obey (v) řaf (i)  
 oboe řita (f) / -t  
 oboe player řy:at̄ (m) / řy:at̄a  
 occasion munasaba (f)  
 occupy (v) řtl:  
 occur (v) řra  
 occur (it occurred) (v) řřab  
 ocean muřit̄ (m) / -at  
 October ktubr̄ ~ uktubr̄  
 of (belonging to) d ; dyal ; ntař  
 of (possession of) bu- (m)  
 of (preposition) mn  
 offer (v) qd:m  
 office biřu (m) / biřuyat ~  
 biřuwat  
 official řřmi (m)  
 oil řit (f)  
 ok řafi  
 O.K. (=all right) wax:a  
 okra mluxiy:a  
 old qdim (m)  
 old, become of age (v) řrf  
 old (=used) bali (m) / balyin  
 old, get (age) (v) řab (i)  
 old (grey-haired) řarf (m) ; řayb  
 olive řituna (f) / řitun (coll)  
 olive oil řit lřud (f)  
 on řuq ; řl- ~ řla  
 on account of řla sabab  
 once (one time) nuba (f) / -t  
 one wařd (m) ; wřda (f)  
 one (=a person) lwařd  
 one-eyed řwř (m)  
 one time nuba (f) / -t



onion bšla (f) / -t ; bšl (coll)  
 only vi (shortened form of vir)  
 open (v) hl:  
 open mhlul (m)  
 opinion ra?y (m) / ?ara?  
 opium sfyun (m)  
 opium user sfayni (m) / sfayny:a  
 opposite (contrary, reverse) fks  
 oppress (v) dlm  
 oppressed mqlum  
 or aw ; awla ; wl:a  
 orange (fruit) limuna (f) / -t ;  
 limun (coll) ; ltšina (f) / -t ;  
 ltšin (coll)  
 orange blossom zhr (m)  
 orange juice limun mšsur  
 orchard žnan (m) / -at  
 orchestra žuq (m) / ažwaq  
 order (v) amr  
 ordinary fadi (m)  
 origin ašl  
 ornamentation zwaq (m) / -at  
 orphan ytim (m)  
 other ašr (m) / šrin ; šra (f) /  
 -t  
 outside br:a  
 outside (exterior) xariži (m)  
 outside (also abroad) lxariž  
 Oujda užda  
 owner mul (m) / mwalin - m:alin  
 owners m:alin

## p

package baky:a (f) / -t  
 pain, give (v) dr: ; wšf  
 pain wšf (m)  
 paint šbara (f)  
 palace qšr (m) / qušur  
 palm kf:a (f) / -t  
 palm tree nxla (f) / nxl  
 pancake brrira (f) / -t - r:rifa  
 (f) / r:ayf  
 paper, a piece of karit (m) /  
 kwart ; wrqa (f) / wraq  
 paradise žn:a (f)  
 parents (relatives) hbab  
 parents walidin  
 parents, the lwalidin  
 Paris bariz  
 part žiha (f) / -t  
 party (celebration) hfla (f) / -t  
 - hfali  
 party (political, group) hizb (m)  
 / ahzab

parsley mšdnus (m)  
 pass (v) daz (u) ; fat (u)  
 pass (examination) (v) nzħ  
 pass, cause to (v) dw:z ; fw:t  
 passer-by xř:ar / xuř:ar  
 past, in the flmađi  
 pastry hlwa (f) / -t - hlawi  
 pastries hlawi (mp)  
 pastry, fried and dipped in honey  
 mxř:qa (f)  
 pastry, made with almonds briwa  
 (f) / -t ; briwat (coll)  
 pastry, shaped like a ring and  
 stuffed with nuts khka (f) /  
 -t - khk (coll)  
 pastry, spiral mħn:ša (f) / -t  
 pasture (v) srħ  
 patient, be (v) šbr  
 pawn (v) rħn  
 pay (v) dfř ; xř:s  
 pay attention (v) htm:  
 peace, give (v) hn:a  
 peace salam (m)  
 peach xuxa (f) / -t ; xux (coll)  
 peanuts kawkaw  
 pear buřwida (s & coll)  
 peas žlbana  
 peasant řrubi (m)  
 penniless mkš:t (m)  
 penny (Moroccan coin equivalent to)  
 ryal  
 people nas (mp) ; řibad ř:ah  
 people, the (of a country) ř:řb  
 people of a country řřb (m)  
 pepper, black ibzar - lbzar  
 pepper, green flfla xdra (f)  
 pepper, red flfla (f) / -t ; flfl  
 (coll)  
 percent flmy:a  
 perforate tqb  
 perhaps waqil  
 period of time mud:a (f) / -t  
 permit (v) sr:h  
 persist (v) řm:m  
 person insan  
 pharmacist farmasyan (m)  
 philosophy flfsafa  
 Phoenicians lfiniqy:in  
 pick up (v) hz: ; rfd  
 pick up (e.g. vegetables from a  
 field) (v) lq:t  
 picture tšwira (f) / tšawr  
 pie (pigeon and almonds) bšřila (f)  
 / -t - bšatř  
 piece (of) řqf (m) - řřqa (f) /  
 řřufa ; řřf (m) / řřaf  
 piece, small řřy:f (m) / řřifat  
 pieces řřifat

pierce tqb  
 pilgrim haž: (m) / huž:až ;  
     haž:a (f) / -t  
 pilgrimage hž: (m)  
 pink hm:ši (m)  
 pious dy:ani (m)  
 pipe sbisi (m) / sbasa  
 pipe, small - for smoking kif  
     šqf (m) / šqufa  
 pistol kabus (m) / kwabs  
 pitch zft  
 pitcher ru:af - ř:af (m) /  
     řarř - řarř  
 pity šfqa (f)  
 place blaša (f) / -t ~ blays ;  
     makan (m) / -at ; maħal (m) /  
     -at  
 placenta lxlaš  
 plant nbat (m) / -at  
 plate tbašil (m) / tbašl ; řtar  
     (m) / -at - ruřran ; řř (m) /  
     řtuřa  
 platter tbašil (m) / tbašl ;  
     řtar (m) / ruřran - řtar (m) /  
     -at  
 play (v) lřb  
 play (a game) lřb  
 playing (a game) lřb  
 playing cards (deck of) karřa  
 plaything mlřuba (f) / -t  
 please (make happy) (v) řžb  
 please (to s) ř:a yxl:ik ;  
     mn řđlk ; řafak  
 please (if you would like) ila  
     řat řla xarřk  
 please (top) mn řđlkum  
 please! (take it, go ahead ...) třđ:l  
 pleasure, with great řla ř:aš  
     wlřin  
 plum brquqa (f) / -t ; brquq  
     (coll)  
 pocket řib (m) / řyub  
 poke (v) xw:ř  
 police bulis (m)  
 police, the ř:urřa  
 policeman bulisi (m) / bulis  
 policy siyasa (f) / -t  
 politeness adab (m)  
 politics siyasa (f) / -t  
 pomegranate řm:ana (f) / -t ;  
     řm:an (coll)  
 poor mskin (m) / msakin - msakn  
     - musakn  
 poppy seeds bn:řman  
 popular řřbi (m)  
 porter hm:al (m) / hm:ala  
 Portuguese language lbrřqizy:a

position mwqř (m) / mawaqiř  
 possible, it is ymkn  
 post office lbarid ; lbuřřa (Fr)  
 pot, clay gdra (f) / gdur - qdra  
     (f) / qdur  
 pot, metal, cooking řanřřa (f) /  
     -t ~ řnažr  
 potatoes btata (f) / -t ; břařa -  
     bařařa (coll)  
 pound (v) dgdg  
 pour (liquids) (v) kb: (-u-)  
 power qw:a (f)  
 powerful qwi (m) ; aqwa (compara-  
     tive - superlative)  
 praise (v) mdh  
 praise (religious) (v) hmd  
 pray (v) řl:a  
 prayer řařa (f) / -wat  
 precede (v) sbq  
 precisely bd:at ; bn:fs  
 prefer (v) řđ:l  
 pregnant, become (v) hml  
 pregnant řamla (f) / -t  
 prepare (v) wř:d  
 prepare (e.g. tea) (v) qam (i)  
 prepare tea! řim atay!  
 prepare yourself (=be ready)  
     wř:d řařk  
 present (v) qđ:m  
 present, give a (v) hda (i)  
 present time, at the řlřađř  
 pretty girl bnt řzala  
 prevent (v) hrm  
 price taman (m)  
 prickly pear řřbula (f) / řřbul  
     (coll)  
 prince amir / umařa  
 Prince of the believers amir  
     lmuřminin  
 prison řbs (m) ; řžn (m) / řuřun  
 problem muřkila (f) / mařakil ;  
     qađy:a (f) / -t  
 products mřnufat  
 professor uřad (m) / asatida ;  
     uřada (f) / -t  
 profit (v) rbh  
 progress taqad:um (m)  
 proof huř:a (f) / -t  
 property mlk (m) / amlak - mlak  
 prophet nabi - nbi (m) / anbiya  
 propose (ask a girl for marriage)  
     (v) xřb  
 protect (v) hma (i)  
 protectorate řimaya (f) / -t  
 proverb matal (m) - mtl (m) -  
     mtla (f) / -t - mtl  
 public řam: (m)

public bath attendant or manager  
 (male) gl:as (m) / -a  
 public bath attendant or manager  
 (female) gl:asa (f) / -t  
 public bath dressing room glsa ~  
 gulsa (f) / -t ~ glasi  
 pull up (v) žbd  
 pulpit mnbr (m) / manabir  
 punish (v) šaqb  
 pupil tlmid (m) / tlamd ~ talamid,  
 tlmida (f) / -t  
 puppy kly:b (m) (Dim)  
 purplish red zbibi (m)  
 put ht: (-u-)  
 put on (clothes) (v) lbs  
 puzzle (v) hy:r  
 puzzled, become (v) thy:r

## q

quarter (section of a town or city)  
 huma (f) / -t  
 question su?al (m) / ?as?ila  
 question (matter, problem)  
 ms?ala (f) / masa?il  
 quickly bz:rba ; dya  
 quiet, become (v) skt

## r

Rabat r:bat  
 radio radyu (m) / radyuwat  
 radish fžla (f) ; fžl (coll)  
 rag xrqa (f) / xraqi  
 rain šta  
 raisin zbiba (f) / zbib (coll)  
 rat far (m) / firan  
 reach (arrive) (v) wšl  
 reach (v) ws:l (1-)  
 reach, amke (v) wš:l  
 reach, make something (v) bl:r  
 read (v) qra (a)  
 reading qraya  
 ready, be (v) wzd  
 ready, make (v) wž:d  
 ready, be (prepare yourself!) (ms)  
 wž:d rašk  
 ready (it is) mužud (m)  
 real haqiqi  
 real (original) ašili  
 rear, the l:ur  
 reason sb:a (f) / -t

recognize (v) štarf (b-)  
 reconcile, cause to (v) šalh  
 red, become (v) hmar  
 red hmr  
 red, purplish zbibi (m)  
 reed qšba (f) / qšb  
 refined raqi (m)  
 registration (civil state) lhal  
 lmadany:a  
 reign šhd (m) / šuhud  
 relation mušalaqa (f) / -t  
 relative qrib (m) / qřab ; qřiba  
 (f) / qřabat  
 relatives hbab  
 relax (v) rtař ; sřař ; tsr:h  
 release (v) tľq  
 religion din (m) / adyan ~ diyana  
 (f) / diyanat  
 religious leader imam (m) / -at  
 rely (on) (v) tk:l (řla)  
 remain (v) bqa (a) ; dľ:  
 remaining baqi  
 rent (v) kra (i)  
 rent kra (m) ; lkra (m) (def)  
 repeat (v) šawd  
 repose (v) sřař  
 research bht (m) / abhat  
 respect (v) hřarm  
 respectable muhřarm  
 rest (v) rtař ; řy:h  
 restaurant mařm (m) ~ mřm (m) /  
 mtařm ~ matařim  
 restless mqľ:q (m)  
 restroom bit lma  
 retirement lantrit (Fr)  
 return (v) řžř  
 return (something) (v) řd: (-u-) ;  
 řž:ř  
 return (become) (v) wl:a  
 reveal (shameful secrets) (v) fdh  
 revenge, take on (v) ntaqm (mn)  
 reward (v) řaza  
 rib đľa (f) / đľuř  
 rice řuz (m)  
 rich man tařř (m) / tuž:ař  
 right, be (v) šdq  
 right (side) ymn  
 right, to the řl lmyň  
 right, you are (to ms) mřak lhq  
 right now daba daba  
 rind qšřa (f) / -t ~ qšur  
 ring xatm (m) / xwatm  
 rinse (v) řl:l  
 rinsing řlala  
 rise (the sun) (v) řřq  
 river wad (m) / widan  
 Riyadh ř:yad  
 road tařiq ~ trřiq (m) / trřan  
 turřan

rob (v) kš:t  
 rock hžra (f) / hžr  
 Romans r:umany:in  
 room bit (m) / byut  
 rooster fr:už (m) / frarž  
 rosary tsbiḥ (m) / tsabḥ  
 rose wrda (f) / wrd  
 rose-colored wrdi (m)  
 rottenness fsad (m)  
 round (v) dw:r  
 rude, be tbs:l (f1a) ; tqb:h (f1a)  
 rug zrby:a (f) / zrabi  
 ruins (historical monuments)  
 atar (m) / -at  
 run away (from) (v) hr̄b (mn)  
 run away, cause to (v) hr̄:b  
 rural areas fla br̄:a  
 Russian (language) r:usy:a

s

sack xnša (f) / xnaši  
 sacrifice (religious) (v) dh̄:a  
 sacrifice dbiḥa (f) / dbayḥ  
 sad ḥazn (m)  
 saddle pack brdaša (f) / -t -  
 bradš  
 safety ?aman  
 said, what is klam (m)  
 saint wali (m) / awliya  
 salad šlaḍa (f)  
 sale sla  
 salt mlḥa (f) - mlḥ (m)  
 salt, lacking enough ms:us  
 same, the kif kif  
 samovar babur (m) / -at  
 sand rmla  
 satiated, be (v) ghm  
 satiated mghum (m)  
 Saturday nhar s:bt  
 sauce mīqa  
 save (v) d:axr (,tdaxr)  
 save (v) (hide) xb:a  
 say (v) gal (u) - qal (u)  
 scandal fdiḥa (f) / fdayḥ  
 scarf zif (m) / zyuf - zyufa  
 scent riḥa (f) / -t - rwayḥ  
 scholar falim (m) / fulama ;  
 fl:ama (m) / fulama  
 scholarship (=grant) mnḥa (f) /  
 -t  
 school mdrasa (f) ; maḍaris  
 school (primary) mdrasa btida?y:a  
 school (secondary) t:flim  
 t:anawi

science (learning) flim - flm (m)  
 / fulum  
 scientific flmi (m)  
 sea bḥr (m) / bḥur  
 search ft:š  
 seclude oneself for privacy (v)  
 hžb  
 second (indef) tani (m) , -ya(f)  
 secondary school t:flim t:anawi  
 secret sr: (m) / asrar  
 section qsm (m) / qšam  
 see (v) nqr ; šaf (u)  
 seem (v) šab  
 seem (appear) (v) dḥr  
 self nfs  
 sell (v) baš (i)  
 semolina smid - smida  
 send (v) arsl (IV-rare) ; šaft -  
 šift  
 separate (v) tfaḥq  
 separate (between) (v) fsł  
 September sbtambr - štambir -  
 šutambir  
 servant (=houseboy) mtsl:m (m) /  
 -in  
 servant (=maid) mtsl:ma / -t  
 serve (v) qd:m  
 set (sun) (v) ?rb  
 settle down (v) tsr:h  
 seven sbša  
 seventeenth sbštaš  
 seventh sabš (m)  
 seventy sbšin  
 seventy-five xmsa wsbšin  
 sew (v) xy:t  
 sewing xyata (f) / -t  
 Shaban (Moslem month) ššban  
 shake (v) zlzl  
 shake (move) (v) fffš  
 shake hands (v) sl:m (f1a)  
 shame (n) fib (m) / fyub  
 shameful action fib (m) / fyub  
 shampoo rasul (m)  
 share expenses together tfaḥd  
 shave (v) ḥs:n  
 shawl, heavy ḥayk (m) / ḥuy:ak  
 she hiya  
 sheep ynm (m)  
 sheepskin btana (f) / -t - btayn  
 sheepskin (tinted) used as a rug  
 hiḍura (f) / -t - hyadr  
 shell, small wdša (f) / wdš  
 shin qšba (f) / -t  
 ship babur (m) / -at  
 shirt qamiš (m) / qmayš - qamiža  
 (f) / qmayž  
 shish kebab qṭban - qṭban  
 shock (v) hz: (f-)

shoe, slipper (North African)  
 bl'a (f) / bl'ari  
 shoes, ladies šrbil (m) / šrabl  
 shop (v) sw:q  
 shop hanut (m) / hwant  
 shopping mqdy:a (f) / -t  
 short qšir (m)  
 shorten (v) qš:r  
 shot (injection) ybra - ibra /  
 ybari - ibari  
 shoulder ktf (m) / ktaf  
 show (v) wr:a  
 shyness hya  
 sick mrid (m) / mrad  
 side žnb (m) / žnab  
 side žiha (f) / -t  
 sight mndr (m) / manadr - manaqir  
 silent, become (v) skt  
 silk hrir  
 silk, artificial (material)  
 sabra  
 silly, be (v) tbs:l (šla)  
 silver nuqra  
 similar bhal bhal  
 sin dnb (m) / dnub - dunub  
 since (because) hit ; ml:i ;  
 mnin  
 sing (v) rn:a (i)  
 sing (=chirp) rr:d  
 sing (religious) (v) mdh  
 singing ŋna  
 sink (=drown) (v) rrq  
 sister uxt / xwatat  
 sister, my uxti - ŋti / wxatati  
 sister-in-law (husband's sister)  
 lusa / -t - lways  
 sister-in-law (my husband's sister)  
 uxt ražli  
 sit (down) (v) gls  
 situation (the) lhal  
 six st:a  
 sixteenth st:aš  
 sixth sads  
 sixty st:in  
 skin (v) slx  
 skin žld (m)  
 skin a sheep (v) bt:n  
 slaughter (v) dbh  
 slave šbd (m) / šbid  
 sleep (v) nšs  
 slowly bl:ati  
 small šrir (m) / švar - švar  
 smart mřw:r (m)  
 smash (v) hr:s  
 smell riha (f) / -t - rwayh  
 smelly (bad) xanz  
 smile (v) tbs:m  
 smoke (v) kma (i)

smuggle (v) hr:b  
 smuggling trafik (Fr)  
 snake hnš (m) / hnuša - hnaš  
 sniff (v) řtš  
 sniff tobacco (v) nf:h  
 snow tlž (m)  
 so that (in order to) baš  
 soap šabun (m)  
 soap, toilet šabun dlhm:am -  
 šabun dr:iha  
 soap, washing šabun dt:šbin -  
 šabun dyal l'sil  
 social žtimaŋi (m)  
 sociology řilm lžtimaŋ (m)  
 soft, become (v) řtab  
 soft řtb (m)  
 soldier řskari (m) / řasakir  
 solution řl:  
 solve (v) řl:  
 some břd  
 some (followed by indef noun) ři  
 somebody ři bnadm ; ři waħd  
 someday ři nhar  
 someone ři waħd  
 something řaža (f) / řwayž ;  
 ři řaža  
 something (followed by indef noun)  
 ři  
 son bn / wlad  
 son, my wldi / wladi  
 sonny wlidi  
 soon, no sooner than řir  
 sort (kind) nuŋ (m) / nwaŋ -  
 anwaŋ  
 soup řub:a (f) ; řurba (f)  
 soup, Moroccan řrira (f)  
 sovereignty siyada  
 sow (v) zrř  
 Spanish language lřařpany:a -  
 ř:blyuny:a  
 sparrow řawš (m) / řawš - řawž  
 (m) / řwawž  
 special xaš (m)  
 specialize (v) xtř:  
 specially blřaxř:  
 spend (time) (v) qda (i)  
 spend (money) (v) řřf  
 spend the night (v) bat (a)  
 spike (ear of grain) snbula (f) /  
 snabl  
 spirit řfrit (m) / řfart  
 split (v) flq  
 split (separate) (v) fr:q  
 sponge (bath) mhk:a (f) / -t  
 spoon mřlqa (f) / -t - mřalq  
 sports řyađa (f)  
 spread (v) řřh  
 spring (of water) řin (m) / řyun

spring (season) rbiṣ (m)  
 squash grṣa (f) / -t ; grṣ (coll)  
 stage tur (m) / atwar  
 stalk (of wheat) šnbūla (f) /  
 snabl  
 stand up (v) qam (u) ; wqf  
 state (condition) hala (f) / -t  
 state (e.g. Michigan) wilaya (f)  
 / -t  
 stay (in a place) (v) gls  
 stay late visiting (v) qṣ:r  
 stay up late (v) shr  
 steal (v) srq ; šf:r  
 step xlfā (f) / -t  
 stew ṭažin (m)  
 stick ṣṣa (f) / ṣṣi  
 still mazal  
 sting (v) ṣḍ: (u)  
 stink (v) xnz  
 stink, cause to (v) xn:z  
 stomach krš (f) / kruš  
 stone ḥžra (f) / ḥžr  
 stop (v) ḥbs  
 stop (also stand up) (v) wqf  
 story ḥkaya (f) / -t ; xṛafa (f)  
 / xṛayf  
 straight nišan  
 strain (v) ṣf:a  
 strange (thing)! ṣžuba  
 stranger br:ani  
 strawberry tuta dlṛḍ / tut lṛḍ  
 (coll) - tut rumi  
 street znqa (f) / -t - znaqi  
 street (alley) drb (m) / druba  
 string qn:ba (f) / -t - qnanb ;  
 xit (m) / xyut  
 strong qwi (m) ; aqwa (compara-  
 tive - superlative)  
 stuck, get (v) ḥṣl  
 studying qṛaya  
 stupid mfl:s (m)  
 stutter (v) tmtm  
 subject muḍuṣ (m) / mawāḍiṣ  
 subject (of study) maḍ:a (f) /  
 mawad  
 succeed (v) nžh  
 success nažah (m)  
 such as ḥḥal  
 suck (v) mṣ: (-u-)  
 suckle (v) ṛḍṣ  
 Sudan s:udan  
 sugar suk:aṛ - suk:r - sk:r (m)  
 sugar, lacking enough ms:us  
 suggest (v) qṭarḥ  
 suit (v) wata  
 sultan ṣltaṇ (m) - ṣulṭan (m) /  
 ṣlaṭn  
 summary muxṭaṣaṛ (m) / -at

summer ṣif (m)  
 sun, the s:ms (f) - s:mš (f)  
 Sunday nhar lḥd:  
 sunrise šuruq  
 sunset ruṛub  
 sunset prayer lmrṛb  
 supervise (v) ṛaqb  
 supervision muṛaqaba (f) / -t  
 supervisor muṛaqib (m) / -in  
 supper ṣṣa (m)  
 supply (v) qam (i)  
 support nuba (f) / -t  
 suppose that aṛan:a - aṛalna  
 Sura of the Koran, first lfatha -  
 lfatiḥa  
 sure, be (v) yq:n  
 surely l:ah yawd:i  
 swallow (=bird) (n) ṣṣfur (m) /  
 ṣṣafr  
 sweet ḥlw (m)  
 sweets ḥlwa (fs & p)  
 synagogue žamṣ dlihud  
 system niḍam (m) / nuḍum - anḍima

t

table tbla (f) / -t - tballi  
 table (dinner) mida (f) / -t -  
 myadi  
 tail of animal šw:al (m) / šwawl  
 take (v) xda (u)  
 take! xud  
 take (to) (v) wṣ:l  
 take (hold) (v) ṣb:r  
 take along (v) d:a  
 take care of (v) qabl  
 take off (aeroplane) (v) ql:ṣ  
 take revenge on (v) ntaqm (mn)  
 taking waxd - xayd (m)  
 tale xṛafa (f) / xṛayf  
 talk (v) ḥdr  
 talk (with) (v) tk1:m (mṣa)  
 tall ṭwil (m)  
 tan qmḥi (m)  
 tangerine mndarina (f) / -t ;  
 mndarin (coll)  
 tangier ṭanža  
 taste (v) daq (u)  
 taste duq (m)  
 tea atay (m) (always without the  
 def. article)  
 tea cake, Moroccan ṛry:ba (f) /  
 -t ; ṛry:ba - ṛrayb (coll) -  
 ṛry:ba (f) / -t - ṛrayb  
 teach (v) qṛ:a ; ṣl:m

teacher muʃl:im (m) / -in ;  
 muʃl:ima (f) / -t  
 teacher, religious (Koranic)  
 fqih (m) / fuqaha ~ fuqaha?  
 teapot br:ad (m) / brard  
 tear (v) ʃr:g ; q̄t:f  
 tease (v) tfl:a  
 tell (v) gal (u) ~ qal (u)  
 ten ʃʃra  
 ten minutes qsmayn  
 tend sheep (v) srh  
 tender, become (v) rtab  
 tent xima (f) / xyam  
 tenth (indef) ʃaʃr (m) , -a (f)  
 tenth day of the Moslem month of  
 Muharram ʃaʃura  
 Tetouan titwan  
 than (in comparative constructions)  
 mn  
 thank (v) ʃkr  
 thank God lhmdu lil:ah - lhmdu  
 ll:ah  
 thanks ʃukrn - ʃukran  
 that (correlative) ma  
 that (demonstrative) dak (m) ;  
 dik (f) ; hadak (m) (demonstra-  
 tive) ; hadik (f) (demonstrative)  
 that (nominalizer) bayl:a  
 that (relative) l:i  
 that's all there is had ʃ:i makan  
 that is it huwa hada (m) ; huwa  
 hadak (m) ; hiya hadi (f) ;  
 hiya hadik (f) ; huma hadu (p) ;  
 huma haduk (p)  
 that with which baʃ  
 theft srqa (f)  
 then ʃad  
 there tm:a  
 these hadu  
 they (m, f) huma  
 thief ʃf:ar (m) / ʃf:ara ; sr:aq  
 (m) / sr:aqa  
 thigh fxd (m) / fxad  
 thing haʒa (f) / hwayʒ  
 thing (matter), the ʃ:i  
 think (v) dn: ; fk:r ; xm:m  
 third (indef) talt (m) , -a (f)  
 third (fraction) tulut  
 thirsty, be (v) ʃtʃ  
 thirteen, thirteenth (indef)  
 tl̄t:aʃ  
 thirty tlatin  
 this hada (m) ; hadi (f)  
 those duk ; haduk  
 thousand alf  
 threaten (v) thd:d (ʃla)  
 threaten (someone) (v) hd:d  
 three tlata

three hundred tlt my:a  
 three thousand tlt alaf  
 throat (internal) hlq (m) / hluq  
 throw away (v) lah (u) ; rma (i)  
 thrown away, be (v) tlah  
 throw stones at (v) rzm  
 Thursday nhar lxm̄is  
 thus (for this reason) walihada  
 thus (in this manner) hakdk  
 tie (v) rbt  
 title given to descendant of the  
 Prophet Muhammed mulay  
 time (countable) nuba (f) / -t ;  
 xtra (f) / -t  
 time (long ago) (in the time of)  
 zaman ~ zman  
 time (telling time) wqt  
 time, period of mud:a (f) / -t  
 tired sy:an (m)  
 tithe ʃuʃur  
 tithes, pay (v) ʃʃ:r  
 to (prep) l- ~ li  
 tobacco (sniffing) taba (f)  
 tobacco shop ʃaka (f)  
 today lyum  
 toe ʃbʃ (m) / ʃbʃan  
 together ʒamiʃan ~ ʒmiʃ  
 tomato maʃiʃa (no def. article)  
 tomb qbr (m) / qbur ~ qbura  
 tomcat q̄t: (m) / q̄tuʃ  
 tomorrow ʒd:a  
 tongue lsan (m) / lsun  
 tonight lyum flʃʃiy:a  
 too bad ya xaʃara  
 too much bz:af ʃad  
 tooth sn:a (f) / asnan  
 tooth (canine) nab (m) / nyab  
 tooth, back d̄rsa (f) / d̄rus  
 tooth, wisdom d̄rst lʃql (f)  
 torn m̄sr:g (m)  
 torture (v) ʃd:b  
 tourist saʔih ~ sayh (m) / sw:ah  
 towel fuʒa (f) / fuʒat ~ fwati  
 tower ʃmʃa (f) / ʃwamʃ ~ ʃawamiʃ -  
 ʃumʃa (f) / -t  
 toy mlʃuba (f) / -t  
 toy (small horn) ʒm:ara (f) / -t  
 toy (wheel pushed by kids)  
 dr:aʒa (f) / -t  
 trade (commerce) tiʒara (f)  
 trade in (v) tbadl  
 traffic t̄rafik (Fr)  
 train lmaʃina (Fr)  
 train station lagaʃ (Fr)  
 translate (v) t̄ʒm  
 trap (v) h̄s:l  
 trapped, get (v) h̄ʃl  
 travel (v) safr ~ ʃafr

travelling şafar (m)  
 tray şiny:a (f) / -t - şwani  
 treasure (v) knz  
 treasure knz (m) / knuz  
 tree šžra (f) / šžr  
 tribe qbila (f) / qbayl  
 trick hila  
 trip safar (m) ~ sfr (m) ~ şafar  
 (m)  
 tripe krša (f) / -t  
 Tripoli t̄rbls  
 trouble (v) k:ř  
 trouble hm: (m) / hmum - humum  
 trouble, cause (v) hy:ř  
 troubled, be (v) thy:ř  
 trousers (one pair) srwal (m) /  
 srawl  
 truck kamyun (m) / -at  
 true bš:aḥ - šahiḥ  
 true (as in true believer) xalš  
 true, is that ...? šahiḥ  
 trust (v) taq (i) (b-) (f-) ;  
 ty:q  
 try (v) ḥawl ; žř:b  
 truth ḥaqiqa (f) ; šdq (m)  
 Tuesday nhar t:lat - nhar t:lata  
 Tunis tuns  
 Tunisia tuns  
 Turk turki (m) - turki  
 Turkey turkya - turkya  
 Turkish turki (m) - turki  
 Turks, the latrak  
 turn (time) nuba (f) / -t  
 turn around (v) dar (u)  
 turn over (v) ql:b  
 turnip lfta (f) ; lft (coll)  
 twelfth tnaš  
 twelve tnaš  
 twenty šřrin  
 twenty-one waḥd wšřrin  
 twice nubtayn  
 twins twam  
 two zuž - žuž  
 two days yumayn  
 two hours saftayn  
 two hundred mitayn  
 two million žuž dlmlayn  
 two thousand alfayn  
 two weeks žuž dlʔasabiř  
 two years řamayn

u

ugly xayb (m)  
 umbilical cord řuř:a (f) / -t

uncle, maternal xal / xwal  
 uncle, my maternal xali / xwali  
 uncle, paternal řm: / řmam  
 uncle, my paternal řm:i / řmami  
 under tḥt  
 unclog (v) xw:ř  
 uncovered (for persons) řryan (m)  
 / -in  
 understand (v) fhm  
 understand, cause to (v) fh:m  
 understanding, reach mutual under-  
 standing(with) (v) tfahm (mřa)  
 unfortunately mař lʔasaf  
 unite (v) t:aḥd  
 United States of America, the  
 lwilayat lmut:aḥida  
 unity t:iḥad (m)  
 university řamiřa (f) / -t  
 until ḥt:a  
 unwillingly bz: mn  
 upon fuq  
 use (v) střml  
 useful, be (v) nřř  
 up to (until) ḥt:a l-

v

vacation řuxša (f) ; řuřla (f) /  
 -t  
 variety nuř (m) / nwař - anwař  
 varnish brniz (m)  
 veil ḥzab (m) / -at  
 vein řřq (m) / řřuq  
 vegetables xudra (f)  
 velvet mwb:ra (f)  
 vermicelli šřřy:a (f)  
 verse (Bible or Koran) aya (f) / -t  
 very (intensifier) řad  
 very much bz:af řad  
 vice (bad habit) blya (f) / -t  
 victory, give (v) nřř  
 victory nřř (m)  
 view (idea) naḍar (m)  
 view (scenery) mndř (m) / manadř -  
 manadř  
 village ḍw:ar (m) / ḍwawř ; qřya  
 (f) / -t ; tšř (m) / tšur  
 villages, in the (in rural areas)  
 řla br:a  
 violin kamanža (f) / -t  
 viscera fwad (mp)  
 visit (v) zar (u)  
 visit and stay late (v) qř:ř  
 visit zyara (f) / -t  
 vocative particle a



Volubilis walili  
vomit (v) řž:f

## W

wait (v) šbr  
wait! bl:ati  
wait for (v) ntadr ; tsn:a  
waiter garšun (Fr)  
wake someone up (v) fy:q  
wake up (v) faq (i)  
walk (v) mša (i)  
walk, make (v) mš:a  
walk, take a (v) tmš:a ; tsarā  
wallet bztam (m) / bzaṭm  
wall hit (m) / hyuṭ  
willow (v) tmr:y  
walnuts grgaš  
wander around (v) tžw:l  
want (v) bra (i)  
warm (v) sx:n  
wash (v) řsl - řsl  
wash clothes (v) šb:n ; řml  
s:abun  
washerwoman šb:ana (f) / -t  
watch magana (f) / maganat -  
mwagn  
watch over (v) hda (i)  
water ma  
water fountain xus:a (f) / -t  
watermelon dl:aḥa (f) / -t ;  
dl:aḥ (coll)  
way (manner) tariqa (f) / -t  
way (road) tariq (m) / turqan  
we hna  
weak, to become (v) dšaf  
weak (adj) dšif (m)  
wealth mal (m)  
wear (clothes) (v) lbs  
wear (necklace) (v) řl:q  
weather tqš ; žw: (m)  
weather, the lḥal (m) ; lžw: (m) ;  
ř:qš (m)  
weave (v) nsž  
wedding řrs (m) / řrasat - řurs  
(m) / řrasat  
Wednesday nḥar lařbaš  
week simana (f) / -t ; usbuš (m)  
/ asabiš  
week, last lřusbuš lmađi  
week, next lřusbuš lmaži -  
lřusbuš lmustaqbl  
weeks, two žuž dlřasabiš  
weigh (for) (v) wzn (l-)  
welcome (v) řh:b (b-)

welcome (you are) mřhba  
well (of water) bir (m) / byur  
well. (then,...) iwa  
well! (well, when...) ařan:a -  
ařalna  
west řrb  
western řrbi (m)  
wet řtb (m)  
what? (interrogative particle) a ;  
aš  
what (is, are)? šnu  
what day? nḥaraš  
what for? laš  
what is said klam (m)  
whatever ašm:a  
wheat gmḥ (m) - qmḥ (m)  
wheat, hard zřř (p)  
when (as soon) aw:l ma  
when (conj) ml:i ; mnin  
when? (interrogative) fuqaš ;  
imta ; wqtaš  
when (well, when...) ařan:a -  
ařalna  
whenever kul:ma ; mnin m:a ;  
wqtm:a  
where? fayn - fin  
where from? mnin  
where to? layn  
wherever faynm:a  
wherever, from mnin m:a  
wherever, to laynm:a  
which l:i  
which? šnu  
which day? nḥaraš  
while ago, a little řir daba daba  
whiskey wiski  
white byd - biđ (m)  
who (relative) l:i  
who? mn  
who is it? škun  
whoever škunma  
whose? dmn ; dyal mn  
why? laš ; řlaš  
wide wasř (m) ; řřid (m)  
width řřd (m)  
widow hž:ala (f) / -t  
wife zuža / -t  
wife (woman) mřa / řyalat  
wife, my mřati  
wilderness xla (f) / xlawat  
will (auxiliary used before imperfect  
form without prefix /ka-/) řadi  
(m) / řadyin ; řadya (f) / -t  
win (v) rbḥ  
wind riḥ (m) / ryah  
window řřzm (m) / řřažm  
wine š:řab  
wine, red š:řab lḥmr (m)

wine, rosé š:rab r:uzi (m)  
 wine, white š:rab lbyd (m)  
 wing žnaḥ (m) / žwanḥ  
 winter štwa  
 wish (v) tmn:a  
 wish xatṛ (m)  
 wish, the lxatṛ (m)  
 with mṣ ~ mṣa  
 with, by (instrumental) b- ~ bi  
 without bla  
 without (conj) bla ma  
 woman mra / ṣyalat  
 wonderful ṣažib  
 wood (plural means 'pieces of wood')  
 ṣud (m) / ṣwad  
 wool suf (m)  
 word klma (f) / klam  
 work (v) xdm  
 work šuvl (m) / aš:al ; xdma (f)  
 / -t - xdami ; ṣamal (m) / aṣmal  
 world ṣalam (m)  
 world, the d:nya (f) , lṣalam (m)  
 worried mql:q (m)  
 worry someone (v) ql:q  
 worry hm: (m) / hmum ~ humum  
 worship (v) ṣbd  
 worth (be) (v) swa (a)  
 wrap (v) km:s  
 wrap up (v) lm:t  
 write (v) ktb  
 wrist mṣṣm (m) / mṣaṣm

## x

x-ray blaka (f) / -t

## y

year sana (f) / sanawat ~ snin ;  
 ṣam (m) / -at  
 years snin  
 years, two ṣamayn  
 yellow ṣfr (m)  
 yellow, light ṣfr mftuh (m)  
 yellow, pale limuni (m)  
 yes y:ih  
 yesterday lbarḥ  
 you (fs) nti  
 you (mp) ntuma  
 you (ms) nta ; ntaya  
 youth ṣab: (m) / ṣub:an ; ṣab:a  
 (f) / -t

## z

zero sfr / sfura  
 zipper snsia (f) / -t  
 zone mntaqa (f) / -t  
 zoo ṣrṣa dlḥayawan

PART SEVEN

ŽHA STORIES

XRAYF ŽHA

خرایف جھا



Jeha Stories \*xrayf žha

I

Jeha and the Clay Potsžha wlqdur

hade žha , siṭṭatu ṡu baš yšri lqdur , mša wšra lqdur .  
 wšra bz:af dlqdur , wmalqaš kifaš yrfdhum , žawlu bz:af .  
 bqa kayfk:r , kayfk:r šnu ydir , tqbhum , wdw:z fihum xiṭ ,  
 wd:ahum əla dhru wd:ahum lq:ar . ml:i wsl lq:ar qaltu ṡu  
 "waš nta hmar ? waš nta hmar awl:a malk ? lqdur ttqbhum :  
 daba laš radyin yslhu ? matžibš hm:al wsafi ?" dazt y:am  
 wža wahd n:kar qaltu ṡu 'sir ažha šrili wahd libra ."  
 əṭatu baš yšri ybra . huwa tfk:r dak n:kar l:i zəfat əlih .  
 šra ybra , wbqa kayql:b əla hm:al , əṭahalu , wqal:u "hak wš:lha  
 lq:ar". ml:i wš:lha lq:ar ṡu šnu dart ? əṭatu l'rd wsafi .

---

\*  
 This series of Jeha stories ( I.1 - I.7) was recorded in the field in Summer, 1969. The informant was a twenty-two year old college student and a native of Oujda. As mentioned in the Introduction, minor changes were made in transcribing the field tapes for grammatical purposes.

Vocabulary

xrafa (f) / xrayf

žna

šra (f)

qdra (f) / qdur

žani bz:af

žawh bz:af

fk:ř

bqa kayfk:ř

tqb

tqba (f) / -t ~ tqabi

dw:z

xiř (m) / xyut

dhr (m) / dhur

malk ?

malu ?

malha ?

laš ?

slh

hmi

hm:al (m) / hm:ala

hamla (f) / -t

ybra ~ ibra (f) / ybari ~ ibari

story, tale

a fictitious humorous  
character known in all Middle  
Eastern folk literature

to buy

clay pot

I found it (m) to be a lot.

He found them to be a lot.

to think

he remained thinking

to pierce, perforate

hole, perforation

to cause to pass

string

back

What is the matter with you?

What is the matter with him?

What is the matter with her?

For what? What for?

to be good for

to carry, become pregnant,

flood

porter, carrier

pregnant

needle, injection

zəf	to get mad
lyrd	beating
ʕəʔatu lyrd	She gave him a sound beating.

\*\*\*

Before listening to the field recording, please notice the following regional variants. The forms that occurred in the text are listed first; in parentheses you find variant forms.

saft	(ʕift)	to send
gdra	(qdra)	clay pot
kaš	(kifaš)	how
tayfk:r	(kayfk:r)	he thinks
aran:a	(ml:i)	when, as for, suppose that
gal	(qal)	to say
ntaya	(nta)	you (ms)
ruh	(sir)	go! (imperative)

#### Questions - tasʔila

1. Šnu tibat m: žha lwldha ?
2. waš šra žha bz:af wl:a šwy:a dlqdur ?
3. ml:i šra žha lqdur , aš dar baš ywš:lhun lq:ar ?
4. aš qaltlu m:u ml:i wšl lq:ar ?
5. ml:i šra žha libra , aš dar biha ?
6. aš qhrɪlk fžha ? ( ʕaql 'intelligent' , mfl:s 'stupid' , hmq , 'insane' )

## جحد والقذور

قَدا جحد صفحاتوا مَو بَش يشرى القذور  
 مشى وشرى القذور وشرى بزاغ دالقذور، وملقش  
 كيفلاش يرفدهم، جاولو بزاغ. بقى كيفكراشنو  
 يدىر، تنقبهم و دوز غيمم خيمى، و داهم على  
 ضرو و داهم للدار. مللى وصل للدار قلاتلو  
 امو: واش انت حمار؟ واش انت حمار اولاً  
 مالك؟ القذور تنقبهم! دابلا لاش غاديين  
 يصلحو؟ ما نجيبش حمال وصل فى دازت  
 انلام وجدا واحد النهار قلاتلو امو "سير أجد  
 لشريلي واحد الابرة". علماتو بَش يشرى لابة  
 هو تفكر داك النهار اللي زعلت عليه. شرى  
 لابة، وبقى كيفقلب على حمال، عكها مالو،  
 وقلاو "هاك وقلمها للدار. مللى وقلمها  
 للدار امواشنو دازت؟ علماتو الغرد و صافي.



2

Jeha , His Son , and Their DonkeyŽha w:lđu wž:hš dyalhum

hade Žha kan yadi huwa w:lđu yadyin msafrin rakbin fuq  
 wahd ž:hš . dazū qud:am wahd ž:mara dn:as qalu "šuf , šuf had  
 n:as mayšfou mawalu ! hadak ž:hš mskin . huma kayd:buh daba .  
 wlaš maytmš:awš əla ržlihūm wyxl:iwñ yry:h šwy:a !" huma  
 fatu wml:i fatu,nzlu m fuq ž:hš , wrkb Žha fuq ž:hš , w:lđu  
 kaytmš:a qud:amu . whuma zaydin,dazū əla wahd ž:mara xra dn:as .  
 haduk n:as qalu "šuf hadak r:əžl makayhšmš wldu syiwř wmayxl:iñš  
 yrkb fuq ž:hš whuwa ytmš:a əla ržlih ! Žha nzl m fuq  
 ž:hš wrkb wldu . dazū əla wahd ž:mara dn:as xrin qalu  
 "šuf had lwld hada,qilil l'adab had lwld , mayxl:iš b:ah yrkb  
 fuq ž:hš whuwa ytmš:a əla ržlih ! " waš dar Žha ? nz:l wldu  
 wqal:u "yal:ah . rkbt ana maqbluš n:as , rkbnə bzuž maqbluš  
 n:as , rkbt ntaya maqbluš n:as . yal:ah nhz:uh əla ktafna ."  
 whadak š:i l:i daru . hz:u ž:hš əla ktafhūm bzuž ,wžaw daxlin  
 lwahd lmdina , daxlin lmdina wñ:as kayəhku əlihūm .

Vocabularyrk**ḥ**

to mount

žhš (m) / žhuša

ass

dazu ʔd:am waħd ž:maʔa dn:as .	They passed by a group of people.
žmaʔa (f) / -t	group
mskin (m) / msakin ~ masakn	poor
ʔd:b	to torture
tmš:a	to walk
ry:h	to rest
hšm	to be ashamed
syiwɾ (m) / syiwɾin	diminutive of /syiɾ/ 'little,
syiwɾa (f) / syiwɾat	small'
ʔadab	politeness, manners, literature
qlil lʔadab	impolite (of little manners)
qbl	to accept, agree
hz:	to carry
dxl (kaydxul)	to enter
ḡhk (ʔla)	to laugh (at), mock, make fun of
šfq	to have pity
ḡhk (mʔa)	to kid someone

\*\*\*

Before listening to the field recording, please notice the following regional differences:

gud:am	(ʔud:am)	in front of
ntaʔ	(dyaɪ ~ d-)	of, belonging to
ntaʔi , ntaʔk, ntaʔu , etc.		

Notice that the same informant uses /ka-/ prefix in /kayʔd:buh/ 'they torture him'. In the previous story he used /ta-/ prefix in /tayfk:r/

'he thinks'. He also uses /ml:i/ 'when'. In addition, note that the same informant varies in the use of /nta/ 'of' and /d-/ 'of'. When asked whether he used /dya/ 'of', he answered in the affirmative.

Questions - taswila

1. layn kan yadi žha w:wldu ?
2. šnu qalu n:as ml:i šafu žha w:ldu rakbin bzužhum ʿž:hš ?
3. šnu dar žha mn bəd ?
4. aš qalulhum ž:maʿa t:anya dn:as ?
5. šnu qalu n:as ml:i šafu žha kaytmš:a ʿla ržlih w:ldu rakb fuq ž:hš ?
6. ašnu ʿmlu n:as ml:i šafu žha w:ldu rafdin ž:hš dyalhum ?
7. aš qhrlkum fhad lmatal - "l:i ytb' klan n:as mayžbr fayn yʿml dyalu." ?

\* \* \*

جحدو ولدو والجحش ديلهم  
 هذا جحدو كان غادي هو ولدو غاديين مسافرين  
 راكبين فوق واحد الجحش. دازو قدام واحد الجماعة  
 الناس قالو "شوف، شوف هاد الناس ما يشفقو  
 ما والو! هاداك الجحش مسكين، همد كيعد بوه  
 دابا، وعلاش ما يتمشوش على رجليهم ويخليوه  
 لريح شويلا! همد فلاتو، وملي غاتو، نزلو  
 من فوق الجحش، وركب جحدو فوق الجحش، وولدو  
 كيتمشي قدامو. وهمد زايدير، دازو على واحد  
 الجماعة اخرى الناس. هادوك الناس قالو: شوف هاداك  
 الزاجل ما يحشش، ولدو صغير وما يخليش يركب  
 فوق الجحش وهو يتمشي على رجليه. جحدو نزل  
 من فوق الجحش وركب ولدو. دازو على واحد  
 الجماعة الناس اخرى قالو: شوف هاد الولد هاداك،  
 قليل الادب هاد الولد، ما يخليش ابلاه يركب  
 فوق الجحش وهو يتمشي على رجليه. واش دار جحدو  
 نزل ولدو وقالو يلاه. ركبت انزل ما قبلوش  
 الناس، ركبنا بجوج ما قبلوش الناس، ركبنا انزل  
 ما قبلوش الناس. يلاه نهزوه على كتفنا، و  
 هداك الشيء اللي دارو. هزوا الجحش على كتفهم بجوج،  
 وجلاو داخلين لواحد المدينة، داخلين المدينة  
 والناس كيضحكو عليهم.

3

Jeha from Morocco and Jeha from AlgeriaŽha ntaṣ lmayṛib wžha ntaṣ lžazaʔir

hada žha ntaṣ lmayṛib ʔrd ʔla žha ntaṣ lžazaʔir baš ytʔš:a  
 ʔndu . aran:a asidi whuma galsin žabulhum t:ʔam . žha ntaṣ  
 lmayṛib dar l:hm mžihntu . žha ntaṣ lžazaʔir bqa kayšuf ,  
 kayšuf , kayšuf , gal "kifaš yaḍi ndir baš nakul hadak l:hm !"   
 aran:a žatu waḥd lfkra ʔal lžha ntaṣ lmayṛib - gal:u - "lu-  
 kan kunt ana sisi rḅ:i , yaḍi ngbḍ lṛḍ kima ha kda , wḡw:rha"  
 wgbḍ t:bšil wḡw:r l:hm mžihntu . žha ntaṣ lmayṛib gal:u  
 "walayn:i nta dṛuk maši sisi rḅ:i , íwa xl:i d:nya kima rahi"  
 wḡw:r t:bšil wṛḍ: l:hm mžihntu .

Vocabulary

ʔrd (ʔla)	to invite
lžazaʔir	Algeria
tʔš:a	to have dinner
aran:a	here ; "well"
t:ʔam	food; here: couscous
žihna (f) / -t	side
lukan ~ wkan ~ kun	if (impossible), contrary to fact

lukan kuntana	if I were
lukan kunti nta	if you were
lukan kan huwa	if he were
lukan kun:a hna	if we were
lukan kanu endi lmlayn manxām manrām .	If I were a millionaire, I would never work. (a song)
rām	to demolish
gbā ~ qbā ~ qbt	to hold
lrd	the earth (the world)
dw:r	to round, turn
druk	now
d:nya ~ d:unya	the world
kima rahi ~ kima hiya	as it is
rd: (-u-)	to return

\*\*\*

Conditional Sentences with /ila/ 'if (possible, probable)' and /kun/,  
/lukan/, and /wkan/ 'if (impossible, contrary to fact)'. (on tape) :

1. ila tṭani lflus , yadi nmši nšri t:umubil .  
If he gives me money, I'll buy the car.
2. ila taḥt š:ta , {manšiš  
mayadiš nmši} ls:inima .  
If it rains, I will not go to the movies.
3. ila byiti tmši fhaik , qulhali daba .  
If you want to go, just tell me.

- 
4. ila kan ʕndk wld mʕid , xs:k tɛy:t ʕl t:bib .  
If you have a sick child, you should call a doctor.
5. ila kanu ʕndi iflus . wl:ahi manbqa hna ʕsmayn dlmagana .  
If I had money, I would not stay here for more than  
ten minutes.
6. wkan ʒa , kan ɣani.mʕit .  
Had he come, I would have left.
7. wkan kan ʕml:i t:ilifun , kunt mʕit ʕndu .  
Had he phoned me, I would have gone to his place.
8. wkan kun:a mʕina bkri , kuna tlaqina mraḥ tm:a .  
Had we left early, we would have met him there.
9. lukun ʒa bkri , kan had ʕ:i ga matra .  
Had he come early, this would not have happened.
10. kun kant mʕat llbulis , kanu ʕawnuha bz:af .  
Had she gone to the police, they would have helped her a lot.
11. lukun ʕftu , lukun ʕtitu lbra .  
If I had seen him, I would have given him the letter.
12. lukan kan hna , kan ɣah naʕs ma ɣaʕu .  
Had he been here, he would have been asleep.
13. ila ʒa daba , nmʕiw ʒmiʕ .  
If he comes now, we'll all leave together.
14. lukan kunt ana , manmʕiʕ asiɕi .  
If it were me, I would not go.

15. lukan kun:a mšina bkri , kan řah ħna wšlna .

If we had left early, we would have been there now.

16. lukan kant řat , kan řah tkli:m maha ċla hač lqađy:a .

Had she been here, he would have discussed this matter with her.

### Questions - ʔasʔila

1. ċlaš ʔřd řha dlmayřib ċla řha dlžazaʔir ?
2. aš dar řha dlmayřib ml:i řabulhum t:ʔam ?
3. řnu qal řha dlžazaʔir , wařnu dar?
4. řnu dar řha dlmayřib flʔaxir ?
5. řnu řhřlk řřha dlmayřib ?

\* \* \*

جحد ننتاع المغرب وجحد ننتاع الجزائر  
 هدا جحد ننتاع المغرب عرض على جحد ننتاع الجزائر بلش  
 بعشش عندو. اراش اسيدي وهما قالسين جبولهم  
 الكعلم. جحد ننتاع المغرب دار اللحم من جيقتو. جحد ننتاع  
 الجزائر بقم كيشوف، كيشوف، كيشوف، قال: كيفلاش غادي شدير  
 بلش ناكل هداك اللحم! اراش جاشو واحد الفكرة  
 قبال لجحد ننتاع المغرب - قالو - "لو كان كنت انا  
 سيدي ربي، غادي نحب الأرض كيما هدا كدا، وندورها"  
 وثبد الكبصيل ودور اللحم من جيقتو. جحد ننتاع  
 المغرب قالو "وليتي ننتاع ضرورك ملاشي سيدي ربي،  
 اوا خلي الدنيا كيما راهي". ودور الكبصيل ورد  
 اللحم من جيقتو.



4

The Age of Jeha's UncleŽha wem:u

hada wahd s:y:d ža ʔnd žha qal:u "ana ʔm:i ʔndu tmya

wtʔin ʔam". qal:u žha "kif walu tmya wtʔin ʔam . ana ʔm:i

lukan rah ʔad ʔayš kan rah ʔndu my:a wtʔin ʔam".

Vocabulary

kif walu

it is nothing (i.e., not  
very impressive)

lukan rah ʔad ʔayš

if he were alive

Question - suʔal

ʔawdlna lqš:a dyal žha wem:u .

- جحا وعمو -

هذا واحد السيد جحا عند جحا قالوا: أنا عمي  
عندو تمنية وتسعين عام. قالو جحا: كيف  
والو تمنية وتسعين عام. أنا عمي لو كان راه  
عاد عايش كان راه عندو ميلا وتسعين عام.

5

Jeha and the DonkeysŽha wlħmir

hada Žha d:a ššra dlħmir d:ahum baš ybišhum d:ahum ls:uq  
 whuwa kan rakb fuq waħd lhmar wtšə dlħmir lħrin qud:amu  
 mgw:dhum . huwa kayhsb lhmir kaylqa tsə , əla xatr huwa kan  
 rakb fuq waħd lhmar . ml:i kayhw:d mm fuq lhmar l:i kan rakb  
 fuq, kayhsb ššra . kaytlə fuq lhmar, kayhsb tsə . kayhw:d mm  
 fuq lhmar, kayhsb ššra . qal "kifaš had lqady:a hadi ? maymknš"  
 lqa waħd s:y:d wħkalu lqady:a . qal:u ha kifaš wha kifaš .  
 wqal:u "l:a yxl:ik ħsb daba šuf šhal kayn mm ħmar ?" hadak s:y:d  
 qal:u" awd:i ana rani šayf hna ħdaš dlħmir."

Vocabulary

gw:d	to direct, to guide
əla xatr	because
hw:d	to dismount, descend
qady:a (f) / -t	problem, matter
maymknš	it is impossible, it can't be
ħka (i)	to narrate
ha kifaš wha kifaš	this and that (here: he told him the story)

Questions - taswila

1. šħal mm ħmaɣ d:a žħa ls:uq baš ybiɛ ?
2. ml:i kayħsb lħmir whuwa rakb ɛla waħd , šħal kaylqa ?
3. wml:i kyħw:d , šħal kaylqa ?
4. šnu qal žħa m'a řasu ?
5. šnu qal:u hadak s:y:d ml:i řawdlu lqř:a dyalu ?
6. šnu qħrłk fžħa ?

\* \* \*

## - جحا والحمير -

هَذَا جحا إِذَا عَشْرَةَ دَالْحَمِير، إِذَا هُمْ بِلَشْ وَابْيَعْم،  
 إِذَا هُمْ لِلشَّوْقِ وَهُوَ كَانَ رَاكِبَ فَوْقَ وَاحِدِ الْهَمَارِ  
 وَتِسْعَةَ دَالْحَمِيرِ الْآخَرِينَ قَدَامُو مَكْثُودُهُمْ. هُوَ كَيْحَسِب  
 الْحَمِيرُ كَيْلَقِي تِسْعَةَ، عَلَيَّ خَالِصٌ هُوَ كَانَ رَاكِبَ فَوْقَ وَاحِدِ  
 الْهَمَارِ مَالِي كَيْهَوْدَ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْهَمَارِ الَّذِي كَانَ رَاكِبَ  
 فَوْقَهُ، كَيْحَسِبَ عَشْرَةَ. كَيْطَلَعُ فَوْقَ الْهَمَارِ، كَيْحَسِبَ تِسْعَةَ  
 كَيْهَوْدَ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْهَمَارِ، كَيْحَسِبَ عَشْرَةَ. قَالُوا: كَيْفَ لَمْ  
 هَادِ الْقَضِيَّةَ هَادِي؟ مَا يُمْكِنُ شَيْءٌ. لَقِيَ وَاحِدَ السَّيِّدِ  
 وَحَكَالُو لِقَضِيَّةَ. قَالُوا هَلْ كَيْفَ لَمْ هَلْ كَيْفَ لَمْ.  
 وَقَالُوا "اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُ إِحْسَبَ دَابَّةً، شَوْفَ اشْحَالِ كَالِي  
 مِنْ هَمَارٍ؟" هَذَا السَّيِّدِ. قَالُوا أَوْ دِي أَنْ رَانِي  
 شَايِفَ هَذَا حَضَلْشَ دَالْحَمِيرِ.

6

Jeha and the DucksŽha wlbrkat

hada žha endu waḥd žaru, wkan hadak ž:ar endu ‹šra  
 dlbrkat . whadak ž:ar bya ysafr, qal lžha "waš matnž:mš  
 tqbthumli endk wthqihum whadak š:i ?" qal:u žha "wax:a asidi  
 ‹la r:as wl'in ". wax:a , hadak ž:ar mša safr, wžha bqa kayšuf  
 flbrkat, kayšufhum, kayšufhum . iwa wylbuh žnunū, dbh whda wklaḥa .  
 ml:i rž ‹ ž:ar qal:u "iwa ažha xl:itlk ‹šra dlbrkat, wdaba  
 šayf yir ts'a . finha hiya hadik ?" gal:u "asidi had š:i  
 l:i kayn . yir ts'a l:i kayn ." bqaw hakdak, hakdak, ḥt:a ft:ali  
 mšaw end lqadi . mšaw end lqadi wfh:mulu lqady:a whadak š:i .  
 wlqadi qal:u "ažha fin art lžra ?" qal:u "asidi lqadi had  
 š:i l:i kayn . kayn yir ts'a dlbrkat ." lqadi fk:r fwahd  
 lhila . qal radi nžib ‹šra dlmazny:a , wml:i nšf:rļhum , kul:  
 waḥd yqbq brka . wradi ybqa waḥd bla brka . wtm:a žha radi  
 yfhm bl:i yzš: brka . daru hadak š:i . wml:i bqa waḥd lmxazni  
 bla brka , bqa ga'd bwhdu . qal:u lqadi lžha "ha nta katšuf ,  
 ha huwa hadak ma'nduš lbrka". qal:u "asidi ha huma kanu tm:a ,  
 ‹laš flw:l maymšiš yžri ḥt:a huwa , yd:i whda ?"

Vocabulary

brka (f) / -t	duck
nž:m	to be able to
hda (i)	to watch over
la r:as wle'in	with great pleasure
ylb	to beat, conquer
žn: (m) / žnun	demon, jinn
ylbuh žnun	he could not resist
dbh	to slaughter
hakdak	thus
ft:ali	finally
qađi (m) / quđat	judge
mxazni (m) / mxazny:a	government employee, usually uniformed, having messenger duties
lmxzn	government administration, authorities
sf:r	to whistle
hila	trick

Questions - ras'ila

1. šnu tlb ž:ar lžha ?
2. waš qbl žha wl:a la ? waš qal:u ?
3. aš dar žha ml:i ylbuh žnun ?
4. šnu žbr mul lbrkat ml:i ržc mn s:fr dyalu ?
5. ašnu dar lqađi ml:i mšaw lndu ?
6. waš qdr lqađi yhl: lmuškila awl:a la ? laš ?  
( mfw:r 'smart' )

### - جحلا والبركات -

هَذَا جَحْلٌ عِنْدَ وَاحِدٍ جَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ هَذَا الْجَدْرُ عِنْدَ عَشْرَةِ  
 دَالِبْرَكَاتٍ. وَهَذَا الْجَدْرُ بَعْضُ يَسَاخِرٍ، قَالُوا لِحَجْلٍ "وَاشْ مَتْنَجْمَشْ  
 تَقْبِطْهُمْ لِي عِنْدَكَ وَنَحْضِيْعْ هَذَا الشَّيْءَ؟" قَالُوا جَحْلٌ "وَإِذَا أَسِيدِي  
 عَلَى الرَّاسِ وَالْعَيْرِ؟" وَإِذَا هَذَا الْجَدْرُ مَشَى صَافِرٌ، وَجَحْلٌ بَقِيَ كَيْتُوفٌ  
 فِي الْبَرَكَاتِ، كَيْشُوفُهُمْ، كَيْشُوفُهُمْ، لَمَّا وَغْلِبُوهُ جَنُونًا، دَبَحَ وَحْدًا  
 وَمَلَّى رَجَعَ الْجَدْرُ قَالُوا "لَمَّا أَجَحْلٌ خَلَيْتَ لَكَ عَشْرَةَ دَالِبْرَكَاتٍ،  
 وَدَابِلٌ شَايِفٌ غَيْرُ تَسْعَةٍ، فَمِنْهَا هَبْلٌ هَدِيدٌ؟" قَالُوا: أَسِيدِي هَذَا الشَّيْءِ  
 الَّتِي كَلَيْتَ. غَيْرُ تَسْعَةٍ الَّتِي كَلَيْتَ. "بَقَا وَهَذَا، هَذَا، حَتَّى  
 فِي التَّلِي مَشَاوُ عِنْدَ الْقَاضِي. مَشَاوُ عِنْدَ الْقَاضِي وَفَقَمُولُو  
 الْقَضِيَّةَ وَهَذَا الشَّيْءِ. وَالْقَاضِي قَالُوا: أَجَحْلٌ فَيَسْ دَرْتِ الْأُخْرَى؟  
 قَالُوا: أَسِيدِي الْقَاضِي هَذَا الشَّيْءِ الَّتِي كَلَيْتَ. كَلَيْتَ غَيْرُ تَسْعَةٍ دَالِبْرَكَاتٍ، الْقَاضِي  
 حَكَّرَ فِي وَاحِدَةِ الْحَبْلَةِ: قَالَ غَلْدِي نَجِيبٌ عَشْرَةَ دَالْمَخْلَزْنِيَّةِ، وَمَلَّى  
 نَهَضَ لَهُمْ، كَلَّ وَاحِدٌ يَقْبِطُ بَرَكَةً وَغَلْدِي يَبْقَى وَاحِدٌ بِرَكَةٍ وَتَقْطَعُ  
 جَحْلٌ غَلْدِي يَفْهَمُ بَلَلِي بِرَكَةٍ دَارُو هَذَا الشَّيْءِ. وَمَلَّى بَقِيَ وَاحِدٌ  
 الْمَخْلَزْنِيَّةِ بِرَكَةٍ بَعْضُ ثَاعِدٍ بُوَحْدُو. قَالُوا الْقَاضِي لِحَجْلٍ "هَذَا أَنْتَ  
 كَتَشَوْفُ، هَذَا هُوَ هَذَا مَا عِنْدَ وَشْنِ الْبَرَكَةِ؟" قَالُوا "أَسِيدِي هَذَا هَذَا  
 مَا نُوْتَحْلُ، عَلَاشْ غَيِّ الْأَوَّلَامِي مَشِيْشَا" جَرِي حَتَّى هُوَ، يَسِيدِي وَحْدًا؟"

7

Jeha from Oujda and Jeha from FezŽha dužda wžha dfas

hada žha dužda , mša end žha dfas wbya yhs:lu . iwa n:as  
 rfu , asidi , bayl:a žha dužda rah ža end žha dfas wbya yhs:lu ,  
 wžtamu ši nas bz:af . wžha dužda bdalhum qal:hum "škun huwa l:i  
 dayr kima lhmar endu leinin yir cinin lhmar w:dnin yir wdnin  
 lhmar , wfm: yir fm: lhmar, wš:er yir š:er lhmar, wr:žlin yir  
 ržlin lhmar , ws:nan yir snan lhmar , wn:if yir nif lhmar ,  
 wš:w:al yir š:w:al dlhmar , walayn:i maši kima lhmar yir fhaža ,  
 yir hit hada endu ž:nah , wynž:m ytir." n:as asidi bqaw yfk:ru ,  
 yfk:ru , wahd yqul:u hadi t:y:ara . wahd yqul:u z:awš . wkul:  
 wahd aš kayqul:u , ht:a kayhslu . kul:hum hslu, wžha dfas hsl ,  
 wkul: ši hslu , wqalulu qulhalna , daba materfuhaš . qal:hum žha  
 dužda " hadak huwa lhmar ." qalulu "walayn:i lhmar waš endu  
 ši žnah ?" qalhum ana drt ž:nah yir baš matxružuš eliha wšafi ,  
 baš materfuhaš ."

Vocabulary

hsl

to get trapped, get stuck,

be caught up

hs:l

to catch, capture, trap

žtam

to gather, meet (with)

yir

here: "like"

šw:al (m) / šwawl

tail

yir hit	here: except for, except that
žnaḥ (m) / žwarḥ	wing
zawš (m) / žwawš - ž:awž	sparrow
xrž (kayxruž)	to go out, to leave
xrž ʿla	to let someone down, break one's word, go off (e.g. a car goes off the road)

### Questions - Taswila

1. ʿlaš mša žha dužda baš ytlaga mʿa žha dfas ?
2. ʿawdina aš qal žha dužda ln:as ?
3. waš qdru n:as yžawbuh wl:a la ?
4. šnu kan lžawab džha dužda ?

### جمل دو جدة وجمل د فاس

هنا جمل دو جدة مشي عند جمل د فاس وبغي يتصلو، إوا الناس عرفو، أسيدي، بليل جمل دو جدة راه جمل عند جمل د فاس وبغي يتصلو، وجتلمعو شي ناس بزاف. وجمل دو جدة بد السم قالهم "اشكون هو اللي داير كيمد الحمار عندو العينين غير عينين الحمار ودينين غير ودينين الحمار، وفم غير فم الحمار، والشعر غير شعر الحمار والرجلين غير رجلين الحمار، والسنان غير سنان الحمار، والليف غير ليف الحمار والشوال غير الشوال الحمار، ولينتي ما شي كيمد الحمار غير في حاجة غير حيت ما دا عندو الجناح، وينجم لاخير الناس أسيدي بقاو إفكرو، إفكرو، واحد لا قولو ما ديني الصبيدار، واحد لا قولو الجلووش. وكل واحد أش كيقولو، حتم يتصلو. كلهم حصلو، وجمل د فاس حمل وكل مش حصلو، وقلولو: قولها لنا، دابا معرفنا شي، قالهم جمل دو جدة "هناك هو الحمار". قللولو "ولينتي الحمار واش عندو شي جناح؟" قالهم اند درت الجناح غير بلش ما تخرجوش عليها ولافني، بلش ما تعرفوهاش.



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